1 JANUARY 1945 - 15 MAY 1945

15 May 1945

Press Paul White Columbia Broadcasting New York

Herewith your requested anecdotes colon

Jig Easy Sugar Queen and Jig Easy Sugar Queen One
are two signal corps mobile transmitters attached First Army who
dash we always think of them as people undash been in center of
biggest stories of western european war since deeday stop eye
joined first army last september while ~~xx~~ dashing across northfrance
belgium stop only occasionally did jesq light one place long enough
to get broadcast out ~~x~~ stop but when we downslowed in and through
siegfried line old jesq came into her own stop she no sylph stop
she consists boxcarlike superstructure mounted on two and half ton
truck chassis stop but we decided take her across border into Germany
ettry do first broadcast ~~xxx~~ exreich stop point selevted was just
south aachen where first division held front line only few hundred ~~xxx~~
yards ahead stop main roads were either still mined demolished or unde
observation so we had go through back country stop ground already/
soft cumrain etdirt country roads had ~~xxxx~~ ruts deep as bathtubs
ploughed in them by thousands heavy wheels stop but jesq uplifted
to dragons
skirts etwallowed struggled squirmed etkicked way through/~~xxegfrxxed~~
young
teeth siegfried line stop on way we had several times downchop/trees
to place in way ettwice we outpulled exmudbaths into which jesq settle
about 2100 local time
stop finally we got through dragons teeth/etdownsettled probroadcast
stop while we trying contact bbc london through which we going relay
broadcast newyorkward we almost blown through wall by terrific blast
stop we were huddled in closed outblacked truck concentrating on micro
phone and on morse signals coming back exlondon so we unaware what
half expecting find we
transpiring stop we outbundled extruck

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beginning catch germartillery stop but out fifty yards away
American combat engineers pulling dragons teeth cumhuge charges
tnt stop these explosions offgoing regularly during next five
hours provided background our attempts broadcast ~~xkxp~~ para some
weeks later when front onmoved eastward ~~x~~ we moved jesq ~~xxxxown~~
euskirchen to try broadcast direct stop we set up ~~x~~ in ruined to
next to ~~xkxx~~ red brick skeleton of big ~~xx~~ factory stop was warm
rear
sunny day and with/door open eye was uptalking newyork before go
ahead cumbroadcast stop all sudden sharp explosion from other si
low stone wall stop eye look at lieutjim rugg and he shakes head
smiles quote just some demolition unquote stop eye nonchalantly
plain newyorkward that noise has american origin and no cause
proworry stop few minutes later another explosion stop there no
incoming
~~xx~~ whistling sound before so it certainly not/enemy artillery st
second
but seemed that/explosion didnt come exsame place stop eye onwen
air in silence stop eye hardly finished talking when another exp
sion even nearer sent showers stones etparticles brick hailing a
side truck stop eye outjumped ~~xxxxx~~ etlooked see where quote dem
unquote
litions/taking place stop open space still open stop not sign of
hanging air over sm
engineers stop there just fresh white smoke ~~xpxxxkxxgxxxxxxxxxx~~
bypass
crater thirty forty yards away stop next day we learned that ~~xxx~~
german mortar team had been sitting cellar lobbing their shells
direction para but hecticest time protransmitters came during ru
stedts winter offensive ardennes stop first army headquarters ha
been forced retreat rapidly as panzer spearheads came perilously
near stop we set up press camp with jesq one ouside liege stop

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was not comfortable place stop we on direct line of buzzbomb barrage
xhatxkmgx blasting key supply center liege stop on first afternoon
buzzbomb had hxxm fallen few hundred yards away blowing in all press
x camp windows almost killing sergeant favorito of jesq one's crew
its
with hx hot jagged piece of xx bluepainted skin stop we figured we had
had our narrow escape for this particular campaign and relaxed comma
broadcasting like mad for couple days stop xxx then at 1400 local time
eye went out to transmitter to do another show stop truck was parked
clump
on side grassy hill just outside a fxxmgx of woods stop eye sat on
into pushbutton mike
bxxxhxxxzkxxxkx padded leather bench eyes on clock reading script /
comma one of boys was riding gain stop door was closed against noise
traffic on road below us stop all sudden there xxxfxxf roaring sound in
sky overhead stop eye thought buzz bomb etkept talking stop then terrific explosion then more roaring stop eye kept talking dash but more
xxxxxxxxxx uncertainly stop another terrific detonation comma eye
began xxx worry stop xxxxxxxxxx door was flung open stop down outside
stood one of boys shouting quote get hell out of there we being dive
bombed unquote stop again that screaming excruciating skyfilling roar
stop eye decided was time to leave stop for split second eye thought
eye might just say why eye was breaking off broadcast but then decided
censors would throw me out dash not that this seemed important because
we thought our conspicuous radio truck was target stop parenthesis
anyone who ever within quarter mile of diving plane thinks he is xxxxx
pinpoint target unparenthesis stop anyway eye apologized for abrupt
ending and vaulted extruck stop departure was assisted by bomb falling
150 yards away stop we all upscrambled hill into woods leaving jesq on

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to her fate stop when we came down we found target had been our press camp bit farther away stop unipresser jack frankish been killed etseveral officers men wounded stop after that we agitated have armor pkxxx skirts put around the sugar queens but nothing ever came of it stop they went on across rhine with first army comma to marburg naumburg leipzig stop now they waiting further orders like rest of army stop eye hope they get discharged stop those two tough old gals certainly have enough points enditem

richard cee hottelet

CBS Hottelet Report from London 12 May 1945

The Russians are a strange people. There's no doubt about it. During the past week I've had some pretty close contact with them, and several times a day I found that I not only couldn't figure out what they were going to do next; but couldn't understand their action when it came.

They've got their own way of thinking things out — and that goes for big as well as little things. In military life and in politics. And unless we want to go on being baffled by the way they act and think, we've got to get to know them better. ——— If they'll give us the chance to do so.

What happened to me was that four of us, who had gone over to a banquet with Marshal Koniev, got lost trying to find a bridge back over the Elbe and were taken into custody by the Red Army. Which was to be expected, because we had no permission, we had no right to go wandering around Russian territory. And the Russians don't want strangers poking around behind their lines. The fact that we are allies, who've been fighting the same enemy for the past three and a half years doesn't matter. And the fact that War Correspondents - and that includes Russian war correspondents - can go anywhere behind our lines, doesn't matter either.

Well, we got picked up. And I might as well say right here that we were treated as friends and honored guests from the moment they nabbed us to the moment they let us go. Despite the fact that we were obviously under suspicion. The way they held us was funny. When we found we were lost we went to a Russian command post and asked them to tell us where there was a bridge across the Elbe. And they said that they didn't know, and that they would refer us to their higher headquarters. We asked them what outfit they were - and they looked at one another and grinned and said that didn't matter. We asked them what sort of headquarters they were sending us back to - and they grinned again and said we might find out when we got there. But they said again and again that they were delighted to see their American allies, and they insisted on our having dinner with them before we left. It wasn't time for dinner, but they opened up their kitchen and gave us steak and dumplings and wine and bread. And then we went on to head-

quarters. We were told to wait out by our car while an officer went into the command post building; and while we waited outside a dozen Russian soldiers and officers crowded around and shook us by the hand and said how delighted they were that they could at last meet some Americans. And they were quite serious.

The jeep we had with us had developed a couple of flats, and we asked the Russians if they could fix them for us. We were in a hurry and wanted to get back to our own lines by dark, if possible. They said, sure, they'd fix them; and they wanted our driver, Jack Doyle, to come along to the garage with them right away. He left, and then we were called into the command post, where we met the colonel and the staff. They too were most friendly, and I'm sure quite genuinely so. ter they examined our papers They asked us lots of questions about the American army and the campaign in western Europe, and we asked them questions about the Russian army. We noticed that they were answering in general - fairly vague terms. They'd ask us - how does an American armored division operate? And we'd answer with as much detailed information as was not a military secret. And then we'd ask them how a Russian armored division worked. Their answer to that would be — oh, very much the same as yours. — That was the general pattern of the conversation. —— After more than an hour of this we made motions to go. We figured the jeep tire was fixed, and we were in a hurry to get off. Just then Doyle came back, and reported that not only was the tire not fixed, but no effort had been made to do so. — When the Russian mechanic had told him to come along it hadn't been to fix the tire, it was to have him meet the boys. And when they got to the motor pool the Russians had produced vast quantities of Vodka and sausage and started a celebration in honor of the Americans.

That meant we couldn't leave that night. We had to stay there. The colonel said that, anyway, he hadn't found out where the bridge was — but early next morning we could surely leave. Meanwhile, he said, he had given instructions to get us something to eat. We expressed our thanks and regrets. We had already eaten and couldn't handle any more. They wouldn't listen to that at all. So along about midnight we trooped out and had another banquet. It seems as if every meal we had for those three and a half days was a banquet — and it seems to be agains

the law in the Russian army to miss a meal. We consumed great quantities of some very potent liquor that they must use for their flame throwers - and every two and a half minutes some one would get up and propose a toast. They drank to our common victory, they drank to us as their allies and we to them, they drank to our eternal friendship and brotherhood, they drank to President Roosevelt and
an we turned in they gave us four staff officers beds, while they slept out in the hall.
President Truman and to Mister Churchill. /

We got up next morning not too early, and prepared to get on the road. Outside the door was the jeep with the tires fixed, ready to go. Our car was there too. When we looked inside it was plain that the Russians had taken no chances. While we were inside toasting each other they had had some men search our bags. I had picked up a little Mauser pistol, and that was now missing. I protested. And they were very apologetic about it - looked for it, couldn't find it, and presented me with a magnificent Luger pistol as a substitute.

We were very anxious to be going, and we asked a couple of interpreters who had been assigned to us whether we couldn't start. The answer was - no, not yet, we're finding out the best way to the bridge. They suggested we have breakfast and start later. So we had another banquet. Breakfast was cold sausage with scallions, then hamburger and fried potatoes, then a fried egg and bread and chocolate and milk. In between we drank more cognac and vodka and wine. —— After breakfast there was another reason we couldn't go. They had to make sure we would be quite safe. But that explanation didn't hold up, because then they examined our papers again and explained to us that they were waiting to hear from higher headquarters. We asked - which headquarters. And they smiled and said - Marshal Stalin knows you are here. WE SMILED TOO. —— ~~[illegible] of becoming an international incident.~~ —— They recommended we wait a while. We had no choice, so we did. After a couple of hours/ of lying in the sun with the Russian officers ~~we sent an interpreter inside~~ who had obviously been detailed to watch us, we sent the interpreter inside for more information. He came back with the latest explanation, which was that General Bradley had been informed we were there and the Russians were waiting for word from him. And he said that with a perfectly straight face. —— We had had a late breakfast, so we had a late lunch — about six

oclock in the evening. It was another banquet. —— We were getting very restive, and anyway we were so full of food we couldn't either eat or drink with much gusto. That didn't escape them, so they asked if we wouldn't like to hear one of their soldiers play the piano — or would we like their accordion duet to come and play for us — or would we like to meet some of the nurses at their local military hospital. —— No, all we wanted was to go home. They smiled and said, of course, we could go very soon. What was soon? They shrugged their shoulders.

Because we had had lunch at six we had to have dinner at midnight, and we had chicken and steak, and more vodka and more toasts. And in between we had a long talk witha Major who held the Order of Lenin, the Red Army's highest decoration. He was full of compliments for the job our air force had done in helping win the war, and had lots of kind words to say about American transport in the Russian army.

Next morning we had another banquet for breakfast - and then, surprisingly we were told we could go. Word had come from higher headquarters. We set off with our escort - and when we got to the Elbe there was no bridge. And noone knew where there was a bridge. We began to sweat gumdrops, because we were afraid we were going to have to go through the whole routine again. —— Couldn't we just go down a road and take a chance on getting across farther south? No — we couldn't do that because our permission to cross only applied to this particular division? We asked what division it was. The answer came back with a smile —— there is an old Russian proverb that if you want to live a long life you don't ask questions. *** But, we said, if permission has come from higher headquarters - if Stalin knew we were here we should be able to cross anywhere. They looked embarrassed. —— Finally, in desperation we decided to head south anyway - nd on the night of VE day we got across the Elbe.

We tried to figure out what the score was. There was no doubt that the Russians were friendly. We came to the conclusion

And then our interpreter piped up - a little nineteen year old lieutenant, who had learned his English in school in Moscow. With a broad grin he said -- Take it easy, Greasy. It's a long slide home.

We finally decided to risk more red tape and head for the bridge farther south, and we got across without any trouble.

Then we sat down and tried to figure out what the score was. And the conclusion we came to was that our Russian allies really like us --- but they're strangers, and ~~they're not giving us~~ even though it's vital that we get to know each other well they're not giving us much ~~help~~ encouragement ~~[illegible]~~ IN getting to know them.

This is Richard C. Hottelet reporting from London, returning you now to CBS in New York.

CB S Hottelet 1302 9 May 1945

I've just come back ~~fxmm~~ after three days deep behind the Russian lines. ~~Smmx~~ And it wasn't until late yesterday afternoon that we even knew it was V E day. The Russians didn't seem to know about it. There were no celebrations that we could find. -- The first thing we heard about VE day at all was from ~~smmx~~ ral hundred American and British prisoners of war whom we met trying to get back across the Elbe River. Just before they left their camps they had heard it n the radio -- and spent the ~~nixgkx~~ monday night burning the place down to celebrate. --- These men in tattered old army and airforce uniforms, ~~mxx~~ some with ~~fxkk~~ beards - all with the dust of the road on their faces - never stopped smiling and laughing. It was a real victory day~~x~~ for them. Their~~x~~ trucks put them down on the east bank of the Elbe at a place where no regular military bridge had yet been built -- but an American regiment on the other side ~~xxgxxixxd~~ draped some planks up and down across a ~~kxmmm~~ wrecked railroad bridge, and across that bridge they scampered like children on the last day of school, ~~xkxxkkixg~~ holding ~~mmxk~~ on tight to their few belongings stuffed in a bag or tied in a blanket with a piece of string. Some had nothing but the clothes on their back and the joy in their hearts. ----- The Russians stood and watched them go and waved them on. But, as I say there was~~x~~ nothing that I could see that was particularly festive. When we heard the news of V E day we kept asking them whether they weren't going to celebrate. And they said, sure. ~~Bxkxxkxxy~~ There ~~wax~~ were some who said that a big parade ~~wxxkd~~ was to be held in Berlin yesterday or today. But when we asked them if they weren't going to get drunk, if they weren't going to have parties, -- they said no, we still have too much work to do. B ut late last night, ~~when we crossed~~ as we reached the Elbe, we saw the

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Americans on the other side shoot up flares -- and from the Russian side came some flares in answer. -- But even last night on tthe Russian side of the River the blackout remained in force. They're a serious bunch -- they're probably saving their celebration for when they go home.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION
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Date 9 MAY 1945

Germany

Transport: Confiscate anything that moves or can move. No AA protection. No camouflaging, no apparent road discipline. Lots of 2½ ton trucks + [illegible], which R prize highly. Some flimsier, lighter Russian trucks. No identification marks except serial number on hood + sometimes on back – [illegible] of C [illegible]. Captured German automobiles used universally as staff cars without painting them or removing German license plates ([illegible] in light green [illegible]). All captured German trucks + tractors + half tracks used [illegible] most motor transport seems used for absolute essentials like fuel + ammunition. Everything else comes up on foot ([illegible] for food) or in horse drawn carts. [illegible] on autobahn – panje wagons, farm wagons, tandems, broughams, station wagons, coaches plodding along, piled high with bags + quilts (red, blue, pink, cerise) + [illegible]. On top of them are men + women, [illegible] (in [illegible] civilian suits) sprawled laughing, talking, sleeping, singing, playing accordion, [illegible] riding alongside on bicycles. [illegible] two huge freight trailers (Reichsbahn or Blue Diesel type) behind which [illegible] wagon, behind which smaller wagon (piled high) [illegible]. [illegible] sheep cows also plodding down autobahn with occasional trucks snaking around them. [illegible] whole movement [illegible] pace. [illegible] Forward Major points to green meadow, laughs + says "Russki Benzin" + points to motley wagons parked in field + says "[illegible]". [illegible] but must have some because [illegible]. Those you see have only one or two tiny red crosses on them. Troops we saw moving were mostly cavalry. Lots of men on ~~bicycles~~. Beautiful horses.

Traffic control: For general motley, tatterdemalion [illegible] of transport, traffic [illegible]. All signs are in Cyrillic alphabet. MSR is called MAPШPYT #1 (2, 3 etc). Traffic MP's [illegible] W/ACs with little red + yellow [illegible] flags in white gloved hands. [illegible] face you + hold flag at your stop. To go they stand facing you, raise yellow, then turn sideways + wave you by them with yellow flag. [illegible] (e.g. [illegible] lots of vehicles). They not very good [illegible]. [illegible] + [illegible]. [illegible] On way up to Berlin we passed little wood which bore signs of [illegible]. All trees splintered, [illegible], wrecked vehicles + carpet of strewn uniforms etc. Many Germ bodies still lying around, [illegible] road [illegible] where R vehicle driven over them. All Germ prisoners walk, but Allied prisoners allowed [illegible] (like) their [illegible]. Saw many [illegible] German P/W's marching 5 abreast with one Russ guard, tommy gun slung across back, wobbling ahead of them on bicycle, another ditto at back of column. There seems to be no such elaborate system of signs and routes as we have, but bypasses and detours [illegible] same way. Bypass is ПЕРЕПРАВА. No sign of Bailey type bridges. They use pontoon bridges ([illegible] pontoons) with plank roadbed. But they put up permanent [illegible] bridges almost immediately – saw them [illegible] + prepare [illegible] one [illegible] autobahn – logs [illegible], trucks coming up with planks. German barricades, put up in great numbers in Berlin + along autobahn (piles of logs laid across + connected

my ②

ffic control (contd.) [illegible] with flags [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible]) are [illegible] by [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] to [illegible], [illegible] with tommy guns [illegible]. ≡ No sign of road repair crews or engineers (though roads not in bad condition) [illegible] line [illegible] control points, we [illegible] [illegible] + got [illegible].

uipment: Motley, variegated but businesslike looking – Tanks: heavy, steel treads [illegible] bogey wheels, [illegible] weighing probably over 50 tons (maybe we [illegible]). [illegible] numbers we saw in [illegible] in Berlin they must be [illegible]. Planes: [illegible] including good looking fighters (similar to FW 190) buzzing [illegible] HQ. [illegible] are [illegible]. Markings are Red Stars. Guns: [illegible], [illegible] for [illegible] guns. Basic A/T gun seems to be [illegible] size in neighborhood of 75. Noticed some AA guns, but nothing [illegible] as Germans. Small Arms: Very many soldiers carry tommy guns [illegible] back. Have perforated, air cooled jackets. Some have [illegible] drums, others have long [illegible] clips. Have rough wooden stocks. They [illegible] be very good. One Tommy gun [illegible] into 3 pieces, [illegible] but [illegible]. Rapid firing. ≡ Didn't see many soldiers carrying rifles. Long bayonets are fixed on guard duty. ≡ Standard Russian [illegible] pistol is [illegible] looking 9mm automatic with hammer action and black bakelite handle having Star and CCCP stamped in it. Most officers wear German [illegible] – [illegible] + [illegible] in little brown holsters, Lugers + P38's in larger black holsters. [illegible] wear [illegible] German knives + daggers. ≡ Basically Russians seem trigger happy. When [illegible] showed [illegible] .45 they promptly fired it. One [illegible] at Torgau they [illegible] firing all the time for half [illegible]. MOTOR TRANSPORT: Anything that moves. [illegible] trucks + ambulances seemed [illegible] + old. The [illegible] painted green. [illegible] German field kitchens. Telephone in duty office at Vodka [illegible] was German. OTHER: [illegible] signal wire. Use anything [illegible] that suits their purpose. No [illegible] anywhere. At Vodka [illegible] there was electric light, as in Berlin. Candles used [illegible]. ≡ On duty officer's table there [illegible] tommy [illegible]. ≡ [illegible] telephone lines [illegible] OK, [illegible] got connected. [illegible] + flashlights. HOSPITAL: Seemed fairly well equipped – no [illegible] in operating room. ≡ [illegible] in shock ward, altho they say they use plasma + whole blood. Dressing table seemed bit primitive. Very many captured German medicaments.

forms: Officers well dressed in OD blouses, with [illegible] of throat, OD breeches [illegible] boots, well trimmed [illegible], peaked caps usually OD, [illegible] have star + hammer + sickle stamped in them. Colored [illegible] in thin stripe running down seam of breeches, [illegible] (infantry, blue, cavalry; black, signals etc. [illegible]: boots [illegible]. Some [illegible] wear [illegible] boots, [illegible]. [illegible] uniform. Some (Class A) [illegible] in color [illegible] gold, [illegible] officers [illegible] technician. Blouse OD, [illegible] boots [illegible]. Most officers wear Sam Browne belt, [illegible] with big star [illegible]. [illegible] medals + [illegible]. Some [illegible]. All [illegible] uniform type. [illegible] OD [illegible] caps with little red enamel or metal star in front. Officers [illegible] long and [illegible] in [illegible]. Air force [illegible] with gold embroidery. ≡ Generals wear gold [illegible], scarlet [illegible] + piping [illegible] with stars. Marshal wears huge star [illegible]. Higher officers have darker green (like US) cloth for blouses.

EM – greenish uniform, [illegible], not well fitting. [illegible], greenish [illegible],

my ③

iforms (cont) trousers, black boots ([illegible] softer than our boots). Many wore rugged, [illegible] quilted jackets of [illegible]. Some few wore camouflage overalls of light, bright + dark brown which [illegible] as if wouldn't be good anywhere except late autumn. [illegible] fatigue uniforms — [illegible] at [illegible] had blue [illegible], others wore [illegible] outfit. Off's [illegible] as well dressed as ours, but EM's not nearly as well.

The hats vaguely resemble ours and Dutch. Have no liners; [illegible] are fixed inside. They lighter + flimsier than ours, Painted tan, slightly mottled.

Women wear same uniforms as males, except skirts for trousers and [illegible] instead of O'seas caps. Wear no peaked caps. Nobody wears collar. All [illegible].

ood: Seem live completely off country. Herds sheep, beef, [illegible] + better fresh meat + sausage than we have [illegible] mainly in Germ houses. Saw only one tent behind Russ lines. Russ soldiers [illegible] pots + [illegible] pot to get [illegible] meat + vegetables + potatoes in it. [illegible] fried potatoes, [illegible] in grease. [illegible] was preparing meal [illegible] fried potatoes + [illegible].

Officers mess in buildings, apparently [illegible] different forms. [illegible] of [illegible]. Sometimes cooks in [illegible] but [illegible] hamburger, rice, fried potatoes, dumplings. Heaping plates of Ravioli in Berlin. Loads + loads of everything. Table cloths ([illegible] dirty) — German civilian crockery + glasses.

Table manners crude — everything [illegible], [illegible] tooth sucking + loud drinking, [illegible] of fingers, wiping hands on table cloth, talking with full mouths, leaning across table. [illegible] etiquette to lean across table + spear piece of bread with fork.

Flowers on table, indeed, flowers everywhere.

iscipline: Personal :- comparatively clean on whole. Officers washed + shaven ([illegible]), men also moderately clean + shaven. Saw some mustaches but not single beard. ([illegible] at Dahlendorf [illegible]). [illegible] polished and clean. ([illegible] in courtyard in Berlin + Dahlendorf, [illegible] away). Clothes hanging on line.

Horses: beautifully [illegible] for animals. Well fed, well groomed, sleek. Riding [illegible] fine animals. Cossacks have horses. Horses galloping down W'strasse.

Military :- casual, informal in daily routine relations, but [illegible] discipline in military orders. Fairly meticulous about saluting, but often not bother. [illegible] cook came in, stood in doorway + listened to conversation. WAC serving [illegible] exchanged cracks with [illegible]. At [illegible] major [illegible] come in play piano, [illegible] easily + gave him chair at table shaking hands etc. In Berlin, [illegible] the [illegible] of family. When superior gives an order, though, everyone moves at double, stands [illegible] etc.

Men + WAC's — same as with us. Off girls don't want [illegible] typist, telephone operator etc. In off duty, girl sergeant and male major is [illegible] She coy, feminine etc. No rank pulled there. (Zhukov's banquet where [illegible] make pretty blonde singer who had no rank [illegible], and she gave him [illegible] fashion + no uncertain terms). Girls good, healthy looking. Giggle, [illegible]

Civilians — seem lot of civilians in Army. All waitresses + chambermaids at [illegible] HQ's [illegible] be civilians. Many men + women on supply carts on [illegible] be civilians.

Draft: — [illegible] with [illegible]. [illegible], sometimes [illegible].

Army ④

Entertainment: Have USO shows, have movies every ten days in field. Most outfits, depending on size have own entertainers — from regimental accordion player to army group whole shows. Have men + women dancers, singers, acrobats, [illegible] [illegible], very good. Koniev's party, male chorus sang Star Spangled Banner beautifully in English [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] good pantomimic dancing, lots of peasant [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] singing.

Attitudes in General: Officers say want go home. Don't like military life particularly, having been away 4 or more years. [illegible] absence from family, [illegible] [illegible] + want return normal life. All, without exception, said [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] who [illegible] was Russia [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] friendship Britain, US, USSR. This came up in formal toasts at banquets, [illegible] at odd moments in private conversation, in P.W.'s [illegible] with [illegible], Sovyagiki in dust on car near window. All wanted friendship, peace, cooperation.

But, there was [illegible] knowledge of problems of these [illegible]. They knew only what they handed in Soviet propaganda. One young [illegible] who sat alongside me at Koniev's banquet + [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] invasion of Argentina!

There surprising [illegible] appreciation of [illegible]. Major at VF, Order of Lenin, said "until 1942-43 German army better equipped than Russian. Brit + US bombing enabled us then to catch up + outstrip Germans". Troops in [illegible] in praise of destruction from bombing. Said, "we had heard of [illegible], but never believed it. Now we see they [illegible]." Great praise for US trucks + jeeps. [illegible] with VF officers about crossing of Rhine + [illegible], [illegible] nodding of [illegible].

Many more officers [illegible] said Russia would fight Japan. There certainly seems be directive out to encourage, or not to hinder that sentiment. "Germany + Japan same thing". "Next we go to Pacific", etc."

odka Forward — Adolf Hitler Strasse

Excuses: Must find right way to Bridge
Must make sure you safe
Must get [illegible]
Must get permission from higher HQ
Stalin knows you are here
Bradley knows you are here
waiting for word from Gen Bradley
waiting for word
=
Waiting for lunch (dinner, supper, breakfast)
Major has man who plays piano
Let us get Russian women
Two accordion players
Everything [illegible] by [illegible] – everything will OK in very short while.

Never a sour note, but repeated checking of credentials (look at it [illegible] and dictate names phonetically – not spelled – to stenographer), searching of luggage + automobile, pinching my [illegible] + [illegible] with fingers. Repeated asking us where we came from + how we got [illegible] were. Constantly, not altogether unobtrusively, [illegible] + guard – 2 men with tommy guns outside house. Always Maj. [illegible] [illegible] treatment around.

Food = every meal a banquet – Russians eat as if every meal would be their last = as if time were short against coming [illegible] = breakfast: [illegible] with scallions + [illegible]. [illegible] — [illegible] bread, wine, tea, cognac — [illegible] — Cranberry wine — Lunch same thing, [illegible] maybe steak + kidney instead of hamburger + eggs. = Dinner same. = All with huge quantities of drink. = When had breakfast at 1400 we had lunch at 2000 and they insisted we have Dinner at 0100. = [illegible] "it too much" they say "when we fight we eat maybe once a day, so it good thing if we now eat 3, 4, 5 times a day." = Soldiers' lunch [illegible] of [illegible] broth, fried potatoes + bread. /// Table manners rough + ready, tooth sucking, spilling of food, wiping hands on table cloth, talking loudly with mouths full. Table cloths + utensils sometimes very clean sometimes not so. = Besides officers mess it seems higher officers eat in own rooms.

Vodka Forward – Bruce [illegible], John Dougle, Victor [illegible], Robert [illegible] + [illegible] John MacVane + [illegible] = Russian lessons by candlelight. Ya lyoob lyoo vas. [illegible] many questions – everything by candlelight

ca Forward ②

Accordion concert — session with Hero of Soviet Union while
"In 1942 Germans still better equipped than Russians
3 [illegible] in next room. \ but Allied Air Forces evened this out by bombing",

Barber shaving us all, then spraying us with [illegible] until our faces stiffened, then covering face with fine powder.

it → Session on bank in sun while Russians washing trucks — Russians never gave any information. I ask "what division?" Answer: "In Russian there's old proverb, 'if want live long one doesn't ask questions'". Ξ We never told where we were, what division, what Regiment, what Army. At last, when we about leave, there was great hair letting down & we learned Division was "Verdlin" Division, with Order of Red Star & Order of Suvorov. But we never learned number or who commanded.

Universal suspicion, last 4 yrs war.

→ At the bridge Russ. [illegible] st. challenging two Russ. P/W's because they said Ja. And challenging [illegible] because she said Magdeburch.

Dr., ALTAYEV 19, [illegible], pale face, dark hair, [illegible] on left eyebrow, sparse hair on face — blue edged air uniform, blue rimmed cap. Interpreter, studied Foreign Language Institute at Moscow 3 yrs. Been army 5 yrs, volunteer. Under Lieutenant. 5'7", 140 lbs. Ξ His first job & he delighted use his English [illegible]. "Take it [illegible]", "It's a long slide home". [illegible] Pistol Packing Momma in Moscow. [illegible]. Ξ [illegible]. Couldn't eat or drink as much as they. Tried gallantly help us every way, wanted give us his watch. Tried organize Nurses for us. But we saw he was taking in tow negro drivers of Allied P/W [illegible] convoy. "I will get you anything [illegible], and I will find liquor for you, and I will introduce you to some nice Russian girls. I promise!" Ξ wanted be Army Doctor. He in hey-day, [illegible]. Sang Russian songs. [illegible]. Ξ we teach him "Show me way to go home". After 11 toasts willy "Be brave".

Hotel — Flowery, lacy except for [illegible]. [illegible] looking wenches, Lucy, Matilda, Zina. Ξ A[illegible] courtyard. Ξ Nurses & WACs stand around and point & laugh at my uniform (Class A & paratroop boots). I say "Is it funny", they giggle "Yes".

[illegible] Forward (3)

Every chance for banquets — First major contact with [illegible] just [illegible] — we got [illegible]. They [illegible] no [illegible]. Despite [illegible] + [illegible] have been saying no one [illegible] made more [illegible] fire, they just [illegible] them sausage + vodka.

Food got so plentiful — I got indigestion. At first [illegible] [illegible] couldn't get them, then [illegible] things worse.

Major asking soldier who came in to dining porch to play piano for us to sit down at table + wait till we ready. Getting up, holding him my hand.

Order of Russian major — blond, quiet, cultured voice, sensitive face — repeatedly spitting on floor as he spoke.

"Message center" downstairs in top room of [illegible] — [illegible] on Adolf Hitler [illegible] of Detmold — bare except for table covered with red cloth on which [illegible] German field telephone + bowl of lilacs. Duty officer sat here. Upstairs quarters for officers + men. Slept in major's [illegible], but first night found his black riding breeches folded up under mattress. There little gas stove in this room — on which Russians cooked. Many rooms in houses had little gas cookers, [illegible] because had [illegible] at families' quarters there = [illegible] was [illegible] with some [illegible], R. soldiers [illegible] + [illegible]. [illegible] we couldn't [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] food. = [illegible]

√ Vodka [illegible] — people [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] by Russian [illegible] magazine of GAF [illegible] (blind [illegible] + [illegible] with lightning). [illegible] from [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] + [illegible]. [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]. = Outside VF woman, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] just [illegible].

Examination of Papers — [illegible] just reads names to stenographer
we Kapitän-Correspondent.

sian Civil Affairs —

Poster: Confiscate cameras, weapons, all means transport, optical instruments, radio sets — also all lubricant
Curfew 2200 – 0800
Dissolution Nazi Party + formations
All members Nazi Party must report to commandant
Preservation peace + order
Restoration public services
All powers vested in commandant
No resistance to orders of Red Army
Remain calm
All members of Armed Forces report to Commandant
Cinemas + places amusement + restaurants open till 2100
~~Blackout~~

Appointment of Military Commandant for locality — no Military Govt troops the way we have — no occupation money — Mil. Commandant calls people together in small towns + asks them pick their own mayor. He then checks + if OK is allowed remain office. (then regular election). Mil. Cmdt main function is provide needs of army. Local govt up to Germans under Mil. Cmdt's supervision.

Mil Cmdt of Berlin said would have street cars running + water supply working in five days (!)

General attitude twd civilians: Stern, not manifestly brutal — mainly simply ignoring them — soldiers + army requisition anything they need. ≡ Germans say first thing soldiers do on getting into house is get people's watches + valuables. Wholesale rape, some women 5 + 6 times. If they resist they get gun stuck in ribs. ≡ [illegible] to Weren't signs indiscriminate destruction — pictures on walls, furniture of homes we've seen unscathed

Russians say assist people — give rations from captured German food supplies. Nürnberger Strasse said Russians distributed bread from trucks parked across street ≡ calmed people when first came.
In villages people stand around as usual, no particular sign fright, but usually they scared stiff — sometimes when Russians walk into house inhabitants stand up, raise arms and wait as if expect be shot.
Several cases see girls, Russian women, strolling on sidewalk with Russians

VIA PREWI

~~URGENT~~ PRESS EDWARD MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING LONDON

Civil Affairs ② —

Germans smiling, flattering. Non-fraternization, but not [illegible],

Russians [illegible] [illegible] completely, without any pity, [illegible]. Apparently, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. (Stanley-[illegible].) Probably remember own destroyed homes.

Take into custody all German males between 16-50 = same at Elbe [illegible] bridge. "~~[illegible]~~ All Germans are [illegible]". [illegible]

Stalin order — [illegible] no P/W's, even SS. [illegible]

Russians billeted in houses — [illegible] [illegible]. Dutch civilians [illegible]. [illegible] civilians live in same houses [illegible] civilians living there to [illegible] for them. [illegible] civilians in [illegible]. (Except [illegible]).

Civilians put to work [illegible]. All [illegible] — in Berlin [illegible] to [illegible] being cleaned by German men + women [illegible] [illegible] — one [illegible], women [illegible] dirt, [illegible]. No time lost. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]. Russians [illegible] [illegible].

Stanley, [illegible] — "German people [illegible]. We are fighting them, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] future."

General [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] (high living standards) [illegible] [illegible]. No signs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]. Berlin — [illegible], LXM!

No signs of, or fear of any German underground or resistance

VIA PREWI

URGENT PRESS EDWARD MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING LONDON

To our great friends and dear guests
American Correspondents and officers and men
of the U.S. Army.

The reprisentetives of the U.S. Army five American war correspondents gave us great pleasure when they were our guests. It was the first meeting with Americans and we are greatly satisfied with friendship and charming of Americans.

We hope that after the final defeat of Germany we shall meet again under closer conditions and become the best friends in the world.

Colonel
Major
Seniour Lieutenant
Juniour lieutenant
Cook
May 9. 1945.

8 May, 1945

To Colonel Grosdew, His Officers, His Men, His Cooks and His Musicians — —

— the Magd

PRESS WIRELESS

15080

Press Columbia Broadcasting New York

Herewith tonights feature story ~~colon~~ FROM HOTTELET COLON

The Russian Army is knuckling down to the business of occupying its part of Germany stop ~~Gxxxxxyx~~ And from what I've been able to see behind the Russian lines, ~~thayixx~~ it's being very firm -- but human and moderate about it stop In many ways it's like our own Military Government setup stop As a matter of fact, in certain things the Russians are more lenient in their attitude toward German civilians than we arex stop I've just spent three and a half days behind the Russian lines with three other correspondents stop we stayed ~~xxtyxx~~ that long mainly because the Russians wouldn't let us go while they examined our papers very very thoroughly stop which gave us a chance to see how they worked para The basic Russian attitude toward German civilians seems to be cold and unsympathetic stop But there's no indication that the Red Arm isxgoing to oppress them stop Just before we left I asked one officer what he thought of the German problem stop And without hesitating he said - you know, the German people as such are a good people stop we haven't been fighting the German people stop we've been fighting to get rid of Nazism and the Nazis stop There's no reason why the German people shouldn't look forward to a decent and productive future unquot stop Now that may not be completely Moscow's official attitude stop ~~Butxyxx~~ We don't know what Moscow's viewpoint is on that score, they've never told us stop But you wouldn't find a British or American or French officer talking like that para I asked him if he didn't feel tha there should be some revenge - some punishment - for the destruction th Germans inflicted on Russia comma whether the Russians weren't going at least to shoot the SS or the higher Nazi party people stop He said he didn't know what would be done with the big Nazis stop He supposed that anyone who was a war criminal would be tried and punished stop But as far as the SS was concerned -- no comma they didn't intend to shoot any stop As a matter of fact they had orders not to shoot any dash ~~xxx xxxxx~~ there was no particular point to doing that stop Instead of shooting the SS,or any German soldiers, orders had come down that they were all to be sent to Russia to rebuild what they had destroyed stop

PRESS WIRELESS

05038

page two press columbia broadcasting newyork

that,said my officer, is a more constructive solution dash and it serves the same purpose para of course the German civilians are panic stricken stop they've been told so long that Russian occupation meant the end of the world for them that they quite literally expect to be shot or raped or both the moment they see their first Russian stop This doesn't fail to amuse the Russians stop One major/who was on a military government detail said that for the first two days he was in this particular town comma every time he went into a house the people jumped up and held up their hands while the women burst into tears stop But this gradually wears off stop We drove through many towns where the people seemed to be going about their daily business calmly and with no one bothering them stop And I saw more than several pretty German girls standing on the sidewalk talking and laughing with young Russian officers dash they certainly were not afraid para Seeing this unexpected version of boy meets girl/ raised the question of fraternization in my mind stop I explained to the Russians that any American lieutenant would have to pay sixtyfive dollars for the pleasure of even just standing and talking with a German girl stop The Russians thought that was very interesting and they stoutly maintained that any Russian officer would get into serious trouble if he were discovered being intimate with Germans stop And then they grinned and said dash but you'd be surprised how many of these people comma especially the pretty girls comma are Ukrainians and Poles para But certainly if an eye is closed to individual fraternizing there's no softness in the treatment of the German people as such stop The Russian military government is stern and will brook no nonsense but from what they told me of its aims and procedures it's not unlike ours para Like our own army the Russians have military government detachments stop they come in with posters and regulations similar to ours stop they're small orange posters stating that an officer has been appointed commandant of the place with full powers stop the nazi party and its organizations are ordered dissolved stop all men of military age are ordered to report to

05038

page four press columbia broadcasting newyork

dash of all classes undash I even saw some in fur coats stop The Russian soldiers pitch in and help with the heavy xxxx jobs stop But it's evident right now at the very beginning that the reconstruction of Germany is going to be a matter for the Germans para

What we saw were the bare mechanics of military administration stop We got no xx indication as to what the broad policy toward Germany would be dash to what extent the Russians were going to permit xxx industrial reconstruction stop The Red Army officers politely but steadfastly refused xx even to discuss the politics of what kind of Germany the Russians wanted stop But from these sketchy impressions we got of how they go about the occupation we got the idea that the Russians are quite willing to give xxx Germany a break enditem

Richard Hottelet

05038

page three press columbia broadcasting newyork

the commandant stop the poster calls for peace and order comma warns
against any ~~xxtixxx~~ hostile acts toward the Red Army and says that
the food supply will be assured ~~i~~ and that public services will be
ordering the turning in of
restroed stop the Russians are stricter than we are in/~~xxxfixxxxing~~
and
all means of transport dash all bicycles automobiles trucks/wagons
also OF
undash and/cameras, ~~xpxix~~ binoculars, radios dash and of course
weapons stop but in two things the'yre more lenient than we are stop
were when we first took over
behind our lines there ~~xxx~~ many places/where people ~~arecakksxxxdxxxfx~~
were allowed out only a few hours a day stop but the Russians have
a curfew that lasts only from ten oclock at night to eight the next
morning stop and where we close all public buildings dash schools
restaurants hotels theaters and so on and prohibit gatherings of more
than five people comma the Russians announce that theaters and restaurants and places of amusement can remain open until nine oclock
stop the/~~Russians~~ aren't the least bit worried that the civilian population will give them any trouble stop ~~xxx~~ When I explained that we
were taking every precaution to prevent sabotage and resistance behind
our lines comma the Russians merely shrugged and said simply dash
there won't be any Nazi underground where we are para The Russians
bring their own occupation money and they set up a local administration as soon as they can stop in big cities they select some German to
work under the supervision of the commandant stop in small towns
though, they say that they call the people together for a general
meeting and allow them to elect their own mayor and town council in
open election comma subject only to Russian approval stop The main
function of the commandant is to see that the Red Army gets what it
needs in the way of transport para The Russians live off the country
to a large extent comma quarter their troops in German houses and are
not reluctant at all about putting German civilians to work stop All
across
the hundreds of barricades that the Germans put up ~~xlxxg~~ the highways
and across the streets of their cities are now being pulled down by
German men and women stop there are mainly women in these work partie

CBS Hottelet Special Broadcast x2x 1 May 1945

Here at the front we have just heard of Hitler's death. I've just heard Admiral Doenitz get on the air xmdxxxxxxx announce that Hitler had appointed him as his successor, and appeal to the German armed forces to continue the fight against Bolshevism. Doenitz spoke is slow, measured terms. He said that he would continue the fight against Britain and America, too as long as they hindered Germany in her fight against Russia. But his main justification to his own people to carry on the war was that defeat at the hands of the Red Army meant slavery and xx destruction.

Th We don't know any details of Hitler's death except that the German radio says he was killed inaction. The neww is just beginning to spread around the soldiers here xx in the First US Army. -- The reaction is one, not of joy, but of deep xxxxxx satisfaction. Hitler has become hated among the soldiers of our army, hated personally and violently as the man who kept fighting a senseless fight --- kept the slaughter going for absolutely no reason. ---- There is a feeling that justice has been done. --- And certainly a determination that none of the lesser Nazis will escape. -- In the meanwhile we will continue to fight as long as a German soldier shoots at us.

It's remarkable that Doenitz should have been picked as Hitler's successor. So far we have no xxxxx one's word for this but Doenitz. On September First, 1939, when he started this war, Hitler appointed Goering his successor, and after him Hess, and after him a xxxx bunch of minor Nazis. In the last year Himmler has certainly risen high enough to displace even Goering. But Doenitz
commander in chief of the navy
/ has been comparatively obscure. --- If it's true that he has taken over it may well be a sign that Nazism will be dropped - the way Fascism was dropped in Italy xxxx -- and the war continued on a straight patriotic basis.

VIA PREWI

URGENT PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

News Hitler's death striking germpeople as shock stop all say twas inevitable but actual ~~xxx~~ death of man whose name protwelve years been synonymous cumgod in germany is still shock para few reactions available tonight stop one german quote shame hitler killed stop should been made suffer the way people buchenwald dachau suffered stop should died lingering death unquote stop others quote news is probably genuine but ~~xxx~~ allies should make sure all same that he really dead unquote para ~~xx~~ majority germans available tonight quote end hitler means end war stop party organization which ~~xxxxxxxd~~ already shaken foundationsward cannot survive this stop/that probably ~~for~~ ~~that~~ reason ~~that~~ doenitz emerged on top instead himmler goering stop they probably trying lay foundation for hitler myth by saying he died heroes death stop but there will no hitler myth stop it too late prothat stop he already caused too much senseless useless bloodshed destruction stop our main hope now is that other party leaders meet same fate to finish nazism once for all unquote para no indication doenitz can rally any sort of resistance stop average german no longer entertains hope splitting unistates britain russia ethopes only proend war enditem

richard hottelet

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CBS ~~Hottelet~~ [redacted] ~~203030~~ 1 May 1945

HOTTELET 203030

Yesterday afternoon we all went over to the Russian lines to have a party, ~~xx~~ AND ~~That wasn't the official reason.~~ Officially, ~~The~~ correspondents ~~here at First Army were invited to go along~~ to watch the meeting between our Army Commander, General Hodges, and the commander of the Fifth Russian Guards Army, General Zhadov. ~~There was no way of knowing, before we started out, how~~ stiff and formal the meeting was going to be. But we hadn't been there fifteen minutes before we realized that we were in for a monumental blowout.

~~xx~~ It started out with plenty of protocol. The young Russian corps commander met general Hogges on the west bank of the Elbe. There was earnest shaking of hands and saluting, and then they drove over a ponton bridge the Russians had thrown across the river the previous afternoon. Little Russian military police girls, wi on their trim uniforms, and their hair in braids on top of their hea stood at attention as we followed the General over. Those girls direct traffic -- they wave a yellow flag when the road is clear, a a red one for you to stop. -- On the way to the Russian headquarter Red Army soldiers ~~xxxxx~~ held their tommy guns up stiffly at the salute every hundred yards and when we drove into the grounds of the mansion where the headquarters was, ~~xx~~ a brass band struck up the Star Spangled Banner. Played it pretty~~x~~ well, too. -- Here the Army commander welcomed General Hodges at the front door. We all stood at the salute when the band followed up with the Russian national anthem -- but the Russians aren't so strict about those things, so while it was sti ~~playing we all moved inside.~~

IT TOOK PLACE IN ~~It's~~ a big, aristocratic German mansion with l windows and wide rooms, and oil paintings of old German generals

PASSED FOR PUBLI
Date 11 MAY 1915
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looking down from the walls as if in pained surprise. -- The Russi had brought some of their own pictures along, and there were some Russian battle scenes, as well as smiling portraits of Stalin, Churchill and President Roosevelt.

We didn't waste much time on preliminaries, but went right into the large ballroom of~~x~~the mansion - a light green room about a hundred feet long by seventy feet wide. Little Homemade American and British and Russian flags hung everywhere -- on one American flag I counted sixty stars. --- ~~And~~ Three long tables were arranged in a large U -- the ~~my~~ guest table at the head and two others running down the side. ~~A From~~ Across the walls at each end of the room hung red banners with white letters in Russian and English saying -- Long live the victory of the ~~mailedxnationsz~~ free peoples of~~x~~ the world over Germany; and Long Live the inviolable Friendship of Britain America and Russia; and Long live the glorious Red Army.

Crowded on~~ix~~ the white table cloths were the ~~plates~~ platters of fodd. There were plates of hard boiled eggs in thick sour cream, of salad with eggs and lettuce and spring onions, also in sour cream -- of roast ~~xxxxxx~~ goose with rice, jellied pigs knuckles, ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ smoked fish fed caviar, half a dozen kinds of sausages, smoked bacon, whole boiled fish in aspic, fish in tomato sauce. And I'm leaving out the minor items like bread and radishes. ~~And~~ In among these platters - there was barely room for them on the table, were dozens of bottles -- of vodka and cognac and champagne.
ere were about 150 people in the room.

We ~~xxxx~~ had, most of us, fallen in with some Russian offic who spoke German or English, and they took care of us. Nothing was good for us -- and they saw to it that we lacked absolutely nothin

We ate for a while, then the Generals exchanged ~~xxxx~~ words welcome. Lieutenant Colonel Marchassin, who sat at my table~~x~~, too

that as the signal to open the serious drinking. -- This was just after half past one in the afternoon. ---- We went through a bottle BOTTLE of vodka as if it were lemonade on a hot day. ~~--- The Generals arose~~ in turn again and~~s~~ exchanged more words of greeting -- it seemed as if the eating and drinking were interrupted every fifteen minutes while someone shshshed the crowd to silence and a general got up and praised the glorious ~~fight~~ victories of our armies. And each time, ~~the cheering~~ when he sat down, the cheering was louder. There were tumults of applause when the commanders exchanged gifts --- and then the practice began of little groups at the tables toasting one another - and toasting President Truman, or Mr. Churchill or Marshal Stalin. When you toast the head of an allied nation you have to drain your glass. And vodka is not water, even if after the third or fourth wine glass ~~full it begins to fexxxxxx go down as easily.~~

This went on for more than an hour -- and those ~~of us~~ who had been to Russian parties before made a point of eating as fast as we drank, and - whenever we could - ~~mf~~ we poured our vodka into vases of lilacs that stood around. ---- And old colonel Marchassin would look over his shoulder, get one of the Russian girls who were racing around waiting on table, and say -- Vodka. Every once in a while one of them would recommend wine, and the colonel would growl -- niet, vodka. And would turn to us with a grin on his shining face and say wisely -- vodka is the Russian whiskey, and pour our glasses full.

After the first hour and a quarter the brass band came in from downstairs, and eight men and a little blonde girld came out, stood in front of it and began singing a Russian soldier song. For th next hour and a half we had music and dancing and pantomime. The

dancers came out in their boots and peasant costumes - out into the hollow square formed by the tables and the band. And, while the band played this wonderful, weird caucasian music the dancers jumped and turned and wheeled and squatted~~x~~ and slapped their boots and shouted hey --- and as the rhythm of the music grew faster and madder with each new dance the people at the table grew louder. The conversation became even livelier, the toasts more frequent. And there the officers in the olive drab of the American Army stood tomgether with the green and blue clad officers ~~mxx~~ of the Russian army and clapped and stamped time for caucasian dancers.

And about half past three they brought in the soup. The mountains of food we had already consumed were only the appetizer. In rapid succession the waitresses scurried in with noodle soup and fish soup, and roast chicken with french fried potatoes and cakes and pastries and them some compote of raisins in a glass of water. -- And with each course, and between each course, the vodka flowed. ---- It must have been somewhere between the noodle soup and the ~~frixx~~ roast chicken that we began exchange insignia. Correspondents badges and paratroop wings and insignia of rank were exchanged with loud laughter and more toasts, for red stars and stars from shoulder straps. And with much backslapping and more vodka colonel Marchassin took out a picture of his daughter in Moscow - a handsome wench of 17 in Russian uniform, and ~~Ixxxxxxxxxx~~ he laughed when he saw the picture of my daughter, aged six months, --- And the others around the tables were doing the same thing

By and by, along about four o'clock we noticed

MAY '15

that the place seemed a bit emptier -- and sure enough, people
can tell you, rank made absolutely no difference.
were being led and helped and carried out of the room. The ~~gmm~~ guards snapped to attention ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ with absolutely ~~xxxxx~~straight faces as we made our way out into the afternoon sunlight at about half past four. And ~~mykyngiyMgrghpsgipxyxxxd~~ what Russians were left came down to see us off.

On the way back in the jeep I showed an interpreter a ~~Rt~~ five Rubel note that colonel Marchassin had given me in exchange fora dollar bill. --- When Russians sign something they always write something to go with it -- and the colohel had written in Russian ---- ~~mmx~~a great day, with great allies toward a great future.

Well, it was a mighty fine beginning.

This is Richard C. Hottelet with the First US Army returning you now to CBS in New York.

CBS Hottelet 203030 1 May 1945

Yesterday afternoon we all went over to the Russian lines to ~~have aparty. xx That wasn't the official~~ ~~Officially,~~ ~~reason. The correspondents here at First Army were invited to go along to~~ watch the meeting between our Army Commander, General Hodges, and the commander of the Fifth Russian Guards Army, General Zhadov.. ~~There was no way of knowing, before we started out, how~~ stiff and formal the meeting was going to be. But we hadn't been there fifteen minutes before we realized that we were in for a monumental blowout.

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IT WAS HELD IN EAST OF THE ELBE ~~It is~~ a big, aristocratic German mansion ~~EAST OF THE ELBE~~ ~~with~~ SIDE big ~~windows and~~ HUGE ~~wide rooms, and~~ WITH oil paintings of old German generals

FOR PUBLICATION AS
MAY 1935

looking down from the walls as if in pained surprise, ~~The Russians~~

~~had brought some of their own pictures along, and there were some~~
ALONGSIDE
~~Russian battle scenes, as well as~~ smiling portraits of Stalin,

Churchill and President Roosevelt.

We didn't waste much time on preliminaries, but
LIGHT GREEN COLORED
went right into the ~~large~~ ballroom of the mansion ~~- a light green~~
~~[illegible]~~ Little
~~room~~ about a hundred feet long by seventy feet wide./~~Homemade~~
HOMEMADE ~~[illegible]~~ THEY WERE.
American and British and Russian flags hung everywhere. -- on one
long
American flag I counted sixty stars. --- ~~And~~ Three/tables were

arranged in a large U -- the ~~xx~~ guest table at the head and two
Across
others running down the side. ~~A Xxxx~~ the walls at each end of the
in Russian and English SHOUTING
room hung red banners with white letters ~~saying~~ -- Long live the
free peoples of the
victory of the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ world over Germany; and Long Live the

inviolable Friendship of Britain America and Russia; ~~And~~ Long live

the glorious Red Army.

ES WERE SET FOR ~~TABLES, SET FO~~ platters
PEOPLE, AND Crowded on the ~~white table cloths~~ were ~~the xxxxxx~~ of fodd.
OF
There were plates of hard boiled eggs in thick sour cream, ~~of~~ salads

~~with eggs and lettuce and~~ spring onions, also in sour cream -- ~~of~~
smoked
roast ~~turkey~~ goose with rice, jellied pigs knuckles, ~~preserved~~ fish,

fed caviar, half a dozen kinds of sausages, smoked bacon, whole
And I'm leaving out the minor items. ~~like bread and radishes.~~
boiled fish in aspic, fish in tomato sauce./. ~~And~~ In among these platters -- there was barely room for them on the table, were dozens of

bottles -- of vodka and cognac and champagne.

~~were about 150 people in the room.~~

We ~~xxxx~~ had, most of us, fallen in with some Russian officers
THEIR HOSPITALITY
who spoke German or English, and they took care of us. ~~Nothing was too~~
KNEW NO BOUNDS
~~good for us -- and they saw to it that we lacked absolutely nothing.~~

We ate for a while, then the Generals exchanged ~~xxxx~~ words of
OF MOSCOW LEFT
welcome. Lieutenant Colonel Marchassin, who sat at my ~~[illegible]~~, took

that as the signal to open the serious drinking. -- This was just after half past one in the afternoon. ---- We went through a bottle OTTLE) of vodka as if it were lemonade on a hot day. ~~--- The Generals arose in turn again and exchanged more words of greeting -- it seemed as if the eating and drinking were interrupted every fifteen minutes while someone shshshed the crowd to silence and a general got up and praised the glorious victories ~~fight~~ of our armies. And each time, ~~the cheering~~ when he sat down, the cheering was louder. There were tumults of applause when the commanders exchanged gifts --- and then the practice began of little groups at the tables toasting one another - and toasting President Truman, or Mr. Churchill or Marshal Stalin. When you toast the head of an allied nation you have to drain your glass. And vodka is not water, even if after the third or fourth wine glass full it begins to ~~frelxxxx~~ go down as easily.~~

This went on for more than an hour -- and those of us who had been to Russian parties before made a point of eating as fast as we drank, and - whenever we could - ~~of~~ we poured our vodka into vases of lilacs that stood around. ---- And old colonel Marchassin would (NOTICE THE BOTTLE GETTING LOW,) look over his shoulder ~~to~~ AT one of the Russian girls who were racing around waiting on table, and say -// Vodka. Every once in a while one of them would recommend (CHAMPAGNE) ~~wine~~, and the colonel would growl // -- niet, vodka. And would turn to us with a grin on his shining face and say wisely -- vodka is the Russian whiskey, // and pour our glasses full.

After the first hour and a quarter the brass band came UP/ ~~up~~ from downstairs, and eight men and a little blonde girld came out, stood in front of it and began singing a ~~Russian~~ soldier song. For the next hour and a half we had (ALL BY SOLDIERS OF THE RUSSIAN FIFTH ARMY) SOME SUPERB music and dancing and pantomime, The

ying Strauss waltzes).

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dancers came out in their boots and peasant costumes - out into the hollow square formed by the tables and the band. And, while the band played this wonderful, weird caucasian music the dancers jumped and turned and wheeled and squatted and slapped their boots and shouted hey --- and as the rhythm of the music grew faster and madder with each new dance the people at the tables grew (STILL LIVELIER) ~~louder.~~ The conversation became even LOUDER, ~~livelier,~~ the toasts more frequent. And there the officers in the olive drab of the American Army stood together with the green and blue clad officers ~~men~~ of the Russian army and clapped and stamped time for caucasian dancers.

And about half past three I ALMOST FELL OVER WHEN they brought in the soup. The mountains of food we had already EATEN ~~consumed~~ were only the appetizer. In rapid succession the waitresses scurried in with noodle soup and fish soup, and roast chicken with french fried potatoes and cakes and pastries and then some compote of raisins in a glass of water. -- And with each course, and between THE ~~each~~ course~~s~~, the vodka flowed. ---//

It must have been somewhere between the noodle soup and the ~~fried~~ roast chicken that we began to exchange insignia. Correspondents badges and paratroop wings and insignia of rank were exchanged with loud laughter and more toasts, for red stars and stars from shoulder straps. And with much backslapping and more vodka colonel Marchassin took out a picture of his daughter in Moscow - a handsome wench of 17 in Russian uniform, and he laughed when he saw the picture of my daughter, aged six months. --- And the others around the tables were doing the same thing.

By and by, along about four oclock, we noticed

[illegible]

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that the place seemed a bit emptier -- and sure enough, people
can tell you, rank made absolutely no difference.
were being led and helped and carried out of the room. The guards snapped to attention with absolutely straight faces as we made our way out into the afternoon sunlight at about half past four. What Russians were left AND THERE WEREN'T MANY came down to see us off.

On the way back in the jeep I showed an interpreter a five Rubel note that colonel Marchassin had given me in exchange fora SHORT SNORTER ~~dollar~~ bill. --- When Russians sign something they always write something to go with it -- and the colohel had written in Russian ---- a great day, with great allies toward a great future.

Well, it was a mighty fine beginning.

This is Richard C. Hottelet with the First US Army returning you now to CBS in New York.

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CBS Hottelet Special Broadcast C 27 April 1945

Yesterday noon I rowed across the Elbe River and spent a couple of hours with the Red Army. If you've had any fears, if you've wondered how this incredible Russian army would behave when ~~xx~~we met I can tell you I've never seen so human and, well --- American, reception as the one we got.

There is nothing inhuman about these men. ~~[illegible]~~ Nothing that reflects the machinelike efficiency of the gigantic Russian fighting machine. Unless it's a certain pride in the way the officers walk --- a quiet thoughtful air when you talk to them seriously. --- But the best way I can describe them ~~x~~ is that the ~~xix~~ atmosphere behind their lines is so very uch like the whole atmosphere behind the American lines. --- The ay they laughed and offered us wine, the way their ~~g~~ GI's stretched ut and slept in the warm spring sun, or crouched over a helmetful f water and shaved. --- ~~[illegible]~~ We would have behaved exactly the ame way if Russians had crossed a river and come over to us. Except hat maybe our officers might not have looked so neat as the Russians id in their olive green blouses, their blue breeches and riding boots. ur own GI's manning forward antitank guns might not ~~hxd~~ have stood at ttention as stiffly as those Russian soldiers did -- or salute as martly as Russian GI's did.

All in all my best impression of the whole day - drawn rom what I saw and heard - was that the ~~xhxlx~~ approach of the Russian fficers and men to us as allies is just about exactly the same as urs is to them. There is the mutual respect of two armies who have ~~[illegible]~~ fought and beaten the same powerful and vicious enemy .

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And, on the Russian side, there seems to be the same unspoken realization that we don't really know each other very well -- but that we ought to get to know each other much better. One Russian captain summed it up to me when he said -- This is the end of one road, and the beginning of a much more important one. We've got to travel it together."

But let me start at the beginning and tell you how I got there. ---- The day before, on Wednesday, we had made contact with the Red Army. And the way we did it was typicalx of this whole thing. For two and a half years these two great armies have been fighting their way toward each other. They have left milestones in history behind them on the way --- Stalingrad and North Africa, Sebastopol and Tunis, thex Dniepr River and the Bay of Normandy, Warsaw - Aachen, Koenigsberg- - Cologne. Millions of men, backed by the industrial strength of the two greatest nations on earth, have been lunging toward one another. And when they finally met yesterday it was in the form of a young American lieutenant with a jeep patrol of twenty men, and a small group of Russians on a quiet river bank.

They were out there alone, no one knew quite where they were. No one knew, when they started out, that they were going to meet the Russians. So there were no correspondents there. But a hurry call went out, and those of us who had been waiting at other parts of the front came dashing down to the SixtyNinth Division ---- There, at midnight, we met the three Russian officers who had come back with the second patrol to make arrangements for formal meetings. A Russian major looked like the professional soldier he was, the captain and lieutenant with him were blond and tan --

looking neat in their slategray gabardine and olivegreen woollen uniforms. Major Anaphim Larionov got up and made a statement. He said, "The great ~~x~~day has come when our two nations are met to exchange warmest greetings and congratulations on the ~~dxxxkx~~ destruction of Nazism. This meeting will provide the foundation for peace in the world to come." --- It was a good statement, and the captain and ~~txt~~ lieutenant said similar things. But it sounded like the sort of thing you'd say ~~xt~~ on such an occasion.

Next morning ~~thexRegimentxl~~ the Commander of ~~the~~ our 273rd Infantry Regiment, which sent out the patrols, was due to meet the ommander of the Russian 173rd Infantry,Guard,Regiment. The twenty ile stretch between our lines on the Mulde River and the Russian ines on the Elbe River was still enemy territory. There were still odies of German soldiers there -- they had never been cleaned out. ut ~~wexwerextravelling~~ our patrols had travelled over the roads as if they were in Kansas, just eeping a few~~xofxthe~~ jeeps together in little conveys to feel safer.

So early next morning we organized a press convoy, ~~fxjxxpx~~ and the army gave us two jeeps with machineguns which we put t the front and rear of the column. We ~~xxdx~~ walked the tightrope with our eeps over a narrow bridge and raced on deep into German territory -- ast long lines of German refugees with their belongings packed on arts and wagons, running from the Russians -- past groups of German oldiers who had thrown their arms away and were walking westward to ive themselves up -- past cheering liberated allied prisoners of war ~~x~~ and liberated slave laborers. We didn't hear a shot fired.

We were bound for Torgau, a little town on the Elbe River. After winding around road blocks, and retracing our steps

from blown bridges we finally got there. It was empty. Posters on the walls dated April 17th had ordered the population to evacuate the town. Little posters on the housedoors appealed to German soldiers to respect the personal,property inside.

We drove through the streets in the town, not knowing exactly where wex were going -- except that we wanted to get to the bank of the Elbe. Foreign workers were everywhere -- most of them loaded down with big beautiful mother of pearl accordions that they had found in a warehouse. But they didn't know ~~xhmx~~ where they were, and our convoy picked up a very serious faced German civilian who led us first to the market place. It was a typical square -- not much more than an acre, With the town hall on one side and stores and houses on the other two sides. It was deserted as we swung into it --- almost deserted. Someone spotted two men in green uniforms and shouted -- Holy Smoke, they're Russians. We stopped the jeeps, jumped out onto the cobblestoned square and ran toward them. There must have been about fifty of us, mostly correspondents, --- The Russians looked surprised and then very pleased when we sweeped down on them. They grinned as our GI's embraced them, and looked proud when our photographers photographed them frommevery angle. They obviously didn't know quite what the score was, but they were enjoying it. ~~Theyxwaxedxuxxdamn~~ A few more Russians, with tommy guns strapped on their backs -- ~~xxxrying~~ with captured German SS daggers stuck in their belts, just the way our own doughboys wear them -- a few more Russians came out and joined in the fun. ~~Wexaskedxthem~~ Our German

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guide had meanwhile disappeared.

We asked the Russians where the River was, and they aved us down ~~xmmardxthexbxt~~ one street. We barrelled down it and ame out on an embankment~~x~~ that ran right along the west bank of the lbe. Upstream from us a hundred yards or so was the castle out of hich Lieutenant William Robertson of Los Angeles had ~~fxxstxhmmgxmmt~~ first waved home made American flag ~~xx~~ at the Russians the day before. Upstream as a ~~xxxxx~~ six span steelgirder bridge with one of its spans sagging the river. Downstream from us, a quarter of a mile on our left, as another girdered bridge with one span blown. Across the river, ich ran slate gray in front of us about a hundred yards, was a sh green river bank that ~~cuxxxd~~ ascended gradually to a row~~x~~ of ees and a road parallel ~~with~~ to the river. Among the trees we could the muzzles of a couple of antitank guns pointed at us. That was e Russian front line.

It was a beautiful spring day, warm and bright and sunny. certainly was a proper setting for a celebration. On the embankment we sweeped down on it, were some ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Russian officersand soldiers. Our photographers grabbed them as they had ~~gxxbbxd~~ mobbed the ones ~~xx~~ in e market place. They photographed them shaking hands, they phetgraphed ssians and GI's sitting together on the embankment wall. They photo-aphed a Russian captain lying on the wall menacingly pointing a rifle nothing in particular. And the Russians loved it. Some of the Rus-ans spoke English and German, some of the correspondents spoke German Russian, so we got along fine.

It struck me after about five minutes that this was a his-ric occasion, that this was the moment for which we had been fighting working for five and a half years. But there was nothing stilted

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or stuffy or historical about this. It was a bunch of guys who had waited long for this day and who were delighted to see each other. --- There were a couple of officers there -- who described how they had reached the Elbe two days before and had been waiting there for us. So we all had a good laugh, because we had been waiting for them too.
and clean shaven ,
They were young and blond and tan/ this Captain
eemed that most Russians we met were blond and tan and c.s.
Siderenko from Kiev, and Lieutenant Gonarovsky from Odessa./They didn't look like men who had fought with the First Ukrainian Army Group in front of Moscow, at Charkov and Kiev --- who had just broken through the last great German defense line. They were quite calm when we buried them under questions -- and little Lieutenant Gonarovsky caught the spirit very well when he said that as far as he knew he was the first one to shake hands with the Americans.

The photographers got the Russians together, perched one on the/low stone embankment wall and handed him an accordion which he obviously didn't know how to play. The Americans around him began to sing Ochi Chornia, and the Volga Boatman to put him in the mood. But he obviously hadn't ever heard of either of them, so he just looked blank, then grinned and started singing a folk song.

All of a sudden there was an explosion on the river bank right below us. We went flat on our faces. The Russians didn't budge. It was their artillery firing just for the fun of it. The Russians seem to like noise with their celebrations, because until we left we heard them set off German bazookas and firing their rifles at targets in the river -- simply because they liked it.

We decided to get across the river. On our bank was

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the boathouse of a German rowing club. So we dragged out a six oar scull and climbed aboard with a couple of Russians. Paddling like mad against the swift ~~xxxx~~ current of the Elbe --- we paddled like mad because none of us knew what the other wanted to do --- putting our backs into it we got across to the other side. There I met another young captain who spoke German and he led me to the battalion command post. We walked with several senior officers, including a colonel, ~~xxx~~ No one wore a steel helmet. The captain explained that a red band around the peaked caps meant infantry, and a blue one meant cavalry. They all looked remarkably neat -- with their Russian style blouses of olive green wool, navy blue riding breeches and black riding boots.

Most of them had silver and red enameled decorations -- the insignia of a Guard regiment, which is like our presidential citation, And the ones who had medals wore the medals instead of just the ribbons~~xx~~ the way we do.

As we walked up the river road past the guns I had seen the men at the guns snapped to attention and saluted sharply. They weren't neat, any more than any front line soldier is neat, but they looked tough and clean and disciplined.

The young captain I was taling to was serious. They all were --- in an inquiring, intelligent way. When ~~Iyfjxstyxgkydyxf~~ he first said he he spoke German I started speaking to him in the simple roundabout way ~~x~~ you use when you're not sure if the other person understands. But after a couple of minutes I found him looking at me strangely, as if to say ---C'mon now, Joe, you didn't invent the language --- and I hastily started to speak naturally, feeling pretty silly.

We went to the battalion headquarters mess. The atmosphere was like an American battalion~~x~~ headquarters mess -- only

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perhaps a bit better. It was a ~~German army~~ mess HALL, cheerfully painted white and blue. One larger U shaped table, and a small round table in a corner had clean white table cloths on them. There were plates of some crumby looking German sardines inxa brown sauce. The Russians apologized they had nothing better at the moment. But they did have plenty to drink -- cognac, local schnapps, ~~wixxxy~~ champagne, red and white wine. Unfortunately I saw no Vodka. Everything was completely informal -- with people getting up and making toasts to future lasting friendship of all the Allies.

I asked them ~~ifxwhyxtheyxthxxxgh~~ whether they had any American equipment ---- they said they had and thought it was excellent. Especially the Villyus --- I asked what on earth the Villyus was --- and they described it. It was our jeep. They had translated the makers name,Willys, into Russian.

~~Wxxthxx~~ By this time there must have been fifty people milling around in this modest room -- talking in every known language. More correspondents came in -- and the captains eyes got bigger as he asked who they were and I said - reporters. He said -- ~~dxxyxxxhxvxxxx~~ you must have as many ~~xx~~ reporters as you have soldiers. --- Their good humor never cracked, even when we traded them dollar bills for rubel notes and made them short snorters; and when we traded them various things for their insignia. They must have thought we were slightly crazy --- but we were their friends and we were welcome. What impressed me most was when I asked the captain if I could come back next day and make a tour behind the Russian lines.. He said - sure. ---

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I had to rush away then, because we thought this story was going to be released last night. But I'm going back again tomorrow. It looks, from here at least, as if these Russians are going to be good practical friends.

This is Richard C. Hottelet with the First US Army returning you now to Columbia in New York

12 APR [illegible]

CBS Hottelet 1300 29 April 1945

It looks ~~as if~~ AS IF, for the time being at least, we won't be able to give you very much first hand information on how things look and work on the Russian side of the lines. Because we're not allowed to go across the Elbe any more except for official ceremonies.

American engineers had set up a ferry service for personnel and vehicles, but yesterday morning -- at Russian request --- the service was stopped except for official parties. The reason given was that the Russians were very security conscious -- afraid of spies -- and didn't want anyone roaming around behind their lines. --- The impression I got yesterday was that this was not being done out of unfriendliness, EXACTLY, but was military red tape. After all, if the red army weren't tight as a drum on security it wouldn't have gotten where it is now.

We're hoping to get the thing opened up when General Bradley and General Hodges meet Marshal Koniev. Meanwhile we're not losing contact. A direct telephone wire is already strung between Russian and American headquarters. And as far as the personal attitude of the Russian officers goes, it's no less friendly. I was one of the last ones to get over to the east bank of the Elbe yesterday and met a young major ~~on the bank~~ who had just come down from Berlin. He described the city as a shambles, with the Nazis carrying on the fight despite the fact that millions of people remained in the ruins of the capital. The Germans still had a large number of tanks inside ~~Berlin~~ THE CITY, and that made fighting tough, but Koniev's troops had pushed up from the south past Tempelhof Air Field while Zhukov was pressing down from the north. The Germans were fighting furious-

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ly in the center of the city, where Hitler was reported to have his headquarters in the bombproof cellar of his big chancellory. But the major said that white flags hung out of ~~the what~~ THE houses were still standing -- and the people said they were sick to death of ~~this~~ war and didn't mind how it ended if it would just stop soon.

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CBS Hottelet Special Broadcast 27 April 45

We met the Russians last wednesday the way two businesslike armies ought to meet. A few Americans in jeeps probing out far beyond our lines met a few Russians on the west bank of the Elbe River. -- There was no preparation, no ceremony --- and none of the mistakes and incidents that might have taken place if strong forces of both armies had stumbled on one another.

For more than a week the First American Army had on the banks of the Mulde River. At first the river was a line to protect our rear while we encircled and captured Leipzig. But then, after Leipzig was taken, there was no military reason why we should not have gone right across the Mulde and hit the Elbe River. --- But we did not push. Because the Russians had begun to sweep westward towards us. And Armies do not have four wheel brakes, you can't stop them very easily. And worst of all, when you're moving swiftly against a beaten and demoralized enemy, you don't always know where your forward units are. They tend to shoot first and ask questions later. So we decided to stand on the clearly recognizable Mulde line and wait for the Russians to come and meet us.

Last Saturday the madhouse began. Reports began pouring in that the Russians had crossed the Elbe. Tactical Reconnaissance planes out in front of our lines

spotted Russian columns all over the map. First here, then - half an hour later - twenty miles away. They even spotted columns crossing the Elbe northwest of Dresden. --- Everyone on every staff was on his ear. Correspondents drove around from division to division like madmen, trying to find out what road the Russians were moving down --- trying to spot where the point of contact would be.

Then we got into radio contact with the Red Army -- heard their tank conversations as clearly as if they were over behind the next hill. Hopes went sky high. But over the weekend there was no sign of them on the ground. We tried to send planes up -- but they were grounded by freakish weather, by hailstorms and thunderstorms and rainstorms following each other in quick succession. --- We felt blind, because now we didn't even have wrong reports of Russian movements.

To avoid any accidental shooting we weren't even sending patrols out over the weekend beyond more than just a mile or two. But when the Russians hadn't shown up on Tuesday the tension was just too much -- and patrols were ordered to go out as far as they could to make contact.

Every division on the front sent out its patrols -- including the SixtyNinth Infantry division. They were jeep patrols - armed with rifles and machineguns, because our information was that the Germans ahead of us in the twentyfive mile belt between the

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Mulde and the Elbe were in no mood to put up a serious fight.

All of these patrols, coming back or reporting back by radio on Tuesday, told the same story. They drove along roads lined with German refugees fleeing westward. They drove through groups -- sometimes hundreds of fully armed German infantrymen. But our patrols were never fired on. One German told them that his orders were to fire at Russians, but not at Americans. --- It was a weird experience, this roving over unknown roads deep in enemy territory. One patrol ran into a German heavy weapons company with its mortars and machineguns all set up. Not a shot was fired, and our men talked the enemy into leaving their weapons walking back to our lines to surrender. The German company commander protested and called on his men to fight -- but he was overruled, and the Germans walked west by themselves while our jeep patrol pushed on east.

But that wasn't the purpose. The idea was to find the Russians. But there were no Russians. All the SixtyNinth Division's patrols came back that night -- except one. Lieutenant Albert L. Kotzebue, of Houston Texas -- his six jeeps and twenty men were out of radio contact anyway, so they decided to spend the night out, and keep patrolling next day. They never heard the radio order that

[illegible]

was to limit their mission and call them back. They went on again wednesday morning, probing through town after town --- and finally, at three oclock, in the town of Riesa on the west bank of the river Elbe they saw the first Russian troops.

Meanwhile, on Wednesday morning,one of our battalion commanders was having trouble ~~with~~ handling the crowds of refugees and German wouldbe prisoners of war that were flooding in from the east. So about ten oclock he told Second Lieutenant William Robertson of Los Angeles ~~California~~ to go out on the road and head them for the town of Wurzen. Robertson took a jeep and ~~two~~ three men and set off, coveringthe roads leading east and north. He drove farther and farther, and whenever he felt like stopping there would be more civilians or german soldiers or liberated allied prisoners of war coming down the road. So he drove on. He was about twenty kilometers northeast of his base, he and his jeep and his ~~two~~ three men, when he met thirty british prisoners, who reported that there were some wounded American prisoners farther back at Torgau, on the Elbe. So he headed on for Torgau and found them in a German barracks. All of a sudden he heard small,arms fire- the first he had heard all day, and a German civilian told him it was from the Russians, on the other side of the River.

Without hesitating a minute this young lieutenant went down to the river, taking a big white sheet along

just ~~[illegible]~~ in case. Robertson told me, he said - I wasn't too sure what the Russian uniform looked like; and I wasn't sure that the Russians knew what ours looked like. ---So he climbed into the tower of a big castle that stood right on the rivers edge. The Elbe is about a hundred yards wide there, and he saw a Russian armored car, so he stuck his head out of a window and waved his white flag, shouting Tovarish -- Kamerad. That stopped the firing, and the Russians immediately ~~shot~~ sent up two green flares and began to shout in Russian. Robertson didn't understand a word and he didn't have any flares. So he bellowed back across the river in English - I have no flares. ---- The Russians were puzzled -- (it later developed that some German soldiers had put up a white flag and then shot at them from the same tower the day before). And they lost no time in sending over two shots from an antitank gun.

This got Robertson out of the tower in a hurry -- and he broke into a drugstore and got some dye. With this he painted some rusty red stripes on his white cloth, and a sky blue square in a corner --- and it looked like an American flag. They hauled this back up to the tower, ~~left it flying there and came down again~~ and brought with them One of the prisoners Robertson had liberated ~~[illegible]~~ who turned out to be a Russian.

Up in the tower they shouted some more, shouted that they were Americans, that they were Allies -- friends. And in a few

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inutes they noticed that ~~thx~~ some Russians were crawling out on the teel beams of a bridge that had been blown into the river. That was ust after four oclock. Robertson raced down to the bridge, scrambled ut and slid down the other side of the ruined span. --- There, n a tilted girder, he met the Red Army in the form of a little ussian private. It wasn't very dignified. It was hard to keep their alance, so both of them squatted on their haunches, shook hands and atted each other on the knee. --- Overhead the sun beamed down in elcome, and underneath the River Elbe swished and swirled its rapid way through the torn girders of the bridge.

The bridge was obviously no place to meet, so Robertson went over to the flat green Russian side, where he met a major who took his name and his unit and left to contact his division commander. More Russians came down, bringing some biscuits and sardines and a bottle. Robertson asked if it was Vodka. But it was wine. Still, someone produced a canteenful of German schnapps, and they stood there a little while toasting good fortune to the Allies. Neither party understood a word of the others greeting, but they made up for it by smiling and shaking hands and patting each other on the back.

Just before the Russian major came back Robertson traded ~~xxxxxxxx~~ wrist watches with a Russian captain. He noticed that the Russian time was two hours ahead of our own --- our armies had bridged

4-61

[illegible] – Took [illegible] inside of [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] houses, [illegible]

Desk of [illegible] inside chancellory – stacks of medals in chancellory – hundreds of amputation cases in cellar.

Kindergarten drill + soldiers [illegible]

Fighting [illegible] first [illegible]

Ger – home to come, 20 July, [illegible]

Barricades

Ger cut on E-W Axis, parachutes in Tiergarten

Stench, ~~[illegible]~~ smoke – some burning bldgs (time bombs)

Japs Embassy,

Picture of Hitler [illegible] bldg.

Alliance posters everywhere – May 1 posters

Crater Wilhelmstr + U d L – nicht geschnitten

Queues – food, water

Brick dust in streets,

8 knocked out tanks in W'strasse

F'strasse destruction

Delight of Russ soldiers + officers (and lack of reluctance of Ger civilians, woman in fur coat at barricades, or food lines + water lines "Du kommst in die Wochenschau" – jewish girl in Pariserstrasse) at being photographed = Maj Nichols in Nürnbergerstr snapping roll after roll of film, giving us dozens of rolls of film.

Alois Hitler's Cafe

Russians riding horses down W'strasse

"Bronze" plates on Chancellory were not bronze, bullets chipped off bronze layer + showed white metal

CBS Hottelet 1830 29 April 1945

The Russians have hitched their horses to their guns, over on the other bank of the Elbe and hauled them away. There's no more use fur guns there -- but there is still a gigantic battle being fought for the capital of Germany, and for a large part of the northern provinces. It may not seem like it to a casual observer -- but there are still battles being fought over here. There are still places where guns are needed. --- So you find the Russians shifting more weight to the Berlin area; and you find American eyes turned more and more to the south and east ~~where there are still large areas to conquered and occupied - or liberated.~~ ---- When news came this morning to the men still in the field that America had gone wild over a new peace rumor, they sort of shook their heads. One soldier put it just about right when he said --- there shouldn't be any big peace celebrations anywhere until Americans and British and Russian soldiers over here have stopped dying. Let the people back home take their cue from us. We won't lose any time celebrating when soldiers over here don't know what the expression V - E day means, and the time is ripe. ----- The general feeling altogether is that, even if there is such a day, ~~and there is a celebration on that day~~ -- it still won't be time to relax.

Already we have word from military police that there's been a steady increase in sabotage and espionage behind our lines during the past month. -- It's not serious, it's not organized on any scale. But it would be both if we didn't keep after it all the time. Not a day goes by that lone jeeps aren't ambushed. We've picked up SS men touring our rear areas in American uniforms. We've caught Hitler Youth children with explosives and sabotage equipment ~~- for burning vehicles and cutting wires.~~ We've got a lot of work ahead of us here -- in the

Nottelet NF 17 April 1985

The war ended for the American armies in Europe on April 25th, when soldiers of the 69th Division and a Russian Guards division met and shook hands at the Elbe River. It was perfect spring weather, the countryside was green and the sky bright blue... ~~a time of high hope~~ The American forces, racing east by that time through the shattered remnants of the German war machine, had stopped ~~at~~ on a smaller river line some 20 miles from the Elbe... to preclude any accidenta collision with the Russians. War Correspondents were allowed to drive through that territory - still, technically in German hands, ~~but~~ It was filled with refugees from the East, displaced persons brought in as slave labor and dispirited Germans in uniform - all heading west toward the American lines. Someone had found an accordion warehouse, and the air was filled with music - of a sort. It was for us a time of high hope. (Just then, the United Nations Conference was convening in San Francisco to draft the UN Charter.)-- We crossed the Elbe the next day to see the Russians for ourselves. A combat spearhead is always an impressive group of men - and they ~~were~~ seemed as glad to see us as we were to meet them. Both armies had fought hard to come this long way. The Russians brought out wine and vodka and toasted continued friendship. They praised the United States for tremendous help -- particularly the "Vilius", the Willys Jeep. But, back in Moscow, Stalin was playing it differently. Despite his agreement, he delayed the entry of western troops into Berlin for two months, while he laid the foundation of a communist East Germany in a/ Soviet controlled E. Eurpe

city of Leipzig we're still collecting about five hundred prisoners of war a day --- men who discarded their uniforms and got into civilian clothes. Hexkmsm We're picking up German secretkagents -- people who've had their fingers in xx lots of xixx sinister pies, in Turkey with von Papen, in North Africa and France. And ~~there are many we have not picked up~~. We know, ~~for example~~, that there are still agents behind our lines sending radio reports out to somewhere.

Another thing ~~that's not to be overlooked~~ TO THINK ABOUT is that here for the first time we're going to be dxingxpx ACTUALLY working side by side AME TERRITORY with the Russians. Already, in these first few days of contact we've seen that they're a proud people. Thex have their own ideas on how thingsxshouldxbexx to arrange and do things -- and that applies to simple military ceremonies as it will probably later apply to many more complicated and ticklish questions. --- Gettingxtoxknowxeachxother We find we don't know the Russians --- and getting to know them, getting them to know us is going to require patience and effort long beyond any V E day.

This is Richard C. Hottelet with the First US Army returning you to ER Admiral.

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Date 29 APR 1945
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FIELD PRESS CENSOR

two time zones.

After half an hour the Major came back with the invitation for the Regimental commanders to meet next morning.

From then on in the meeting of American and Russian Armies --- which had begun so casually and accidentally --- from then on everyone seemed to feel himself bound to treat this historic occasion as a historic occasion.

Yesterday morning the Regimental commander of the 273rd ~~Reg~~ Infantry Regiment ~~of the Sixty Ninth Division~~ drove across the twentyfive miles of German territory --- it was still German ~~terri~~ territory ---- and went across the Elbe to shake hands and receive the welcome of the commander of the 173rd Infantry Guard Regiment -- that carries the name Czestochovo, after the Polish city it fought for and took.

Then yesterday afternoon Major General E. F. Reinhardt of Decatur Georgia who commands the American SixtyNinth Division went across to shake the hand of the General Russokov, who commands the Russian 58th Division. --- There is no bridge across the Elbe, so they took our General across in a tippy six oar ~~skull~~ scull, that they got out of a German boathouse on the west bank. It's a hard thing to keep your dignity in. But as every commander goes over he makes arrangements for the next higher commanders to meet. ---

Maybe by the time General Hedges meets the Russian ~~Fifth~~ Army Commander, and General Bradley meets Marshal Koniev they'll have ax bridge or a good stable motorboat.

Not that it matters -- because already everyone who's met the Russians, including myself, has seen that there is a very firm bridge of most cordial welcome and good will already stretched over the Elbe.

This meeting of the two great armies was not the machinemade, rehearsed hypocritical sort of thing that so many international meetings are. It was warm and ~~casually~~ humanly casual. And if that sets the tone for all future dealings between Russia and the Allies we could pray for nothing better.

CBS Hottelet Special Broadcast ~~31910~~

The American and Russian Armies have met. They made contact at ONE oclock on Wednesday afternoon, on the bank of the Elbe River northwest of Dresden. There were no brass bands, no sign of the titanic strength of both these armies. The Americans who met the Red Army were a couple of dustcovered young lieutenants and a handful of enlisted men, in their jeeps on reconnaissance.

For days we had known that the Russians were near. More than a week before ~~General Bradley had ordered our First Army to stop. He did not want both armies to meet head on -- there might be mistakes and tragic incidents. So~~ our divisions stood and waited along the Mulde River and waited for the Russians to pour over the nearest hill. ---- But the Russian commander Seemed to have had the same idea. He ordered his troops to stop on the line of the Elbe River ~~and wait for for us to move up. --- Neither side seemed to know of the others plans.~~ ----- Between our forces was a twenty mile belt of unknown territory. It might be swarming with Russians, it might be full of Germans. --- So, on Tuesday, when the Russians were already overdue we sent jeep patrols probing deep out ahead of us. They found nothing --neither Russian troops nor German resistance. One patrol, sent out by our Sixty Ninth Infantry Division, stayed out overnight and pushed on next day. ---- Over dusty, country roads they drove -- through crowds of German civilians moving westward from the Russians and through groups of German soldiers who kept their rifles and machineguns in their hands and did nothing. --- In the town of Riesa they spotted some Russians. -- And that was it. --- An hour later another lieutenant of the SixtyNinth got to another town on the Elbe, crawled out to the middle of a wrecked bridge and brought some Russian officers back to division headquarters, Which made "

NOT TO BE RELEASED BEFORE
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A. E. F.
FIELD PRESS CENSOR

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official.

That's ~~x~~ just the way it was -- as simple and untheattrical as that. Overhead a bright sun beamed down out of a blue sky -- the trees and grass on the flat river bank were green. And the slate gray Elbe flowed on as always.

It's fitting that the front line troops met first -- men of ~~our own~~ Fighting Sixty Ninth Division; and men of the Russian 173rd Regiment of the Guards.

These were the sort of men who ~~xxxxxfought~~ for two and a half years have fought their way halfway around the world to reach this moment --- to meet and complete the destruction of the common enemy.

~~xxxxxxxx~~ This is Richard C. Hottelet with the First U!S. Army, returning you to Columbia in New York.

[illegible] EASED BEFORE
TIME [illegible]
FIELD PRESS CENSOR

CBS Hottelet Special Broadcast

The American and Russian Armies have met. ~~They~~ WE made contact at ~~three o'clock on~~ ONE THIRTY TWO Wednesday afternoon, on the bank of the Elbe River northwest of Dresden. There were no brass bands, no sign of the titanic strength of both these armies. The Americans who met the Red Army were a couple of dustcovered young lieutenants and a handful of enlisted men, in their jeeps on reconnaissance.

For days we had known that the Russians were near BUT DID NOT KNOW WHERE. More than a week before General Bradley had ordered our First Army to stop. He did not want both armies to meet head on -- there might be mistakes and tragic incidents. So our divisions stood ~~and waited~~ along the Mulde River and waited for the Russians to pour over the nearest hill. ---- But the Russian commander SEEMS TO HAVE had the same idea. He ordered his troops to stop on the line of the Elbe River, ~~and waited for us to come up. --- Neither side seemed to know of the others plans.~~ ---- Between our forces was a twenty~~five~~ mile belt of unknown territory. ~~It might be swarming with Russians, it might be full of Germans.~~ --- ~~So,~~ On Tuesday, ~~when the Russians were already overdue~~ we sent jeep patrols probing deep out ahead of us. ~~They found nothing -- neither Russian troops nor German resistance. One patrol, sent out by our Sixty Ninth Infantry Division, stayed out overnight and pushed on next day.~~ ---- Over dusty, country roads they drove -- through crowds of German civilians ~~moving~~ FLEEING westward from the Russians and through groups of German soldiers who kept their rifles and machineguns in their hands and did nothing. --- In the town of ~~Riesa they~~ A SIXTYNINTH DIVISION PATROL spotted some Russians. // And that was it. // --- ~~An~~ SOME hours later another lieutenant ~~of the SixtyNinth~~ got to ~~another town~~ TORGAU on the Elbe, crawled out to the middle of a wrecked bridge and brought some Russian officers back to division headquarters, Which made it

CENSOR

[illegible]

efficial.

That's ~~x~~ just the way it was -- as simple and untheatrical as that. Overhead a bright SPRING sun beamed down out of a blue sky -- the trees and grass en the flat river bank were green ~~WITH SPRING~~.

~~And the slate grey Elbe flowed on as always.~~

SINCE THEN THE DIVISION AND CORPS COMMANDERS HAVE MET -- BUT IT WAS ~~It's~~ fitting that the front line treeps met first -- men of our own Fighting Sixty Ninth Division; and MARSHAL KONIEV'S men of the Russian 173rd Regiment of the Guards,

These were the sort of men who ~~xxxxxfought~~ for two and a half ~~y~~ears have fought their way halfway around the world to reach this moment --- to meet and complete the destruction of the common enemy.

~~Ixxxxxxx~~ This is Richard C. Hettelet with the First U!S. Army, returning you to Columbia in New York.

NOT TO BE RELEASED BEFORE
TIME 27 APR 1945
A. E. F.
FIELD PRESS CENSOR

ION AS CENSORED
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FIELD PRESS CENSOR

26 April 45

IA PREWI

RESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

dateline hottelet cumfirst unistates army east of elbe colon
'ars eye can see war is over for first unistates army stop to-
ether cumother correspondents eye crossed mulde river into german
erritory this morning, drove twentyfive miles east to river elbe
comma
t torgau/ crossed the river spending some time on other side comma
hen drove back to our lines and never heard shot fired in anger
para all in all we spent six hours in enemy territory east of mulde
covering total of about eighty miles
river/and all we saw were signs of complete collapse of germany
para eight thirty this morning we crossed mulde river stop for almost
two weeks now this marked unistates front line beyond which
only occasional patrols ventured stop yesterday we ventured short
distance into germterritory without meeting anything stop so when
yesterday
today we decided go whole hog we met very worried para ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~
~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ evening before we ever crossed mulde we saw crowd
tatterdemalion german prisoners inmarching our prison cages suchs
eyeve seen only very few times before stop uniforms ragged bedraggled
dash all ages from old men who could hardly totter on to children
who walked on silently punchdrunk stop officers and men, army navy
we saw
police airforce para but they only taste of spectacle/on other side
smorning stop there were thousands germrefugees dash lame halt blind
young old male female stop all were fleeing westward from russians
stop there was one section of a germmilitary hospital with doctors
nurses and woebegone dishevelled bandaged patients resting roadside
stop there were long columns vehicles dash tractor drawn ~~xxxxx~~
freight trailers comma timbered farm wagons more richard hottelet

VIA PREWI page two 26 April 1945

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWYORK

addhottelet wagons loaded bursting point cumhousehold goods
step here eternal picture of refugees on road dash same thing one
en seeing all over europe for years step only these looked slightly ~~kxx~~ more
sperous step many had their best living room rug flung over top of
gon instead of tarpaulin step there people pulling handcarts, or
paper possessions precariously balanced on bicycle while sat on
lometer stone and rested step as we drove east we drove past little
oups germsoldiers with heavily laden knapsacks step they~~x~~ not prison-
s because nobody been in that far to take them step they merely ended
r on own hook comma threw away weapons and were marching westward
way from russians to ~~g~~ ask us to take them prisoner step now and
en we raced around bend saw bunch ~~germanx~~ soldiers sprawled roadside munching
ead sausage lunch step they could just as easily been manning
chineguns step once driving through wood several germans rose up
[illegible] every once while we
opped to disarm fully armed germans we met on road para overhead
[illegible] fields along road [illegible] allied prisoner
~~pp~~except for refugees it completely peaceful pleasure drive ~~xxxx~~ step
ver heard shot para bridges across elbe blown at ~~xxxxx~~ evacuated town of
rgau so we got some sculls out of boathouse and rowed across river
p on eastern bank we in safe hands para trip back same picture dash
rsedrawn cowdrawn tractordrawn carts overstuffed pushcarts bicycles
h refugees on move step by this time unistates authorities were
nding them east -- so the picture of th~~i~~s empty uncleared peaceful
mans land between first unistates and fifth russian armies is com-
tely in keeping with thoroughly bizarre nature present situation
item

richard hottelet

VIA PREWI
PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

april 25 with first unistates army on hill overlooking germterritory colon consensus opinion first army safternoon is unistates russian meeting will staged dash that particular time place already agreed upon where historic occasion will surrounded cumsuitable pomp ceremony para we been standing this hilltop now pretwo days stop it pleasant pastoral enough but we here to observe russian columns sweeping down from opposite crest into our valley stop thusfar we seen nothing stop yesterday we watched artillery barrage set fire two germtowns twelve kilometers away comma etsaw good concentrated rolling billows of white phosphorus etsmoke on opposite crest stop we felt sure Russians just little way beyond stop cubs flew out and through breaks in low rainladen cloud saw columns of what theythought russians close behind dash all which upbuoyed everyones morale para but russians unappeared stop we went down into mulde river valley comma where we watching waiting cumsecond unistates infantry division comma and on to watchtower of castle in town colditz stop saw nothing stop that is nothing except terrified germans walking bleakly through streets of town on east side mulde river with sleepless woebegone faces stop,our infantry was being withdrawn to west bank river and germans had gotten word russians were due come in para but nothing happened here stop and enquiries up etdown unistates first armymfront elicited word nothing happened anywhere else more richard hottelet ge two VIA PREWI

ESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

DHOTTELLET late yesterday afternoon we watching through high-
ower artillery telescopes saw few vehicles crawling along skyline
oad about twelve miles away but unable distinguish step after
ark we returned division command post certain meeting would take
lace today step this morning we returned colditz crossed xx
halfblown
ulde river on/half hitler bridge came past our outpost line
nd some distance into germanterritory step except for farmers
ollowing plough through fields everything quiet step one jeep pat-
rol which went out six miles came back said quote you can drive
orever etcetc see anything pere unistates troops at possible meeting
place had clean clothes each one platoon leader had santdress
uniform on prefirst time months step big unistates flag lay folded
ready ex windowsill next to outpost step civilians were even glum-
mer because they also felt today would be the day pere but nothing
happened step no sign of russians step no indication they even as
close as we thought them yesterday pere we returned to our hill
overlooking mulde valley where we could see anything move over
crest step here we set up radio receiver and ruxxx red army major
dash tass correspondent undash named zhdanov tried contact red
army radio stations without success step we could hear them only
moderately well step they couldnt hear us at all despite best
efforts lieutcol kenneth bolton xx portland oregon etthis crew
pere new dash after four days anticipation ettwo days intensive
sweating undash we back on our hill step weather changed to sun-
ny but soldiers etofficers convinced some red tape xx found is
conspiring cheat them of pleasure etprivilege of being first to
meet russians endittem richard hottelet

~~VIA PR~~EWI and for broadcast CBS 2830 22 April 1945

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEW YORK

Here admiral show colon

Here on the First Army front the Russians are drawing closer. We have not made physical contact with them ~~xxg~~ yet - but we expect to ~~before long.~~ very shortly. ~~Already we're beginning to get the backwash of the eastern front.~~ OUR COMMANDERS ~~[illegible]~~ the PS INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO IDENTIFY THEMSELVES, AND HOW TO ACT AT THE MEETING. One regiment got some German soldiers ~~xxxxxnight~~ this morning who had deserted FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT yesterday. ~~when resistance in theirx sector collapsed before the advancing Russians. They reported that there was xxthingxxxxxxx nothing between us and the Red Army.~~ --- Up and down our front Signal companies are keeping a constant ~~xxxxx~~ check on Russian radio communications. -- Because we're probably as close to the Red Army spearheads as ~~xxxxxx xxx~~ they are to their own headquarters. And we can hear their reconnaissance columns and their tanks talking back and forth and ~~to~~ to one another. I've just come back from one of our divisions where ~~some of our soldiers~~ OUR IN who speak Russian were translating a running conversation. ~~Xxxxxxxxx~~ ~~THEY IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES AS MARSHAL ZHUKOV'S FORCES.~~ Over the ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ crackle of atmospherics it was clearly audible. One tank was telling another to get into the village, over by the church -- where the infantry was getting small arms fire. BACK CAME THE RUSSIAN EQUIVALENT OF - ROGER. Then came ~~the report~~ WORD that the main forces were moving around the town. Three minutes later the Russian commander called back that his ~~spearheads~~ COLUMN had completely bypassed the place and TROOPS were moving in from the flank. Five minutes later came the laconic report --- the town is cleared. ~~Ixix~~ It certainly looks as if the Russians were ~~not getting~~ MEETING NO ~~probably one of the quickest captures on record~~ ~~any~~ organized resistance -- at least in that particular sector. Unfortunately -

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e don't know where this was because, ~~while they used plain language~~ ey HAD ~~did have~~ code names for towns and villages. One place was gosakov another Yogostranik, (or something like that) --- It looks s if the Red Army moving fast is pretty much like our own when it's going ahead. One ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Russian officer got a big laugh from his merican listeners when he asked his higher headquarters where in eaven's name the main body of his troops ~~were~~ WAS; and eventually the nswer came bauk --- you're moving too fast. Slow down a while and aintain contact. ---- The only thing that seemed to be giving the ussians any trouble ~~were~~ WAS ~~thingx~~ what they kept feferring to as "water rrier" --- undoubtedly one of the rivers that flows between us. ~~and xxxx~~

We don't know exactly where the Red Army is. They're t telling us where to expect them or when. And while we've been atching their columns from the air the last couple of days -- long onvoys of American lendlease vehicles --- today we couldn't do it. ainstormx, hailstormx, thunderstormx and an icy gale kept our planes n the ground and made this completely confused situation even crewier.

This is Richard C. Hottelet with the First US Army eturning you to Admiral.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION AS
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Date 22 APR 1946
NAME..........
A. I. F.
FIELD PRESS

Plünderer
stehlen Euc

Wer jetzt die Reste der Lebensmittelvorräte
eine geordnete, gerechte Verteilung der vor
tod. Plünderer sind Verräter und Verbreche
verleiten Euch zum Plündern.

Verhindert gemeins

Stellt die Adressen derer fest, die geplünder
diese Adressen den Vertretern des National-K
werden beschlagnahmt. Wer plündert, wird
mittel ausgeschlossen.

Frauen und Männer Leipzi

Plünderungsgruppen. Das NKFD hilft Euch

Ausländische Arbeiter! **Beteil**
Die Stadtverwaltung und die Besatzungsbehö

Befolgt die Anweisungen der

Frieden – Freiheit – Bro

Leipzig, den 19. April 1945

s tägliche Brot

ehlt Euch das bitter notwendige Brot. Nur
bensmittel bewahrt Euch vor dem Hunger-
en Volk. Provokateure und getarnte Nazis

derung aller Art!

Wohnungen und Kellern lagern. Uebergebt
es Deutschland. Diese geplünderten Waren
menden gerechten Verteilung der Lebens-

Eure Häuser, Wohnungen und Keller vor

ht an Plünderungen.
Eure Ernährung.

ngsbehörden und des NKFD.

National-Komitee Freies Deutschland
Bezirk Leipzig

fforts to turn the city into a fortress

VIA prewi ——— AND FOR BROADCAST

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADcastING NEWYORK

Here feature story april 20th colon

~~When we were coming through western Germany it~~
was perfectly natural that all civilian life should be completely
sorganized. And, when we ~~you~~ saw children in the streets of the
owns and walking along the roads with knapsacks and bundles -- well,
~~it was war and there was nothing much to do about it at the moment.~~

But now our front is pretty well static NOW -- we're ~~al-~~
LY LAUNCHED ON ~~ready engaged in~~ the business of governing a huge part of Germany.
ONE THING THAT AS YOU DRIVE AROUND IS
nd ~~is~~ strikes you ~~[illegible] so strange~~ that you
hould see so many children playing and walking and doing nothing --
s if they were on summer vacation. The reason is that all the
schools in Germany are closed. As soon as we come into a town, if
~~the school is still open we shut it down. Sometimes we find that~~
the local school had NOT already been taken over by the German army as
a hospital or warehouse, WE CLOSE IT.

The reason ~~we closed the schools~~ is a perfectly good
one. There is just no point to keeping them open. The Nazis did a
good job in taking over the educational system -- they devoted a lot
of time and attention to it. ~~E~~ For them every school - from kindergarten to the university was to be another stage in the training of
the obedient Nazi. The teachers were screened and selected to teach
what the Nazis wanted them to teach. The schoolbooks were rewritten
-- anything that ~~everything~~ was undesirable was eliminated or changed. The accent
was placed on a heroic, dangerous life -- a life which would best
end in a glorious death for the fatherland.

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FIELD PRESS

You find mathematics textbooks where THE CHILDREN ~~-- instead of~~ E TOLD TO ADD HANDGRENADES INSTEAD OF APPLES. ~~dding two apples and two apples to make four apples, you find that o handgrenades and two handgrenades make four handgrenades.~~ And roblems run -- if a shell travels at such and such a rate of speed ow long does it take to reach its target.

In the natural history textbooks you find whole chapters aken up with the doctrine of race and blood -- in whcih of course e German is by far the superior. The whole of biology and genetics --- nd when you get up to university level --- all of ethnology and ychology is shot through with the Nazi race doctrine.

But it's in the history textbooks that the Nazis have aid it on thick for the children. Just this afternoon I was looking through a set of our history textbooks for elementary schools. Volume one begins, of ourse with the life of Adolf Hitler -- and then goes on to idolize oering and Horst Wessel and other Nazi heroes -- picks up with ome protraits of German~~s~~ world war heroes and goes clear on back to Germanic heroes. The theme is the fight for the grandeur of the ich. -- The next volume deals altogether with the ancient Germans. begins with a little anecdote. A nine year old boy looks up into e eyes of his peasant father and asks - father, where is the holy land. And the father pauses a moment and answers, this is the holy nd, our land that we plough and till.

And that just~~k~~about sets the tone for the whole works.

What it means is that if these ~~mk~~ schools were allowed keep open we might just as well not be fighting this war. So we in and close them all -- except for the kindergartens.

But everyone in military government realizes that they an't stay closed forever. Education is the basis of civilization.

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[illegible] PRESS CENSOR

And the time is going to come when we're going to have to see schools reopened in Germany. There's no telling, though, how long the delay may be. ---- One interesting thing is that security doesn't play any part in this delay. Despite a lot of radio propaganda about German youth joining underground organizations and causing us trouble behind our lines, we haven't seen any signs of it at all. There was one place, the University of Marburg, which had been very Nazi even in the early days, where we figured we might possibly run into some trouble from student organizations. But nothing has materialized.

No - the delay is going to come in getting new textbooks written -- in training teachers who are more interested in truth than they are in political propaganda. You can't do that overnight. Particularly since we're trying to do it the right way.

We figure it would defeat our purpose if we rushed in a lot of new books and a lot of new teachers — EVEN IF WE HAD THEM. It would be too easy for the word to get around that they were just foreign agents. Our military government policy looks forward to establishing a healthy ~~German~~ educational system, in the hands of German teachers with a German approach -- one that both sides can trust.

Military Government says - schools will be reopened only when the Supreme Commander is satisfied that they have been cleansed of Nazism and Militarism, that all undesirable teachers are eliminated and an adequate supply of satisfactory teaching materials including textbooks is available.

This may take a year or more. It's too bad, because it ~~lengthens~~ broadens the gap that ~~[illegible]~~ war and the nazis have torn in European culture. But if it sharply marks the end of the old and the beginning of the new it will be well worth it.

LICATIONS
67

A PREWI and for broadcast 2245 gmt 31257

ESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

re tonights genelectric colon

~~As far as we~~ here on the First Army ~~front are concerned the war is over.~~ Since ~~xxxxxx~~ before we took Leipzig our NOT GONE BEYOND THE LINE ~~ront has been more or less static on the line~~ of the Mulde River. making contact with ~~f this goes on the Russians will be xxxxxxx us rather than the ther way around.~~ --- Our front is quiet, ~~just about as quiet as it is even behind it.~~ BUT Recently we've been having about as many men illed in ambush on lonely roads in the rear, as have been killed n the front line. Roving groups of Germans have recently been aking forays against little supply and communications points ~~xxx~~ on our long road ~~xx xxxxxxx~~ back. --- You can understand it when you see how empty our upply ~~xxxxx~~ areas are. ---- But it certainly calls attention to the job e have on hand. There's no sign of organized opposition in occupied ermany at all. But there are already lots of villages behind our ines where there is not a single American soldier -- the combat troops have moved on, the Military Government team has not arrived. There's certainly nothing ~~xxxxx~~ in these villages to prevent the Germans from organizing against us if they want to. --- We've got to have more military government personnel than we have now. And they're going to have to have more knowledge of the nazi problem than some of them do now if we really are going to get the German war criminals. -- It's ~~xxxx~~ easy to be ~~xxxxxx~~ lulled into security by the swiftness of our vitorious march across Germany - it's easy to think that nazism has collapsed. -- But Nazism is a tough and vicious business. It's scientific and intelligent gangsterism on a monstrous scale. I've just come back from a little concentration camp outside Leipzig, where SS troops on wednesday locked 300 people into a

20 APR 1945

31257

two via prewi and for broadcast to cbs

tle hut, drenched them with xxxxxxx inflammable liquid and burnt
n alive. -- We see these things every day in different places. And
we don't report them every day it's because even horror can become
tine. ------ Occupation means that the real problem is just be-
ning. If we think it's going to give us a chance to relax we're wron

This is Richard C. Hottelwt with the First US Army in
many returning you to General Electric in New York

7. Lebensmittellager sind zu schützen und gegen Plün[illegible]
t[illegible]idigen. Jeder Plünderer ist sofort zu erschiessen. [illegible]
L[illegible]bensmittel sind V[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] verteilt werden.
8. Verhindert jede Sabotage in den Betrieben und nehmt die Friedensproduk-
tion wieder auf.
9. Vermögen und Invent[illegible]

dem National Komitee Freies Deutschland.

7. Lebensmittellager sind zu schützen und gegen Plünderer mit Gewalt zu ver teidigen. Jeder Plünderer ist sofort zu erschiessen. Die noch vorhandenen Lebensmittel sind Volkseigentum und müssen gerecht verteilt werden.

8. Verhindert jede Sabotage in den Betrieben und nehmt die Friedensproduktion wieder auf.

9. Vermögen und Jnventar der Arbeitsfront ist als früheres Eigentum der organisierten Arbeiterschaft wieder in Besitz zu nehmen. Es dient zum Wiederaufbau der freien Gewerkschaften. Das gleiche gilt für alle kulturellen Organisationen des Volkes.

10. Sorgt für die Aufrechterhaltung der Ordnung und Sicherheit.

Denken wir immer daran, dass es nicht das ausschlichliche Verdienst des deutschen Volkes ist, dass die menschenunwürdige, faschistische Unterdrück zu Ende ist, sondern das die grossen, freien Völker der Welt Russland, A rika und England dem deutschen Volke zu dieser Freiheit verfolfen hat. D Naziführung hat ganz Europa terrorisiert und in schmachvollste Unterdrückung geführt. Das deutsche Volk hat nicht verhindert, dass dieser Raubkri über ganz Europa getragen wurde. Millionen von ausländischen Arbeitern sind nach Deutschland verschleppt worden. Jhr wisst alle unter welch elenden B gungen diese hier leben mussten.
Das deutsche Volk kann seine Inaktivität und seine Verblendung nur gut machen in dem es Bereitschaft zur aktiven Wiederaufbau Arbeit bek

Unsere Losung ist: Kampf gegen alle Ueberreste der Nazis ,für
Frieden - Freiheit - Brot !

National Komitee Freies Deutschland
Bezirk Leipzig.

Wer dieses Flugblatt ~~vernichtet~~ weiter gibt ist ein Freund des Friedens,
wer es bewusst vernichtet ist ein

Leipzig , den 18.4.1945.

Männer und Frauen von Leipzig.

Die geschichtlich, bedeutungsvolle Stunde der Befreiung von der Naziknechtschaft ist da. Die Anglo- amerikanischen Besatzungstruppen sind in unser Stadt. Jhnen, als auch der ruhmreichen, roten Armee gilt unser Dank. Erin überall Eure Sympathie mit ihnen zum Ausdruck.
Die politische und wirtschaftliche Knechtschaft, der bluttrifenden Naziherrschaft ist zu Ende. Ein furchtbares Erbe auf allen Gebieten des öffentlichen Lebens haben die Nazis hinterlassen. Mit grösster Aktivität müssen wir dieses Chaos beseitigen und, die aktiven Kräfte der Nazis als die verantwortlichen an diesem Kriegs- Und Volksverbrechen zur Verantwortung ziehen.

Was ist im Moment zu tun!

1. Den Anweisungen der Besatzungsbehörden ist in jeder Hinsicht Folge zu leisten.
2. Nehmt die besten ~~und~~ Antifaschistischen Kräfte aus allen Schichten der Bevölkerung in den Strassen, Orten und Betrieben für das National Komite Freies Deutschland.
3. Setzt alle aktiven Funktionäre der NSDAP und ihrer Gliederung

19 April 1945

A PREWI
RESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

Mxkxkxk Hottelet First Army national free germany
mmittee dash which originated moscow undash has begun operate
ipzig stop mimeographed sheets begun appear on walls city signed
quote Leipzig chapter unquote of commitee calling on people to welcome
e glorious red army unquote and quote angloamerican occupation troops
ote stop posters tell leipzigers do ten things immediately dash
k quote fascist unquote resistance wherever it upcrops semicolon
out etarrest gestapo etnazi officials semicolon report fascist
dumps etgenerally cooperate every way with occupation authorities
there no evidence that this leipzig chapter connected officially
y way with moscow committee stop but from tone proclamation xx
xx and from choice of name it obviously adheres to principles that
ttee stop many people eye spoke to who crowded around reading
rs said they xxxx listened moscow radio regularly etseemed know
bout free germany manifestoes stop but there no evidence this
ig chapter engaged any underground activity before unistates oc-
ion stop posters dated april eighteenth stop however this first
ation eye seen any german city of immediate spontaneous political
ity para posters call for general rejoicing that quote historical
of liberation from nazi tyranny unquote has struck stop then
es main note when says quote nazis left terrible heritage in all
s public life stop we must exert all energy put xx end to this
and bring to justice the active nazis who responsible for this
nal war unquote para in listing ten points which all citizens
d do immediately committee begins by calling for arrest nazis
there three concrete economic points stop point seven quote we
protect food dumps stop looters must shot immediately stop exist-
ood stores are property of people and must distributed equitably
uote more - richard hottelet

17 April 1945

A PREWI

RESS- COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

Hottelet add First Army committee poster continues quote int eight prevent any sabotage in factories and offices and re-ne peace production stop point nine property and assets of mlabor front dash nazi arbeitsfront undash ~~xxx~~ are former property organized labor and ~~ix~~ are to be reappropriated as such stop this perty will serve toward the reestablishment of free labor unions p the same applies for the cultural organizations of the people uote after appealing to people to preserve order poster closes paragraph quote we should bear in mind that the ~~endxofxthe~~ this credit for ending uman fascist oppression ~~xxxnotxthexendxofxthexmovement~~ does not rue to the German people alone but that the free peoples of the th dash russia america and england undash helped the german people ieve this freedom stop nazi regime terrorized all europe and sub-ted it shamefullest oppression stop germpeople not prevented ~~them~~ this predatory war from being spread over omnieurope stop millions eign workers were dragged/~~imported~~ into germany stop you all know miserable ditions under which they lived para quote germpeople can make up its inactivity and deception only if it shows its readiness for ive reconstruction para quote our mottoe is colon fight all remnants nazis stop peace freedom bread unquote para little knots people ered around posters in bright sunshine/chattered animatedly comma generally agreeing some looked etsilently turned away stop although unistates soldiers streets around there general air furtiveness comma as if guilt at ng something forbidden in plain sight enditem note above may lusive except pronewyork times

richard hottelet

PAC
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PAC
S. 7

Hottelet 1200 19 April 1945

inside

We're broadcasting from/the city of Leipzig. ~~Th~~
er to our left we can still hear the occasional thunder of tanks
ng into the few points of resistance that are left. But ~~xigx~~ except
the city hall and one or two other places you can chalk Leipzig up
captured. It's taken a day and a half to occupy Germany's fifth
gest city -- and we've taken it just in time for Hitler's birthday
morrow. -- Right now the noon sun is bright and hot. ~~x~~ Jim Rugg has
~~the~~ up the Signal Corps transmitter Jig Easy Sugar Queen in a park -
the people bicycling and slowly walking past us show not the least
gn that they're unhappy about having us here.

But there were some characters here who did not
to see us come. The Nazi Lord Mayor ofnthe city shot himself and his
fe and ~~daughter~~ child yesterday, the assistant Burgermeister also
ot himself ~~and the big Party boss - the Gauleiter escaped [illegible]~~.
t the Second Division ~~xxx~~ did pick up the President of Police. His
e is von Grolman -- and I spoke to him this morning to find out why
did not run. He ~~was a~~ is an arrogant little man with a scar on one side of his po-
to face. He's and old storm trooper - has been ~~in~~ since ~~19x~~x 1921.
one side of his green police uniform he ~~xxx~~ wore the Nazi Party's
ghest decoration -- the order of blodd, given to ~~a~~ only the most
ithful and oldest party members. He's the typical sort of ~~a~~ success-
l SS thug, and still had two of his officers cowtowing around him.
asked ~~him~~ why he stayed in town -- and he ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ said that he had received
~~xthe~~ word that there was a possibility of ~~xrouble~~ the people -- the
bble, he called them -- causing the Americans trouble. ~~behind our lines~~
, he said, ~~when one of our officers got him on the telephone~~ he
s empowered to negotiate with us and put himself at our disposal to
ep order. --- It was a long and involved and incredible story. But
e upshot was that this little thug - who has long lorded it over this city and who ~~xxx~~/probably has the blood of
zens of people on his hands -- was trying to pass himself off to us
a faithful civil servant and the protector of his flock. He had been
dered to stay in the city./ It seems to be a new thing to order the police to stay put. --- The thing to find out now is why.
e Second Division is not fooling with this man. The question is one
r a higher authority to investigate, --- But from now on we're
ing to have to do something about the war criminals that don't com-
it suicide.

Hottelet 1800 18 April 1945

American infantry has broken into the city of ipzig from the east and the west. Inside the city resistance is poradic. It looks as if we will take Germany's fifth largest city thout much of a battle. -- It's only in places inside the city that e German Home Guard - the Volkssturm -- and small units of oops are holding out on street corners with bazookas and fending open spaces with small arms fire. For the most part our nfantry and our tanks have just gone down the city streets -- with crowds of people on the sidewalks doing everything but cheer them .

The first units into the actual city were infantry ements of the Second Division who broke into the western suburbs rly this morning. These were the men who had fought their way through e heavy belt of antiafrcraft guns. It took them more than two days slug their way through the thousand gun perimeter defenses of rseburg and Leipzig. Once they were through it, though, it was just question of moving east.

The Second Division has been doing much of its ving at night -- and last night it jumped off again along the main ads leading into Leipzig from the west. Across flat country they ved, in a spring thunderstorm -- taking the first buildings the outskirts of the city in their stride. --- They moved down e streets, just as if they were milkmen in the morning. -- The ve and six story apartment houses on each side of the street, follow- g the street car tracks down the main streets. Just before eight clock this morning they reached the Pleisse river that cuts the ty almost in two. This is the last point we're allowed to place em. It's at this point too that they got their first heavy sistance.

Ed Murrow and I went into Leipzig just before noon day. We drove on into the city the way you would drive into Scranton. was almost unbelievable. For days we had been hearing of German forts to turn the city into a fortress -- we had heard of a

17 8

~~ecial representative of the German High Command being sent to~~
~~p Leipzig to organize a last ditch defense.~~ But as we drove into
e city there was certainly no evidence of it. The cobblestoned main
oads were clear and freshly swept. There was none of the rubbish
d rubble that you usually see when you go into a captured city.
he trolley car wires were still up -- and they were still live.
 we drove into town crowds of foreign workers on the sidewalk
ved and shouted at us -- and then we saw that the whole
wn was on its feet. Usually when you go into a freshly taken city
e place is absolutely empty, people are cowering in the cellars.
ut not Leipzig. People looked at us and leaned out of windows and
ood on corners as if we were some new kind of parade.

The only resistance had been a few groups of Home Guards
th bazookas. They had been planted on street corners, given a few
nzerfausts and told to do some damage before they surrendered. We
ssed one street corner where one of our tanks was still burning.
e dead American soldier was still lying in front of the tank ---
d around it were crowds of curious civilians poking around into
e burning tank, stooping down, looking at the treads and up at the
n barrel as if it were some kind of show piece.

We went into one house where A ~~the First~~ Battalion of
THE SECOND DIVISION ~~e [illegible]rd Infantry Regiment~~ 23 had set up a command post. The water was
till running, the electricity wasstill on. Everything wascompletely
rmal. The only reminder that we were in the act of taking the city
s the chattering of machine guns down the block, and the occasional
ellow of one of our tank guns firing across the Elster
anal. --- This had been going on for a few hours, so the citizens of
eipzig were completely accustomed to it and accepted it as one of
e big city noises -- like trolley cars and motor traffic.

We heard that we had taken a Gestapo headquarters
ignht up by the Canal. So we ran up ther in our jeep to have a look.
t seemed that the closer we got to the firing the more people there

on the streets --- all kinds of people: Polish and Russian and
ian workers who waved at you and asked you when they could go home;
an men and women and children just standing around looking. As a
er of fact the Germans didn't seem at all unhappy -- one old woman
d to shove a bunch of flowers into Ed Murrow's hand. When you
ed to them they all said they were glad to see us, were glad that
war was over for them. And all this time the front line was about
ndred yards away.

a beautiful villa, on a treelined residential street.
We got to the Gestapo headquarters/ Outside our tanks
waiting to push on.
infantry were lined up/~~inxthexstreetx~~ Ahead of us and around us
the sound of machine gun fire, and every now and then -- sharper
nearer, the crisp crack of a snipers rifle. The headquarters was
rted. They knew we were coming -- knew they couldn't stop us. So
had removed all the records. There wasn't a piece of paper in the
e. The steel safes were all open, the desks and drawers empty. The
s and records cabinets, the photograph cabinets were all empty. ---
there was every sign that the Gestapo had left in a hurry. We found
hermos bottle of coffee that was still hot. The venetian blinds were
ll down and the lights were on inside -- SS men had slept there the
t before. I picked up a telephone - and it was still live, so I got
irectory and tried to put a call through to the enemy part of Leipzig.
it didn't work. I got all snarled up in an interior switch board. ~~I~~
~~rd later, though, that an American captain had located a police~~
~~ation from which he had a German officer put a call through to Police~~
~~dquarters in the center of town. He asked the city to surrender,~~
~~the chief of police was apparently perfectly willing to do so, but~~
~~matter was referred to a new Colonel, who had come in to rep-~~
~~ent the German High Command -- and he refused.~~

Outside the Gestapo building we met several girls
had been kept there four months for questioning. They were glad
welcome us. But the funny thing was that everyone elseseemed happy
. -- It looks as if Leipzig will not be tough at all.

Hottelet ~~1500~~ 1300 17 April 1945

On the First US Army front our infantry and
r are closing around the city of Leipzig. West ~~xough~~, ~~xpdxxxxx~~ of
THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION IS [illegible]
[illegible] miles of the built up section of the city --
h and THE east of it we're ~~only a mile or two farther~~ BETWEEN 5 AND 7 [illegible] away. ~~Surrounded~~
our troops on three sides of it Leipzig lies in the hollow of
hand. To get it we have only to ~~xixxxxxxxxxxxx~~ clench a fist. The
defenses may crunch a bit before they give --- but ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~
since we broke through the antiaircraft defenses AND AFTER
~~[illegible]~~
MORE THAN 700 GUNS, WE'VE MET VERY LITTLE RESISTANCE -- SO
there's no telling how hard we'll have to fight for Germany's fifth
est city. There's a report that there are some Dutch SS troops in
~~xx~~ city now. We're certainly fighting the rags and tatters of the
an army. --- Yesterday one infantry division took some feeble minded German
oners -- our men said they ranged from gibbering imbeciles to
aming maniacs. Some were in uniform, some in civilian clothes.
one was told to stand at attention he broke out in howls of
ghter, and when another was told to produce his credentials he went
a jitterbug dance. --- This same division of ours also got some
man ~~x~~ WACS. These girls were being trained as radar operators and
as gunners. Our artillery fire wounded some of them, and they
e hastily withdrawn. But some batteries were overrun. --- Coming
k from the front this morning I spoke to two girls -- both were
years old and frightened half to death. Both had been drafted last
ober together with thousands of other teen age girls in the labor service.
I spoke with them they sat in the bright sunshine and sobbed and
d they wanted to go home more than anything in the world. --
Up to the northwest of ~~Haxxx~~ Leipzig, though, in the city of
lle, there are about 9,000 German Volkssturm men -- ~~xx~~ home guards -
o are putting up a pretty stiff fight, and seem more intent on de-
roying their homes than going back to them.

Meanwhile, way in the rear of the First Army, General Hodges men are writing an end to another chapter in the downfall of the German Wehrmacht. The remnants of the Rhine pocket ~~ixxxxing xxxxx~~ are being mopped up. ~~Field Marshal Model, the German commander, committed suicide yesterday morning.~~ So far the First US Army has taken a total of ~~a quarter of a million~~ over 310[illegible] prisoners out of the pocket. German panzer divisions have surrendered as units.

~~xxix~~ And this collapse is only a prelude to the bigger one to comex in the east.

Hottelet 2245 16 April 1945

Here in the western tip of the First Army front re setting the stage tonight for the battle of Leipzig. All day g under a bright sun the dust trails of the moving columns have sed in tighter and tighter on the city, swinging into position. eady armor has come ~~mp~~ up behind it, cutting it off from the east - l the infantry has slugged its way tighter in toward it. At two ints our infantry is only about four miles from ~~thm~~ Leipzig.

The great thousand gun perimeter defenses of the ty have been broken. Already over four hundred heavy antiaircraft ns have been destroyed. They've fought ~~mx~~ viciously - firing somemes at point blank range at us across absolutely open ground. But ey have brought nothing new to the picture of the ~~mx~~ crumbling Wehrcht. ~~The~~ Thousands of prisoners continue to pour in to our cages -- mostly llage garrison by village garrison. We've gotten a motley bunch. te yesterday at a tiny village named Hohmbach our armor ran up agains road block. And helping guard this road block were some twelve year ld Hitler Youths in the uniform of the German army. Some were so small ey could hardly lift the bazookas they were ~~mak~~ told to fire.

Right now we're through the belt of fixed gun poitions around Leipzig -- but it looks as if right here the enemy inends to put ~~mt~~ up a fight. First Army troops have made contact with ~~hree new German divisions~~ that have been shifted west to stop our dvance. They were ~~divisions~~ that had been organized during the winter ~~m~~ when the Russians were advancing on Berlin, and were nevěr in ction. Hitler has now shifted them to meet us. And Hitler too has rdered that the city of Leipzig ~~kaxinfandadxaxtiixthaxtwantyfixax parfantxthatxisxaaak~~ which is already seventyfive percent destroyed by air attack, is completely wiped out.

The defense of Leipzig is pointless and criminal, and the German army commander realized that full well when he recommended that it be declared an open city. According to the report we ave he said that the thousands of wounded German soldiers in the

many military hospitals --- and the ~~m2~~ million civilians in the city would be slaughtered if the city were fought for. --- The Nazi Burgermaster of Leipzig insisted on fighting to the last -- and an ~~cepmxx~~ order from higher headquarters told the General to turn the city intoma fortress. To back this up, german military reinforcements are now moving intox the city.

This is Richard C. Hottelet with First US Army west of Leipzig returning you now to ~~GBSxtmxE~~ General Electric in New York.

A PRSWI and for broadcast 15 April 1945
ESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

Paul White unreceived your 1? april message until today erefore present delay colon

If you travel around behind front these days etsee character moving swiftly round etround tight little circles you don't have wait to see green patch on hat to recognize him as war correspondentx top Correspondents today covering first unistates army faced with rdest situation of covering an army that's fighting in xxm opposite irections dash westward into Ruhr pocket and eastward toward Russians ndash about hundred fifty miles apart stop here rough sketch of last even days illustrating vaguely what problems we face para

Monday inclimbed jeep cum Fred Graham New York Times utstart frontward just before nineam after getting briefed on situation ma safe roads comma various command posts to check in at en route cetera stop/front about hundred miles away still moving eastward but eadquarters cannot follow so quickly because Ruhr pocket comma which jor military importance albeit not very newsworthy comma remains be pcleaned in west stop racing along road in jeep xx we find heavy supply treinforcement traffic moving east has eaten large chunks out of road urface since previous night stop despite carefullest driving we hit lace on down grade where we bounce in and out of successive deep tholes in such way as tear wheel from drivers hand stop swaying from ide to side comma almost turning over comma jeep plunged off road through fence into side of mmm building stop driver rotundo and eye exxxpxxwith in front escape with badly barked shins stop fred graham comes lurching fxxxxxx forward from xx back seat to hit his head against the windshield frame cutting his forehead stop jeep lies dead with radiator pushed in and left/front wheel torn off stop we flag passing ambulance take fred to clearing station get his wound sewn up and return headquarters dash having gotten only thirtyfive miles from camp para

Tuesday fred eye and another driver and jeep start out for front again dash front meanwhile having moved another twenty odd miles east stop as we drive over roads we notice they even worse than day before stop hour after hour we drive passing convoy after convoy stop windburn sunburn xxxxxx in open jeep and clouds dust thrown up by convoys we pass and convoys passing us turn our faces to color old leather stop by noon we xxx hit corps headquarters stop there we pause

briefly get quick lunch and ask about state of roads stop it absolu
necessary ask which roads are clear because in present fastmoving wa
towns woods dash entire sections undash are bypassed stop for days
army moves across the land little armed bands germans who either de
or who simply dont know whats happened continue molest passing vehicl
stop often only one of several roads between two towns is clear dash
that only while tank spearhead moving across it stop standing joke i
armored combat commands should hang out signs quote jerries cleared
roadsides unquote stop couple hours later after winding through more
convoys comma sometimes driving blind x for miles in thick clouds dus
we hit division command post stop by that time it obvious that we neve
front comma which has kept moving all along stop so in desperation to
some sort icture that will tie in actual movement of front with treme
activity etplanning in rear eye got to ~~second~~ division artillery air
strip and get ~~xx~~ lieutenant ted timreck of chicago to ~~xxxx~~ fly me fro
stop front is fortyfive miles away and so ~~xxx~~ we in air for hour and
minutes stop this happens around six pm stop it around this time that
germluftwaffe has been tending come up and do little strafing and sho
observation planes so we keep sharp lookout stop mustangs look like mes
schmitts and thunderbolts like focke wulfs, so we have couple of anxio
moments stop flying in cub you feel as ~~xxxxx~~ exposed as if you in underwear in
of 485 madison avenue stop you carefully fly out over roads on which y
see columns kicking up streamers of dust stop ted carefully avoided fl
over wooded patches which still uncleared of germans stop back on grou
we immediately piled in our jeep and started out for our press camp whe
radio transmitter is stationed. We got back to the press camp at half pa
ten that night, having driven the last two hours in darkness without li
The jeep spedometer showed a trip of 260 miles. Adding ninety miles in
x cub made a total of 350 miles of tortuous dusty difficult driving, whi
took all the skill that driver ________ doyle of ____________ possessed
At quarter to one that night I went on the air. Early next morning we go
up and packed our things for a permanent move. There was just no point i
trying to make such a trip every day.

s With Robert Pittman of ______________ driving, and a trailer full f our bedrolls, typewriters and household goods, Fred Graham and I et out again. By this time corps headqurtrers had moved forward again and e stumbled in there at dusk, weary and hungry. The only constructive effort of the day had been a brief stop at the Tiger Tank factory in Kassel where I obtained a pillow to sit on. -- My behind, which had been sorely beaten in the Huertgen Forest last winter, was beginning to give out again.

Next morning we were briefed at corps and, after early breakfast, we set out for division headquarters. ut the front kept moving, and corps headquarters kept moving. fter two and a half hours of steady driving -- again in bright sunlight hourh clouds of dust, me holding a handkerchief in front of my nose nd Fred ~~keeping his~~ crouching behind the windshield so that his bandage wouldn't catch too much dust ≠ we arrived back at corps headquarters. It had moved forward on a parallel road. So we had lunch there, eeling like the queen in Alice in Wonderland that we had to run like hell to keep in the same piece. Right after lunch we started out for ivision again and ~~finally~~ caught up with it a couple of towns on. But that was still pretty far behind the moving front, so we hit the road once more to catch up with the armor or with some infantry regiment.

We carefully checked our roads at headquarters - because by that time we were on ground that had been in German hands the day before. And we were given a set of roads that the armor had gone over, and that the infantry was going over then. So we set out, checking our maps against every landmark. We were headed for a certain rendezvous town - and, after an hour or two of driving we came to a point wheee our road was blocked. So we turned off onto a side road past a large captured German airfield, with forty or fifty of the latest radar equipped German nightfighters still standing around the perimeter. About ten inutes on down this lonely side road we came around a bend to find a German standing there vigorously waving a white handkerchief. He said he as an Austrian and had been waiting all day to be quote delivered unquot I asked him if he had any friends with him. He said yes, there were two more men in the woods a hundreds yards or so away who also wanted to surender. We told him to go back and get them, so he scampered off toward the woods. We waited five minutes for him to come back, and then another five. Then we decided that his friends must have outvoted him. And, since war correspondents don't carry any weapons - not even a slingshot - we turned around and went back to another main road.

On this road we got in with a column of trucks and tanks - and felt all right except for the choking dust. But then the column stopped, and we could plainly hear the sound of heavy machinegun and mortar fire. No one knew what it was, so we stopped and had some ~~supper~~ a ration for supper. I had arranged at division to get an artillery cub to fly me back to the transmitter for an evening broadcast. But here we were, stuck on the road, and that was out. After ten or fifteen minutes of noise our artillery suddenly joined in, and it was plain that we had run into an enemy pocket. So Fred and I climbed into the jeep and we drove up to where the column had stopped. As far as we knew our armor had gone over this road the day before. But, there, about a half mile up the road was a German road block in front of the town of [illegible]burg, and our infantry was just crawling forward to go after the Jerries with machine guns. It took us three hours to clean out 150 Germans commanded by a major general. By that time it was pitch dark, so we commandeered some houses along the road and climbed into them for the night.

No one knew what the situation was. Everyone supposed that the road had been cleared by tanks before we ever got there - because it was the main road of advance to the east. No one knew where the regiments on either side were.

Next morning we set out for regimental headquarters, which we found several miles in advance of our ambushed column. It seemed that no one had gone over the road we had taken. Everyone had bypassed it. We stayed with the infantry regiment that morning trying to find out what was happening. No one knew. No one knew where the front was. No one knew where divisional headquarters was - because they were on the move again. No one was worried. That was just the way things were going. Finally we found out where division was, and set out for it. On our way down the road that was crowded with eastbound trucks and tanks of half a dozen different outfits we were suddenly stopped by an MP and told we could go no further - the armor was aming through. Instead of following up behind an armored spearhead, nstead of being twenty odd miles behind the point - the infantry was he spearhead, and we were with the point. If xx we had gone down the ad any further that had been given us as completely safe we would have ound up in the German lines.

Back at division headquarters, which we found by accident, we learned that the place they should have moved to was still German hands -- despite the fact we were thirty miles east of it.

And back at division headquarters we found some colleagues f ours wringing their hands because a courier plane that should have n flown their copy back to the transmitter that evening had not come n.

I decided to make some arrangements to get back to xx he transmitter myself next day - 130 airline miles away. So I arranged ith the division artillery of the 69 division to fly me back. That was riday night.

Next morning, despite misty, cloudy weather I got into a cub xxxx piloted by Lieutenant Lawrence Sitler, of Jackson Mississippi. We headed east and flew into even worse weather. We poked around into this front for a while, but the clouds were on the ground. So we headed back a little ways, picked out a likely landing field and came down on it to wait a while and give the weather a chance to clear. We came down near an old German barracks that turned out to be a displaced persons camp for rench, Poles and Russians. We borrowedxxx some gasoline and somexxxxxxx aptured German rations from the people running the camp, and after an hour we shooed away the crowd of foreign workers that stood around the plane staring at us, and took off again. We were only about half way to the transmitter. Again we headed east and poked into cloud. But it as no better. These cubs have no instruments for blind flying, and if you ever lose sight of the ground and go into a turn you never come outx of it. So we poked into the thick mist up and down the line and finally ad to give up. So we flew back to division headquarters. After some e and a half hours out.

We spent Saturday night at division again, and I made ll arrangements to xx fly back to the transmitter again on Sunday. But late on Sunday night we got word indirectly that the transmitter would

over the fields where they've been

be moving forward. But there was no way of confirming this, so we went ahead with the arrangements to fly again. About eleven o'clock, when the only thing seemed to get into the [illegible] to fly back, an entirely different radio transmitter turned up, and began to get set for broadcasting.

At three o'clock Sunday afternoon - after four days in which Fred [illegible] and Bob [illegible] and I had travelled more than seven hundred [illegible], [illegible], crowded, difficult miles by jeep - and several hundred more by air - I finally did another broadcast, which was recorded in New York.

CBS Hottelet Admiral 2 1830 15 April 1945

Infantry and armor of the First US Army have pushed on~~x~~farther to the east, completely bypassing the city of Leipzig. ~~Txxyxhaxxxhxxxxxxx~~ Elements of the Ninth Armored Division have reached AND CROSSED the Mulde River southeast of the city. General Hodges troops are now only ~~[illegible]~~ A LITTLE MORE THAN 100 miles from the Russian army.

The advance yesterday and today was ~~x~~ comparatively slow-- averaging about ___ miles. But much of that distance has been covered in the face of extremely heavy artillery fire -- fire from more than a thousand guns of all calibers on a very narrow front west of Leipzig. But ~~the Second Division~~ Infantry slugged its way forward to take the great Leuna synthetic oil plant at Merseburg and the ~~xt~~ 69 Division ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ moved forward to within six miles of the outskirts of Leipzig.

There's no telling what sort of a fight the Germans are going to put up for their fifth largest city. Various reports have come in saying that the civilian authorities have wanted to surrender the city - to spare the ~~xixllixx~~ million odd people now inside it. But Hitler seems to have given the order to turn ~~this town~~ IT into a fortress -- to stand and defend it to the last man. Because in defending Leipzig the Germans are defending the rear of their own eastern front. --- During the last day or two hasty fortifications and earthworks have been built in and around the city. We hear of streets and bridges and public squares mined with heavy demolition charges. --- And for the first time since we crossed the Rhine our air observation has spotted German reinforcements moving west to help hold the city. --- ~~Among these troops are supposed to be elements of the famous 12 SS Panzer Division - part of the Sixth Panzer Army that took part in the Ardennes offensive last winter and was then shifted east to the Russian front.~~

The ground we're covering now in this operation is historic ground. It is here that and Allied coalition defeated

this morning we've flown over the fields where they've been

Napoleon in 1813 in the Battle of Nations. --- This battle was the beginning of the end for Napoleon. --- ~~Asx~~ As far as Hitler is concerned it's even later in the day. Our troops advancing in this chilly, cloudy April weather are meeting spotty resistance, the 69th Division alone today captured almost two thousand Germans. rear and command communications are confused, where they exist at all
~~[illegible]~~

It's a question (now) of pounding this punchdrunk German army until it can no longer move by instinct.// Until it falls apart in little pieces.

This is Richard C. Hottelet with the First US Army returning you now to Admiral in New York.

his morning we've flown over the fields where they've been

S Hottelet 1500 15 April 1945

First Army troops have outflanked Leipzig. The xty Ninth Infantry division - the Fighting Sixtyninth of THIS r - is last reported ~~within~~ twelve miles SOUTH ~~[illegible]~~ of the city. The main ilroad lines to the south are cut, ~~and to all practical intents~~ ~~[illegible] Germany~~ ~~the German Army~~ ~~has now been chopped in two~~. There can no question any longer of a tightly coordinated defense of ~~the~~ rthern and southern ~~[illegible]~~ Germany.

As a matter of fact the western front ~~is~~ has w driven so far to the east that we are inside the German commu-cationszone for the Russian front. From now on in -- at least in is sector -- everything is the eastern front.

The advances on the First Army front have not been spectacular in the last few days as they had been before. We've en slugging our way into the great antiaircraft belt that defendsd is region. Not only is Leipzig a great railroad ~~center~~ and indus-ial center -- but we're up against the greatest synthetic oil plant the Reich - the Leuna works at Merseburg. ~~South~~ West of Leipzig ON ONE 15 MILE FRONT d west of Leuna the Germans have concentrated more than 250 Anti-rcraft guns ~~on a [illegible] mile front. Guns ranging from the~~ ~~[illegible] 20 and 37 mm through the vicious 88's up to heavy 128 mm's.~~ ~~[illegible] have been lowered~~ - They're being used in direct fire ainst our tanks, our infantry, our artillery observation planes. In HIS ~~[illegible]~~ desperation the enemy is firing at anything ~~[illegible]~~ that moves.

The city of Leipzig is itself not much of a prize. ~~[illegible] and 9th Air Force~~ AIR attacks have battered it badly. But we may find e very interesting things inside. There are supposed to be about a lion people inside the city, including a number of high party of-cials. These party people are reported to be more afraid of running ard the Russians than they are of being taken by us.

This morning we've flown over the fields where they've been

Theres no telling what we'll uncover. The other day we overran immler's emergency headquarters at Bad Franckenhausen. ~~The day before we got there most of the employees hastily burned the greater part of the files and records and scattered the rest.~~ We found one of the index files -- it was ~~codex~~ an index of records of ~~members of the~~ Nazi party (MEMBERS.) And there we ~~saw~~ ran across the intere sting fact that Himmler had been keeping ~~a record of~~ TABS ON Adolf Hitler. Because in the file was a card labelled -- Hitler, Adolf: Profession, Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor. Record number 255. -- I'd give a years pay to ~~be able to~~ see what Himmler had collected on Hitler. Maybe Hitler would too.

This is RCH with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and now to CBS — NY.

This morning we've flown over the fields where they've been

A PREWI and for broadcast 10 April 1945

GENT PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

First Army tanks and infantry have plunged into Sxony. ~~Theyxarexxxxx~~ After advancing forty miles today they are a day and a half's ~~xxxdayx~~ swift march from ~~the~~ Leipzig -- a day and a half ~~xxxxday~~ away from cutting he main railroad lines that link north and south Germany. And this n't just reading a map -- we're moving that fast. I took an artilery cub this afternoon and flew up to the ~~front~~ armor speahheads. It' bout the only way to catch up with them nowadays.

It was an amazing sight. Overhead a bright sun with ispy clouds against a blue sky. Down below streaks of brown dust risscrossing over ~~a~~ green and brown fields and past dark green woods. very streak of dust was a moving column - and there was not a single ain road heading east that didn't have a string of tanks and trucks olling along it. ~~Therex~~ Their bright recognition panels were dull with he dust -- but there was no mistaking who they were. Because behind he German lines there was EMPTINESS ~~dead stillness~~ and quiet. Almost without alting our columns moved on. Behind the tanks were the ~~truckxxof~~ otorized infantry - most of whom hadn't been out of their trucks all ay. Behind them came artillery units who hadn't had ~~xxx~~ any occasion to unlimber their ~~xxxx~~ guns -- and who were being used ~~largely~~ to carry more infantry, riding on the guns and on the trucks. Ahead ~~of them~~ there was practically no resistance. -- Only at a few places did the Germans show fight. In front of ONE VILLAGE WE ~~At Ebeleben you~~ saw ~~the~~ our tanks moved off the road and deployed in the fields -- and a large pillar of smoke coming out of the town. West of Nordhausen there were two villages with fires still ~~xx~~ burning -- and ~~the~~ our tanks moving through without a break. ---- Ahead of us we know the German army is completely disorganized. One American captain who had been in German

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URGENT PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

IN German hands for six days ~~came~~ WAS back ~~to~~ BEHIND our lines today and described how he had been dragged around from town to town looking for a higher command post so that he could be interrogated. They never found one. Communications were out and ~~thx~~ what German troops there were / were ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ demoralized.

We're moving so fast now ~~that~~ we're beginning to catch up with medium rank party leaders. One Nazi burgermeister told an officer that there was no point in running away because there was nowhere left to run to. The only thing the Nazis have time to do thoroughly now is to burn their lists of Party members. But ~~that's not going to be enough~~. In ~~the~~ ONE town ~~of Duderstadt~~ a group of antinazi citizens came ~~out~~ TO US as soon as we entered ~~the town~~ and gave us a FULL list of party names that they had prepared for just such a contingency enditem

Richard Hottelet

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Date 10 APR 1945
NAME
A.E.F.
FIELD PRESS CENSOR

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n VIA PREWI 10 April 1945

ESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWYORK

Here some random notes you can use as filler colon

~~Speedxisxkeyxnotexofxourxdrivexeastward~~

War dash if you can call this phase on first army front war ndash probably never waged so flamboyantly ~~xtxy~~ before stop it a ur of fastest movement against demoralized enemy justifying tactics isks you could never chance otherwise stop armored columns clank own roads sending up clouds dust unstopping unless spot something uspicious or get shot at stop rumble into little timbered redroofed illages comma spin around narrow corners comma and rumble out stop hat is quote taking village unquote stop at first place dead deserted dash erhaps few frightened faces windows stop but by time troopladen rucks come lumbering by ~~xxd~~ villagers exchange terror for curiosity omma begin stand housedoors lean exwindows congregate beside manure iles gaping gawking goggling our equipment stop infantry unstops ither dash it must upkeep cumarmor stop some ~~txxxx~~ large towns we o through so fast we haven't time or enough military police to pround suspects stop one military governmenter moaned to me safternoon quote eye got roomful suspicious guys but eye got orders move n now and there no one here to take over unquote stop accepted ethod now is put white armbands on few trustworthy individuals ~~xhx~~ and start hem supervising routine measures stop collection arms is one of thes easures stop we hardly through a town~~xx~~ comma paste on military overnment posters hardly dry comma before burghers inpour central fficeward bringing quote weapons unquote stop pile of variedest rms accumulates notime more

richard hottelet

IA PREWI 10 April 1945

RESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

dd hottelet random notes colon oldtime blunderbusses horse pistols odernest shotguns precision rifles lie tumbled stack in corner stop mong them pistols all calibers including air pistols stop many words sabers some which backdate 1870 etbefore stop hitleryouth nives dress daggers bayonets stop some things obviously treasured top xxxxxx middle aged men women come in comma lay things down ently comma timidly ask if get receipt stop shrug resignedly then utwalk stop one accompanying factor our swift movement through owns is that foreign workers feeling oats get out of hand occasionlly stop eye stopped weeping girl duderstadt safternoon asked her hy crying stop she answered russians smashed plateglass sxx shop indow outcleaned store stop woman standing alongside said quote ont weep stop you lucky you and your father still alive and healthy top this is war etyou must resign self unquote stop meanwhile eavy wheels treads thundering through town without pause para mphasis today is on roads stop woods etfields gaily bypassed unless e know belligerent germans inside stop one headquarters safternnon report came in that hundred essess men in woods alongside one main route advance stop colonel shrugged shoulders said quote leave them there if they not cause trouble stop rear units will upmop within next few days unquote stop flying along over main roads eastward safternoon first lieutenant ted timreck exchicago took great care not fly low over woods even though they ten twenty miles behind our spearhead because quite possible they fxxx contain enemy gunsmall arms etmachineguns which unhealthy procubs stop timreck also kept sharp xx watch proenemy aircraft comma looking up through glass roof comma waggling wings right left stop but no enemy planes more rich

A PREWI 10 April 1945

RESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

hird hottelet notes colon it absence germair opposition which llows us stream along roads like sunday evening traffic coming nto newyork stop there one bad angle attached hereto stop roads re ruined in single afternoon stopdrove out along good road this orning comma came back along it xxxx sevening found full potholes stop yesterday frontbound our jeep hit xxxx series uncharted potholesxxxxxxx stop we xxxxx bounced exone otherward careened exside sideward nearly overturning finally throughcrashed barnyard fence outflattened jeep against barn wall stop we miraculously escaped outflattening skulls against same comma only casualty being fred graham newyork times cumtwostitch cut forehead para in wake our tanks we finding ghosts of past great battles this war stop safternoon we met liberated allied nationals who taken prisoner colon alamein tobruk/xx radom vyazma ardennes dunkirk lille arnhem stop overran prison camp duderstadt roailing prisoners who incapable of sudden evacuation eastward stop only three weeks previously they arrived here xxxxxxxxxxxx on foot from upper silesia comma whence they transported to prevent them falling russian hands stop unistates prisoners among them cash men who eating first white bread for months stop xxxxxxxxxxxxx some poles frenchmen not seen white bread five xxx years stop unistateders almost wept when gave them hershey bar pack cigarettes stop they emaciated and some had legs swollen from vitamin bee deficiency stop russians around place looked likex dirty tattered patchquilts enditem

richard hottelet

VIA PREWI and for broadcast 9 April 1945 2247

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

Here tonights genelectric colon

The closer you come to the end of this war in Europe the more you feel there's something wrong. Not militarily, because our armies are going ahead smoothly and beautifully. It's on the political side that you notice a big gap.

The occupation of Germany has begun. We're getting a good sample of our future problems. We're governing rural districts and industrial cities, university towns and business centers. Some are ruined and deserted, others are full of people. From now on it'll probably be much the same thing - on a larger scale. ---- Our military government people are working hard and they're working well. The details and mechanics of occupation seemed to have been planned intelligently. But as you drive through the thousands of square miles of Germany we hold already you feel that something vital is missing. --- You see it in German prisoners of war, in the men who yesterday were trying barehanded to stop our tanks; or skulking in woods to ambush a passing jeep. You ask them why they fight this hopeless battle. And all too frequently ~~they~~ you get the answer. They have seen too much of death to be frightened by it. --- Why shouldn't we go on, they ask. What is there in the future for us to live for? ---- ~~And~~ You speak to civilians and they tell you they're not sorry the Americans have come. They're glad that bombing and war and death are finished for them. But then they all of them ask you, "What's going to become of us now? Now that you've beaten us what are you going to do?" --- And you find that you can't answer. The only thing fixed so far is that we'll go on occupying them, seeing they don't riot or starve. But that is a

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But that's a temporary and makeshift solution.

Right at the moment this doesn't matter too much. We're still fighting. The Germans are still absorbing the shock of defeat. Right now there's no civilian resistance. The werewolves are a Nazi bluff.

We're ~~winning~~ won the military side of the war. And it's high time to see that this is not all we do. --- We're destroying the main content of German life. We can't afford to leave a vacuum. The beginnings, at least, of some~~thing~~ permanent political ~~order~~ structure have got to be supplied by us. //

Or else we may find that desperation and the Nazis together will supply it.

This is RCH with First US Army returning you to General Electric in New York.

9 APR 1945

Hottelet 2030 8 April 1945

The First US Army is on the move again and racing stward. Infantry stormed across the Weser River, and this morning thirteen miles to take the university town of Goettingen. Here they fantry captured a bridge across the Leine River. ~~a bridge capable of carrying our heaviest tanks.~~ And this afternoon the doughboys were ~~still~~ moving ahead (BEYOND IT.) ---- is is a breakthrough - the inevitable breakthrough. Our infantrymen met only slight resistance along the way. When they got to Goettngen they met plenty of Germans -- fifteen thousand ~~wounded~~ Germans OUNDED (military hospitals. And that sums up the situation. That's just out what we'll meet as we keep on driving east. There's no indicaon of any organized German troops ahead until we hit the Russian ront, now only 188 miles away. ---- You'll notice that the rapid adnce this morning was an infantry advance. ~~Our armored divisions did t take part.~~ I've just come back from that area - and the terain up there explains ~~the~~ OUR tactics. In this thickly wooded, hilly country t's been an infantry job to clean out the forests, get across the IVERS. Tanks are too vulnerable. So the infantry was sent on ahead, o sweep aside the thin crust of resistance the Germans had built up, and to secure the roads against ambush. It was like jabing in a hypodermic needle through which, ~~then~~, our armor and our wift motorized units could be squirted through. Right now the infantry is about on the edge of the difficult country. Ahead of us lies

AS CENSORED
8 APR 1945

[illegible]
open, rolling country. It is the Thuringian Basin - an ex-
llent avenue into the heart of Germany and fine country for
nks. ----- The weather has been clear and sunny again today,
r fighter bombers have been able to sweep out and pound targets
ead of us. Remember the part the air force boys have played, re-
mber the part the infantry has played, when the headlines are
ain monopolized by our armored spearheads.

This is Richard C. Hottelet with the First US Army r
turning you now to Admiral in New York

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RESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

ere tonights report exoverseas colon

As far as the First US Army is concerned this articular phase of the war is completely screwy. Because right now e find ourselves attacking in three different directions at once. here's the Ruhr pocket - into which we're pushing west and north; nd then there's what's left of Germany - into which we're pushing east. We're like a military one man band. But, unlike a one man band,we're turning out some pretty good ~~mixt~~ military music.

What I want to do is give you an idea HOW this comes, about; to tell you what goes on when an army advances. Because it's a complicated business - a very complicated business. And it may
hinery of keeping it moving - and, also, why,
help you understand ~~xhyy~~ occasinnally an army stops. (Although, if things go the way we think they will, we won't be doing much more stopping.)

Right now we're pushing into northern Germany. We're doing what ~~we~~ we've intended to do since long before we invaded ~~France~~ Europe. And we're on our way to meeting the Russians - which was another thing decided before D Day. So that, fundamentally, our job and our route of advance have been fixed. But only in the broadest outlines. ~~[illegible]~~ Ever since D Day General Eisenhowers Supreme Headquarters has issued ~~directives~~ what it

alls directives to the various army groups. This breaks down heir functions in terms of individual ~~objectives~~ targets, tells them what erritory they're responsible for, and tells them how many troops nd supplies they're going to be given to do their jobs.

~~Ixxtxx~~ In turn the Army Group Commanders send their rmies socalled Letters of instruction -- and ~~xx~~ this goes right own from army to corps commanders and corps to division commanders.

So that ~~xxx~~ the tactical situation as it exists for now probably developed in this way: A couple of months ago General isenhower, after consulting his staff and his field commanders, ecided how he wanted to cross the Rhine. So a directive went out all army groups. And the paragraph in it that applied to the Twelfth rmy group, (which is the one we're in,) probably told General Bradley ~~xx~~ protect General Montgomery's right flank while the 21st Army Group rossed north of the Ruhr; then to hold the west bank of the Rhine rom there south while another crossing was made, ~~down around Mannheim~~. t didn't tell General Bradley how to do this. We work, in our army, the principle of giving every commander full responsibility in his one. Well, General Bradley, in turn sent a general letter of instruction to ~~his~~ the First and Third armies outlining, vaguely, what they were to do and ow they were to fit into the bigger picture. -- No one could have oreseen how we finally got adross the Rhine, nobody could have known

ge three VIA PREWI and for broadcast 7 April 1945

at we'd get the Remagen bridge intact, or that General Hodges and neral Patton would move as far and as fast as they did. -- But ile that made General Bradley change his instructions, it didn't ch change General Eisenhower's directives. The Rhine was crossed rth and south of the Ruhr, and that's what he wanted.

Now, coming down the line, General Hodges was told to ing north and join the Ninth Army and encircle the German rces in the Ruhr and Westphalia. He told his corps commanders what wanted done, and they passed that on, in more detail, to their divisions. The object is r each unit to present its higher commander with a finished job. e roads they choose, whether they fight by day or night, the way ey overcome opposition is left up to the divisions.

That is the tactical machinery that covers finite staff work -- figuring out the best places to attack, keeping bs of enemy strength, worrying about terrain and weather and supplies. t's the where and when of the attack.

But then comes the HOW. The fighting divisions are e fists, they can't go dashing out ahead wildly by themselves. ike a prize fighters fist, they've got to have an arm and a shoulder ehind them to give them weight so that they can do damage. And moving n army across country takes a lot of arm and shoulder.

Every unit is responsible for an area. A combat ivision not only has its fighting in the front line to worry about,

s got an area anywhere from 8 to 15 miles deep, usually, in which has got to keep its roads in repair, guard and evacuate prisoners war, run signal wire, lay the foundation for military government, and ep its supplies up. INSERT -- When a division punches its way rward and this rear area stretches too far back, the division asks is corps (and a corps usually has three divisions) -- asks its corps fr a new rear boundary. INSERT Innumerable things have to be tken care of in the wake of a division -- there are women and children wo've been overrun and can't be allowed to starve. There is livestock t be fed, cows to be milked, minefields to be marked, forest fires o be put out and so on. ENDINSERT The corps takes over, and has to orry about additional problems - like getting replacements up, keepng railheads and truckheads going -- keeping main supply ~~lines~~ Roads open, nd running the evacuation hospital for the wounded. Behind the corps omes the army area - which may reach back ~~(the way the First Army area eaches back)~~ 200 miles. In this territory lies the great service area hat keeps a constant supply of gasoline and rations, ammunition and quipment on hand of well over 50,000 tons. This must be moved when he army moves its rear boundary up. In this area the Army takes out ll the temporary Bailey Bridges, ships them back up to the front gain for further use, and puts in its big permanent pile and timber ridges. Where divisions fill holes in their roads with bricks or

irt, the Army engineers come in with concrete and macadam to make ermanent repairs. In this area are the rest centers, the rail-ead from the communications zone in the rear into which pours a teady stream of material. It's a household of as much as ten thousand quare miles - in which the Army has to take care of everything.

The thousands of displaced persons and liberated prisoners f war we're picking up now have got to be housed. The army medical fficers have got to guard against ~~infection~~ disease and epidemic; he military government against riot and disorder in our rear. The ed Cross doughnut trucks, the USO shows, the main supply roads up o the corps truckheads, the main teleprinter lines and radio links nd telephone wires up to the front and back to the rear all fall to the army special troops. The ordnance has to take care of aptured enemy equipment, see that explosives and ammunition dumps e take don't do any damage.

And ~~this is only~~ these are only the most general points.

So, next time you see the lines or the arrows on your map move eastward, remember (that, in addition to the fighting,) it's taken a lot of work and planning and infinite labor to get them up there, and to prevent the country behind them from becoming a vacuum.

A PREWI and also for broadcast 6 April 1945

RESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

The First US Army is ~~tonight~~ on its way to meet the ussians -- and this war is on its way to what looks like being a ery strange end. ~~Yesterday~~ After our armor and infantry jumped off eastard, ~~and~~ they pushed on almost to the Weser River before~~it~~ they hit reistance. ~~It is~~ In its way, its stiff resistance, of a vicious, fanatical kind -- but ompletely inadequate and hopeless. It might delay us for another day, r even another two. But this new battle will end with another breakhrough by the First Army. Because there is nothing ahead of us. On ur way to the east the physical problems of moving over hilly, wooded ountry in a wet April, will be more troublesome than the German Army.

So far, since our sweep east from the rhine almost two weeks ago only one German division - a poor one at that - has ~~been~~ come ~~sent~~ to reinforce the western front. It came from Scandinavia. Not one division has been moved west from the Russian front. It really looks as if the Germans were perfectly willing to barricade the back door ~~whi~~ while they leave the front wide open for us.

Which makes it harder to understand the bitter, last-ditch defense of small groups here. Right now the First Army is fighting in the Fort Knox district of Germany ~~dash~~ — the area of tank training schools and tank maneuver areas more richard hottelet

e two   Hottelet   CBS   1300 gmt   7 April 1945

ere we've met ~~the first~~ AN SS battalion, AN the organization that trains lacements for ~~the Adolf Hitler~~ AH SS Panzer Division. It has ~~xxxx~~ put ~~xxxx~~ its instructors and its wood burning tanks in against us. That causes some trouble. ~~---~~ But, in general, the story is the same. In one little town we took twelve prisoners. Five of them were ~~fx~~ fifteen year old boys who had been drafted two days before and given rifles. All they wanted to do was go home. --- And a task force of the Third Armored division came across some civilians - ordinary civilians-in the front line against them armed with ~~x~~ bazookas.

INSERT And when we cleared the big Henschel tank factory just ~~in~~ f Kassel ~~yesterday~~, we found that the Germans had been assembling Royal Tiger tanks there up to the very last minute -- while we were pushing out of town up toward it. As a matter of fact we knocked out one tank that had only thirty kilometers on its speedometer. They had~~x~~ been running off the assembly line into battle. ENDINSTER

It looks, at least from what we see here on this front, as if there won't be a time when we can say that Germany has collapsed. We'll just drive on and on against this sort of thing until we've occupied the whole country. So if you're waiting to celebrate V E day, you may have some trouble figuring out/exactly which day it is.

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Date 27 APR 1945
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CS Hottelet 1200 gmt 7 April 1945

The First Army is ~~infantry is across the Weser River and~~ advancing up to 7 miles in places, fighting its way east, ~~The resistance they're meeting is not too heavy~~ meeting resistance - mainly small arms fire and some selfpropelled guns. ~~Right now~~ At the moment it's a question of getting the army in motion again over some difficult country, and through ~~this~~ the thin crust that the Germans have been able to form ahead of us. It's only a qeustion of hours - or, at worst, of days before the army starts going again in high gear. We've got a bright sunny day again today - first time in almost a week. And that will help our air observation and our movement along roads. --- The First Army is still ~~figh~~ attacking in three directions. It's pushing northward and westward into the Ruhr pocket. This is a plodding job, squeezing the Germans tighter together, herding in enemy prisoners. It takes time and it takes troops. As the pocket gets smaller new forces become available ~~in~~ for the other, the main assault - eastward to meet the Russians. And, since day before yesterday, ~~new~~ units have joined this main drive --~~and~~ the result will be a steady increase in pressure, a steady quickening of pace. -- Right now the enemy is doing ~~its~~ his best to halt our progress. He's doing it with infantry and a few tanks and assault guns that were here in the area, that have been scraped together hurriedly into battle groups and told to fight to the last. Up on our northern flank this has succeeded in slowing down our Third Armored Division. In the center of our front, just

CMB

the area of ~~Hxxxx~~ the town of Hannmuenden, we've met the first
ncrete pillboxes we've seen east of the Rhine. There was a cluster
only about three - guarding the Weser River crossing there. These
CMB
llboxes are part of the first loose defensive line the Nazis built -
e one they started in 1935 before they marched into the Rhineland.
- ~~Txx~~ But neither this nor any bunch of SS fanatics make any dif-
rence. As a matter of fact - the more Nazis that commit suicide now
trying to stop us, the fewer we'll have to deal with later.

[illegible]
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BS Hottelet 2247 4 April 1945

One thing that keeps surprising you is the way the ermans react. Take the~~m~~ military situation right now. ~~for instance~~. ere we are deep in western Germany, pushing in still deeper. Behind s is a pocket of thousands of square miles with maybe a hundred housand German troops and the main German industrial area. Ahead of s, between us ~~in~~ and the Russians is only a problem of movement across errain. Certainly these last blows we've struck have been vicious and important enough to send the whole structure of Germany go crashin down around Hitler's ears. -- But here we are. We've come so fast that we've decided to stop and consolidate and mop up. We can afford to do this because the Germans haven't got the means to build up another defense line ahead of us. Yet, what do we find them doing? Along ahead of us - especially in the northeast corner of the First Army area - little groups of ~~men~~ Germans, about 200 or 300, are being brought into the line. ~~This is~~ These men are not going to make any difference. When we decide to jump off again we'll go through them like water through a spout. But it's interesting to see that the enemy's military reflexes are still so good. --- And it's because the Germans still have control over small units that they may think they still have control over civilians And so they try to organize themselves a resistance movement by radio and give it the fancy name of werewolves. But in this too, things are not what you might expect them to be. For one thing - you can't or-

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nize a resistance movement by radio. As a matter of fact, one ~~of~~ etty good indication that the Nazis probably don't have a working nderground in our area is the fact that they're giving it so much blicity. --- But the ~~prxmxfxmf~~ payoff of any underground is action: nd so far behind our front, at a time the enemy needs it most rgently, there's been no sign of organized civilian opposition. ---- Maybe t's because the Nazi big shots ~~xxx~~ flee instead of staying behind to rganize. Maybe it's because the people are so fed up that resistance ropaganda just won't take. --- At any rate it goes to show you that ou can't predict what will happen next.

Richard Hottelet

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Date 4 APR 1945
NAME
A. E. F.
FIELD PRESS CENSOR

Hottelet 1200 gmt 3 April 1945

In the Birst Army sector we're still looking both ys. Our troops are pushing westward and northward into the pocket, and at the ne time other ~~divisions~~ TROOPS are facing east ~~moving up and facing eastward, getting ady to jump off again.~~ -- German efforts to get out of the pocket ve been feeble and completely disjointed. They've mainly been small fantry attacks - onIy occasionally ~~xx~~ with a few selfpropelled guns tanks. Those Germans in the pocket who haven't decided to die or be ptured ~~xxxx~~ are trying other ~~xxxxx~~ ways of getting out. Yesterday the a ~~rst~~ Division found German soldiers stopping civilians on the road, and king their clothing. And ~~Third Corps~~ OTHER troops caught six German soldiers ile they were burning their uniforms. --- Last night the Ninth Division ran into some ~~firx~~ small arms fire from people in civilian ~~xlx~~ othes -- but so far there's no sign that this is going to give us any rious trouble. There's no sign yet of any Nazi underground, or any sistance movement. ---- Our main effort is still directed ~~gxxxxxg~~ to at the military ~~Thix~~ people call " pulling in our tail". And today ain/- hour after hour in the light mud of April rain and the light dust of April sun - e trucks go roaring north. --- There's some mighty fine stage management here. When we tumbled up this corridor, like a pack of hounds rambling up a hill, our units got all scrambled up. Regiments were ken from one division, and assigned to another for sudden flank proection or a rush cleanup job. Battalions were taken from regiments. One mored divisions had its combat commands doing different jobs fifty

miles from one another. Now all this has got to be straightened out, units gotten together and organized again. ~~to jump off in the new attack.~~ ~~If you're anxious for us to get going I can tell you the soldiers are even more eager.~~ We're in the home stretch now and no one wants to waste any time.

This is Richard C. Hottelet with the First US Army returning you to CBS in newyork.

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Date 3 APR 1945
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to guard them. For days they walked northward toward the Ruhr, covering twenty or twenty five miles a day, handed over from one authority to the next, lodged in barns, jails, barbed wire enclosures. This is tough marching even for infantry but these fliers had low shoes or flying boots and soon had blisters on their feet the size of a silver dollar. After some days of walking they were told to get on a train, and were marched to a railroad station. But no train came. They were marched to another, in a different direction. Again no train. They saw on the ground, in ~~xxxxxxx~~ cratered depots, in the twisted charred and rusty wrecks of locomotives and freight cars the results of their own work. Finally they got a train, travelled seven miles on it before it stopped for good. So they ~~and~~ got off again. They marched some more, waited at more stations finally caught another train for twelve miles. No one not even their guards knew where they were going. One day melted into another of animal existence. -- ~~Tkx~~ It was understandable that their food would not be too good -- but it got to the point where they were feasting when they got three slices of black bread and a bowl of watery soup ~~xx~~ in one day. -- And a lanky boy from Texas reached his hand into his jacket pocket ~~xx~~ and pulled out a half eaten piece of dusty, dry black bread. It was as big as a piece of bread you'd eat ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ in a restaurant without thinking after you've finished your soup and are waiting for the main course. For these boys that was a meal. --- But the food and the aimless travelling were not the

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st part of these two weeks. Wherever they went and wherever they ited they met the open hate of the German population. A tall, dark lot who understood some German described how he had heard Nazi lice officials discuss casually whether it would not be the simplest ing after all just to shoot the lot of them, and be rid of them that y. Here and there, just after they were captured, several of them had en slapped by civilian police who spit in their faces and called them hweinehunde. ~~They~~ Some were stripped of all possessions - watches, fountain ns, even their identification tags. On this convoy together there re several occasions when they had cause to fear for their lives - en it looked as if angry civilians and SS might lynch them. They ticed that the fury of the Germans was directed mainly against fighter ilots. They were told again and again that bomber pilots were murder-rs, but that the fighter bombers - the Jabos - were the most cold-looded, who systematically machinegunned women and children.

One afternoon while they were waiting in a railroad tation a German paratrooper cameup to the group, took out his paratroop nife and loudly asked if there were any fighter bomber pilots among them. They all said, no -- with the one fighter pilot saying it loudest nd the German paratrooper bellowed that he would cut the throat of any Jabo pilot he saw. -- Of the civilians the women were the worst, screaming and spitting with rage and crying out for vengeance. -- The fliers did not let any of this really trouble them. They kept up their

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its and drove their guards wild by imitating the people they saw ng the hitler salute. --- By this time the American armies had ed across the Rhine and were beginning to push east. The fliers ced a decided change in German sentiment. The more rumors there at the Americans were approaching /the less hostility they received, the less they were threatened spat upon. Some days before ~~Exxthixxxixxx~~ they had been assigned five regular army rds who treated them very decently and protected them where necess-. The guards morale was rotten, and they made no bones about it. y were all forced still aimlessly to move around, but when the guards led a truck and got the allied prisoners aboard they used to hand their rifles and get helped up themselves.

A few days before their eration everything seemed to go to pieces behind the German front. ors flew thick and fast, and german soldiers would throw their rifles y and run from nothing. They ~~wxxxd~~ hitched horses to wagons and drove m off in a lather, or drove them away bareback. Vehicles that ran out gas were just left in a ~~dixt~~ ditch. --- The allied fliers talked eir guards into joining forces to get over to the allied lines. The rmans did not need much persuasion. They were more than ready to surnder. So for the last four days they all lived off the country, smokg cigarettes made of dry grass wrapped in paper, eating what and when ey could. Each provided an alibi for the other -- the prisoners with eir guards excited no suspicion; and the guards were able to stay in

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area wher they could hope to be captured. Finally, on the urth day they all spotted a column of tanks moving along a road, t were afraid to go up to it because it wasn't easily identified in e half light. The next morning they were liberated and on their y back to good food and rest and friends [illegible]

[illegible]

This is Richard C. Hottelet with the [illegible] First US Army returning you now to

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3 APR 1945
...No
A
FIELD PRESS CENSOR

VIA PREWI 3 April 45

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEW YORK

Here some first army material for tonight colon German counterattacks to outbreak pocket still appear more like twitches of gravely wounded animal than anything else stop highly unlikely there will any largescale systematic attempt breakthrough although we may still see one or more comparatively largerscale efforts before we upmop forces there completely stop trapped germforces apparently have leadership etprobably also have sufficient will for one more effort but chances are they lack physical means stop prisoners war relate they had pool gasoline from far and near yesterday morning to get four kilometers into our corridor with six tanks stop this attack completely repulsed in few hours para first army upmoving thousands tons supplies etmaking dispositions continue attack eastward berlinward but meanwhile tedious dangerous job mopping up remains be done not only in actual pocket but even at places inside our corridor stop eye jeeped about hundred twenty miles around inside corridor today stop while long convoys twoandhalf ton fiveton trucks careen along winding main supply roads reconnaissance cars light tanks etjeeps cumfifty caliber machine guns ride up down secondary side roads particularly through wooded stretches stop seems strange find men helmeted etgrim crouching behind machineguns deep in our

page two via prewi

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEW YORK

TERRITORY stop they deadly serious because it still happens that single vehicles sniped at on lonely roads or small ambushes set in areas which been cleared stop first army advanced this area in literally all directions, flowing swiftly along roads etnecessarily neglecting some spots because would take thousands men comb hundreds square miles we overrun past week stop some german troops surrender when see they offcut viaamericans stop others who have ruthless commander or strong admixture essess troops/who will shoot anyone wanting surrender perforce continue stop during night small groups try filter out of pocket and lodge in ~~hidingxplxxxxx~~ woods behind ~~pxx~~ our lines waiting for next night to push still farther east stop this means some woods which cleared twice before now have be cleared third time by foot and motor patrols stop still happens that patrol comes around supposedly clear corner gets burst ~~pxxp~~ burpgun fire or bazooka stop must then dismount and get germans in short sharp firefight para in places like hardehausen forest northwest of warburg/thousand to fifteenhundred essess troops ~~xxp~~ expressed intention fighting endward but not all troops that area feel likewise para day before yesterday/one regiment of 104 division sent out nine man patrol around fringes forest stop patrol had man who spoke russian german polish french dash which necessary because foreign laborers prisoners still swarming over whole area stop patrol poking around ran into middle aged wehrmacht lieutenant who willing give up

age three VIA PREWI

RESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEW YORK

TOP he told them there some german soldiers just little farther head through woodd in xxxxxxxxxxx hamlet blankenrode who also anxious urrender stop geralieutenant led nine men into village which turned ut be three or four thousand yards ahead our lines inside essess nfested forest stop found eightyfour men who heartily destested essess ecause they sent patrols in every day to check the garrison and also o pick up stragglers whom then impressed into front line duty stop ightyfour said would delighted surrender if nine americans could get hem back safely stop by that time night fell and americans decided robably would better off in hamlet comma so stayed there all night ucking up the germans stop by morning germans willing risk trip back through forest to captivity para it strange war in places stop there towns in which american troops have electric power from power stations in germterritory stop ther places on front xxxx facing pocket where things so quiet men in front line throw baseball football around para there one place where regiment of first division got strange welcome stop entered town where huge clothing warehouse employing scores polish laborers stop as americans broke into town ready for action theyx were showered by rejoicing liberated poles not with flowers or paper streamers but with socks handkerchiefs xxxxxx shirts xxxxxx panties brassieres enditem richard hottelet

BS Hottelet ~~13~~ 12 or 1300 GMT ~~a~~ 2 April 1945

The westphalian pocket is closed ~~xymyngxyjmyx~~ and the First and Ninth American armies are closing in, squeezing it down. It looks now as if we're going ~~tom~~ to make a far larger haul of prisoners and equipment there than we had expected even a few days ago. Estimates of the number of German~~x~~ soldiers in the trap have gone up from tens of thousands~~xxxxxx~~ to scores of thousands, and now I understand there are ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ about a hundred thousand german troops surrounded. Here first army lie ~~xxxx~~the remains of the proud fifth panzer army which took part in the Ardennes offensive - and was then swept ~~xxxx~~ across the western rhineland until it fled, weak and broken back ~~xxxxxx~~ over the Rhine. Here ~~xx~~ lies what is left of the Fifteenth German army which we have been fighting and beating since Normandie. For them now there is no alternative but death or surrender. And we know these armies will never be reconstituted to face us again. ~~I'm told that we have trapped about eighteen divisions, including more than four panzer divisions.~~ ~~But these~~ are so under strength that they add up to only ~~about three quarters~~ of the total prisoners we expect to get. The rest of the hundred thousand or more is made up of air force personnel and service troops. There are thousands - maybe tens of thousands of antiaircraft troops. Because we have the whole Ruhr valley in our trap -- the Happy Valley, as the air forces called it - the most heavily defended region against air attack in the world. We have it with all its bristling guns, and there's no one who's

a presrel or 399 note: please transmit by ~~1830~~ 1830

GENT PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

Here some stuff proadmiral colon

~~Our~~ First Army casualties in spectacular drive last ven days out of remagen bridgehead through to marburg and up to derborn been incredibly low stop not since swept across france last mmer have we had pay smaller price proground gained than ~~than right~~ this t week when we swept across german~~y~~ soil para except for one day total ualties consistently stayed around three hundred dash includes lled wounded missing ~~dash~~ stop since ratio killed to wounded usually ns one to five or six you can figure out what we lost stop one day re were less than fifty men killed in this whole huge army para this fact which puts/first armys spectacular dash of more than hundred thirty miles proper perspective stop particularly since every day our losses been lanced by german losses numbering over ten thousand stop yesterday gain we captured over ten thousand prisoners of war stop this is only artial figure because due to communications delays we did not get a risoner tally from two of our divisions stop those are only prisoners top addition there fair number german killed wounded para speed our dvance has made lots things more difficult but it certainly not slowed own or lessened aid we give our wounded stop only couple days after e outbroke remagen bridgehead we were evacuating wounded by air stop atter fact seems we evacuating every wounded man east of rhine by air cause eye not seen single ambulance bringing patients back across river top fifth evacuation hospital is one of hospital units working ~~hard~~ t air evacuation stop fortunately comparatively slight flow of casualties makes there work simpler stop but theh have to handle extra loads too stop few days ago we overran more than 600 wounded americans whom germans evacuating rearward in boxcars stop these men all now been evacuated by air para no praise~~s~~ can too high for pilots crews nurses 320 air transport squadron who been landing cee fortysevens where only cubs been operating comma who brought in blood and plasma and supplies and evacuated wounded at field only four miles from germlines and under occasional artillery fire para these are men women who ~~assuring~~x helping assure that many americans this part of world are having lot happier easter than they had a christmas enditem

richard hottelet

via presrel or
IA 399 to
Bz

Note: Please try clear this by 1850
Kxtxxkxtx

RGENT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWYORK URGENT PRESS

The westphalian pocket is practically CLOSED stop by ast night only eighteen miles separated ninth army tank spearheads rom first army infantry and armor stop this morning first army oopsjumped off attacking northwestward to close the~~xx~~ few remaining iles stop communications from front still slow and ma~~x~~ very well be hat by time you receive this the physical encirclement of german divsions in ruhr and east of rhine will completed para there no definite gures available as to how many germtroops caught this trap but there doubt they very strong dash scores of thousands stop to all practical ntents etpurposes they were cut off before first and ninth armies ~~xxx~~ established contact stop because their transportation situation so opeless they unable move sizeable bodies troops through the gap west paderborn stop the~~y~~ now seem be concentrating some forces in southeastrn corner of pocket for breakthrough attempt and late yesterday our air rces caught and bombed and strafed some their vehicles on road this rea para meanwhile first army troops already moving to constrict pocket top infantry moving up from south this morning crossed sieg river d advanced mile against moderate nebelwerfer and small arms fire stop her infantry units pushing westward into pocket Para ~~firstxarmyxhas~~ lthough cleaning out this pocket will major operation comma and losses nflicted on germans thereby ~~xxx~~ will equally as important as ground we have verrun so far comma first army not letting this monopolize its energy ttention stop while we pushing in on pocket we also sending more~~x~~ armor nfantry roaring northward strengthening widening the ~~xxx~~ right hook we ave outstretched to paderborn stop it now becoming more than just enrcling arm dash it now becoming another main artery of advance toward erlin stop where only few days ago thin tank spearheads snaked up winding roads through sundrenched green rolling beautiful westerwald country stop now divisions corps armies dash first third undash moving orthward abreast ~~paraxstoryxoppositionzstillzessentiallyzsame~~ stop behind them come trucks whining up hills racing down careening through narrow village streets brining up thousands tons supplies ammunition stop gasoline even being flown in to forward spearheads reminiscent our sweep across france last summer para story of opposition essentially same ~~xtmpxamkx~~ more -- richard hottelet

presrel or 399 URGENT PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWYORK

HOTTELET only two places is first army meeting anything which can
l resistance dash just south outside paderborn where we facing
ess units from replacement and training centers comma and south
ross sieg river where xx infantry hitting nebelwerfer etsmall arms
a otherwise picture remains that we can move when and where we choose
soon as we concentrate physical means of getting underway enditem

richard hottelet

23^{00} 31 March

VIA PREWI

PRESS COLLECT JAMEX MORRIS COLLIERS MAGAZINE NEWYORK

Your cable asking insert reached me slightly garbled overlate to query stop here thousand words eye hope useable color this airborne operation called quote varsity unquote been superbly planned minutest detail stop everything it took get all planes gliders comma covering fighters comma paratroops supplies together semicolon get them into air together etthen drop them together in zone only about six miles square dash all been planned advancely xxxxxxxxx over period months stop entire rhineland operation planned last november before we ever hit Roer River stop decided then that main weight would applied in north comma main crossing site fixed for area north of ruhr stop basic idea always been to head pronorth german plain para during bitter winter fighting we had shelve plan procrossing rhine but basic outlines were intact when battle opened prowestern rhineland in February stop in this planning stage twas not realized xx what extent germans would allow selves be crippled west of rhine stop in order provide xxx maximum assault force to get across river dash xxxxx prowhich enemy could upput determined fight if he had the strength undash it been decided long since to use airborne divisions stop allies had six on hand comma two british four american including seventeenth airborne which flew europeward xxxxx late december para having decided fact that airborne troops would used comma etwhere comma staff of first allied airborne army went hard to work on all attendant details stop precisely where comma how many comma cumwhat mission comma cumwhat support more -- richard hottelet

page two VIA PREWI

PRESS COLLECT JALEX MORRIS COLLIERS MAGAZINE NEWYORK

addhottelet terrain studies were made comma in weeks preceding
operation patrols crossed rhine number places so as not reveal
where we particularly interested stop engineers decided where
river particularly suitable proquick crossing comma so that relief
airborne forces not unduly delayed stop was decided drop troops
not too far beyond river partly to assure quick relief etpartly
to allow proartillery preparation/in drop zone in advance of assault stop
airborne mission would primarily guarantee crossing point secon-
darily advance eastward ~~pr~~ postdrop stop ~~plans worked out~~
figured that three airborne divisions would ~~put~~ committed para
closest planning begun cumairforce stop the Unistates troop ~~operation would demand~~
carrier forces dash formerly ninth troop carrier command undash
~~airforce~~
which part airborne army would supply ~~pkx~~ carrier planes gliders
but air force would have provide air cover stop bombing missions
for dee day etdays previous had be worked out to create diversions
etoccupy neutralize what left of luftwaffe stop etequally important
bombers fighters fighterbombers would carry main weight in pre-
venting germans moving rainforcements into area comma etkilling
para troops already there ~~xxxx~~ complicatedest timetable outworked
to get each each flight of each serial of each group of airplanes
into air exbases ranging in wide arc over northwest france eteaster
england stop series control points established across belgium
providing radio beacon in straight line to drop zone comma all
planes ordered keep radio silence exbeginning endward para as time
drew near airborne forces began train dash seventeenth which not
had combat JUMP experience practiced jumps northern france stop troop
carrier etglider forces concentrated airfields more richard hottel

ppagefthreeVVIAPREWI

PRESS COLLECT JAMES MORRIS COLLIERS NEWYORK

third hottelet by first week march everything was set stop
of ground assault forces northern sector
two weeks were allowed probuildup/while great battle western
rhineland dash battle of triple squeeze undash was concluded
farther south stop then on march seventh first armys ninth armored
division crossed rhine remagen stop unistates command watched
cumalmost sinister joy how germans forced move to that unexpected
unplanned bridgehead troops they otherwise would certainly have
stationed farther north stop constant check was kept german strength
comma on basis whereof was decided reduce airborne forces
dee day fixed
to two dash british sixth unistates seventeenth para
march twentyfourth stop until then germforces kept minutest
observation stop every light medium heavy antiaircraft position
plotted probombing stop careful check kept on movement germtroops
into area while railroads leading into sector exall directions
bombed almost incessantly para four drop zones four landing grounds
progliders marked out around little wood north of wesel stop
schedules arranged stop british preferred have gliders land before
paratroops so as protect dropping troopers cumheavier weapons
more
stop unistates view is drop troopers first order protect
vulnerable gliders stop careful traffic pattern fixed whereby
britunistates forces would approach great double stream comma swing
over area etoffcurve dash british leftward unistates rightward
para by march twentieth operations plan was a complete book containing half dozen maps dash geographic comma drop zones comma enemy
flak comma terrain study etcomplete timetable every phase of approach etjump para meanwhile great smokescreen laid on ground to
cover moren thirty miles northern rhine and conceal ground buildup
more richard hottelet

page four VIA PREWI

PRESS COLLECT JALEX MORRIS COLLIERS MAGAZINE NEWYORK

fourth hottelet march twentysecond everything readyxxx stop planes gliders assembled fields stop paratroopers brought fields placed in special stockades prosecurity stop fields offsealed para beginning forenoon march twentythird series briefings began for pilots navigators radiomen paren who uppick radio beacons paren stop gathering bare waitewashed rooms in front big maps marked quote top secret unquote young men furcollared fliers jackets crushed hats tilted heads xxxxxx sat chewed gum heard group commanders explain every detail dash quote your mission drop troops these zones which are on high ground covering rhine crossing point xxxx unquote and on and on stop called attention to high tension line running straight through drop area comma warned against crossing canal behind area which germans had developed as main line resistance stop described how routes chosen to avoid maximum flak but that light flak etsmall arms must expected stop explained river bend area chosen to provide shortest time under fire para in headquarters commanders were worryin about weather stop xxxxx teleprinters clicked off rows messages like K429653 six hy now unocc comma K428655 unocc four xxxxx lt now occ comma telling how various pinpoints on maps which were known flak battery sites had been destroyed or evacuated or newly manned stop officer couriers were despatched all groups france england cumsingle word which could radioed to recall entire armada after it already in air stop last weather report xxxxx 1900 hours confirmed another excellent day stop operation was on para after dark jumpmasters taken exchickenwire stockades xx driven across fields for their briefing more xx richard hottelet

PAGE FIVE VIA PREWI

PRESS COLLECT JALEX MORRIS COLLIERS MAGAZINE NEWYORK

fift[illegible]l hottelet in blackedout briefing rooms cumnaked
lightbulbs casting stark shadows jumpmasters briefed dash
comma
altitude 700 feet/drop speed 105 miles comma course northeast xomma
wind probably southwest/stop all details wich standard practice
gone over again dash verbal signal twenty minutes from dewzee
would signal get ready comma four minutes out red light would tell
troopers hook static lines cableward stop green light meant jump
whereafter plane would emptied of fifteen paratroopers in seven to
eleven seconds para one pilot asked jumpmaster whether he had xx
a quote pusher unquote to get xxxxxxxxx hesitaters explane fast
stop answer quote yes but dont need him unquote stop crew chief
asked
goes another jumpmaster xxxx quote are you pusher unquote stop
answer yes stop crew chief quote well then take good look at me
eyem supposed stay in plane stop dont make any mistakes unquote
para all questions about flak xxx asked cumfull recognition that
answers make no difference dash course already selected and will
flown as stands stop last words exchanged about release supply
chutes etman offgo into balmy night xxxxxxx para there undoubted
ly many leaks this operation in addition to fact that too many
things pointed out time place stop was almost common talk in xxxxx
two days before stop but offwent like clockwork xxxxxxxxx more

richard hottelet

VIA PREWI   page six

PRESS COLLECT JALEX MORRIS COLLIERS MAGAZINE NEWYORK

SIXTH ETLAST HOTTELET germans may well have known but unable interfere stop no air opposition atall stop between 0950 and 1300 when 250 liberators came over treetop height dropping more supplies operation went as planned stop by midafternoon ~~pxxxxx xxxxpxx~~ four or five miles separating paratroops from assaulting ground forces was closed stop casualties were not heavy pro this type operation stop ~~xxixxthixgxxxx~~ more than 6400 germprisoners were taken prisoner in drop area first day underlined success but main thing was unhindered ~~xxxxxixg~~ bridging of rhine which airbornes made possible enditem

richard hottelet

31 March

VIA PREWI

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEW YORK

Country first unistates army been plunging through
is empty of germsoldiers dash but it anything but dead country
you see
stop driving along roads/it teems cumcivilians stop vast majority
towns ~~mmm~~ slightly damaged or completely undamaged stop between
towns you run into camps dash looking like construction workers
full
barracks undash ~~xxxxx~~ evacuees from ~~xxx~~bombed cities ~~xxxxx~~ stop
everywhere civilians stand housedoors, rest elbows first second
story windows watch our troops equipment move through stop here
there white flags outhang windows but mainly you get impression
they unafraid unapprehensive stop but there no indication joy ~~xx~~
~~xxxxxx~~ dash except universal relief that war over for them stop
there not ~~xxxx~~ any signs that germterror propaganda has stuck stop
there just passive acceptance of things ~~xx~~ as they are with general
desire ~~xxx~~ keep ~~xxxxx~~ fabric their own lives as intact as possible
para in fields men women ploughing sowing and you get impression
they hardly looked up when last germans left etamericans arrived
para but there plenty of liberation holiday spirit provided via-
released prisoners war stop driving along road you see literally ~~xx~~
thousands trudging westward stop they usually move in little groups
with bundles or cheap mudspattered cardboard suitcases hung by
sling over shoulder or all piled on little communal cart pulled ~~xx~~
and
pulled viathree etpushed viafive more stop there french/belgians
brown
~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ in surprisingly neat looking/uniforms dash
some with regimental numbers still ~~xxxxx~~ on stop some them have
germclothing some civilian clothes stop they generally look clean
bottle
etshaven stop there hordes of russians in ~~bright~~ green uniforms
more - richard hottelet
dash some in garrison caps some with round cossack caps ~~some in~~

VIA PREWI

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

ADDHOTTELET some wore strange looking siberian hats cumearflaps over tartar faces stop there were few indians in tan turbans etmoroccan troops red fezes stop but all no matter what color skin uniform had faces wreathed smiles stop some straightened up saluted all passing jeeps, others waved, gave vee sign stop some these men been germprison camps profive years para remarkable was way prisoners mingled cumgermans stop in helterskelter our advance we occasionally left little groups unarmed germsoldiers roadside without any guard ettold them wait there or hitchhike ride back stop eye saw one group these germsoldiers sit there there woodenly some sprawled sleeping on ground not moving even in short aprillike showers stop liberated allied prisoners moving along road moved past them neither took any notice of other dash like inbound outbound passengers passing each other in railroad station para in towns cities liberated prisoners wandered around freely profirst time etagain there no discernible strain between them etgermcivilians stop one would expect conscript laborers etwarprisoners would have scores ettle dash but eye saw no sign stop in marburg eye stopped ask direction a civilian ettwogirls on street corner stop they spoke no german stop then eye noticed man had bottle red wine etall three pleasantly tipsy stop they were russian labor conscripts looking decently dressed fed stop for them and all other liberateds that was vee day and they busily engaged celebrating in way everyone else intends celebrate when our day comes para for us eye glad there so many people left to cheer our troops as we move through stop underlines fact there still millions these people waiting be set free enditem

richard hottelet

CBS Hottelet 1300 31 March 1945

This morning the American First Army is mainly catching its breath and mopping the sweat off its brow while it waits for everyone else along the front to catch up. All day yesterday the Ninth and Seventh Armored Divisions raced north to support the spearheading Third, All day yesterday, all night and still today endless columns of artillery and engineers and infantry E BEEN ~~are~~ streaming north. They're travelling under a blue and white spring sky through the beautiful Westerwald and Sauerland country -- and the rolling tree covered hills and open fields and valleys remind you of western Pennsylvania.

They're moving through a fairly narrow belt -- on their left are tens of thousands of Germans — REMNANTS OF ELEVEN DIVISIONS — trapped in a great pocket east of the Rhine. And on their right is enemy territory. But we're not afraid of our trap being broken. Even if the Germans had the men and equipment here ~~to~~ ~~xxxyxxxy~~ ~~major~~ ~~xounterxaction~~ they couldn't move them, TO ~~couldn't~~ strike a concerted blow. -- The roads in this part of the ~~xxxxd~~ country are in excellent condition, But driving over them YOU SEE ~~yesterday we saw~~ the fist sized chunks ~~that~~ ~~had been~~ torn OUT OF ~~into~~ them by the fifty caliber slugs of our strafing
mile after mile of burnedout, rusty German trucks and armored vehicles
Thunderbolts. /Only Americans can now move safely over the roads of western Germany. ---- ~~So~~ ~~This~~ THE FIRST ARMY'S ~~bold and brilliant~~ change of direction and the dash of 130 odd miles from the Rhine to Paderborn without ~~any great~~ heed for flank protection was not as great a gamble as it might seem. We were backed up in our ~~Bxxxingxupxthxxbxxxd~~ strategy of penetration and movement by the knowledge that the enemy couldn't move ~~xgxxinxt~~ to face us ~~xxxx~~ ~~xixxxixxhxxxxdxdxxxx~~ either here ~~on the ground~~ OR BY BRINGING TROOPS ~~or~~ across Germany from the Russian front.

31 MAR
FILED

Right now on the First Army's northern flank we're waiting for the American Ninth and ~~xxxxx~~ British Second Armies to ~~txxxixxx~~ join up with us. ~~xxdyxyxjxpffxjxxxjhyxjxyppxdxgxyxyxsxpffxgxxpixxtxx~~ On our southern flank we are in steady contact with the Third Army. Along ~~with~~ this whole three hundred mile western front we have seven armies with more than a million and a half men driving into Germany, supported by more than 2,~~0~~500 tanks.

Ahead of us, to all practical intents and purposes, is open country.

This is Richard C. Hottelet with the First US Army returning you now to CBS in New York.

31 MAR 45
B 137
OR

VIA PREWI 30 March

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWYORK

Here a first army dateline foryou tonight colon

First Unistates army within two hundred miles Berlin at three places tonight dash paderborn in north and two points southeast kassel stop there seems this evening be some slight slackening in momentum forward push stop understandable when you consider First Army movedx moren 130 miles in five and half days stop but frankly everything moving so quickly dash headquarters hardly have time get settled headquarters when have push on to new ones undash that we not even have full reports all developments at army headquarters stop picture this evening is three armored divisions moving more or less abreast northward from marburg area stop third armored took paderborn comma seventh ninth armored behind and slightly eastward stop behind them infantry pushing in stop we taking no chances on having germans cut through arm with which we now hugging ruhr death grip comma so we pouring stuff in fast as it can roll etfly xxxx para some places we met slight opposition but still no sign germans able even begin cope with deteriorating situation stop covering this war becoming difficultest procorrespondents stop you feel like queen in alice wonderland who had to run like hell to stay same spot stop this morning eye left press camp fiveam drove wildly eastward stop meanwhile front continued move and frankly we never caught up stop in hundreds miles drive east of rhine we passed several places where small skirmishes last night and where dead xxxxx bodies still lay but we not heard single shot fired in anger para nevertheless big story today as much behind front as right there stop xxxxxxxxxxxx behind front you see tremendous flow our traffic pouring in men supplies weapons for great buildup more richard hottelet /

age two VIA PREW I 30 March

URGENT PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

Add first army dateline under capricious april skies which now low gray rainy now sunny etsometimes both together stuff movesup stop and tonight under clear starlit sky sunbright full moon same thing para along roads our supplies move on you see germprisoners flood back stop saw field outside marburg afternoon where almost three thousand prisoners herded together dash officers men of army air force labor service police undash even some officers old brown austrian army uniforms stop they represented all services comma kaleidoscopic selection you find any all rearward areas stop all tell essentially same story dash they utterly surprised by news unistates tanks on their doorstep comma regard our breakthrough as superb in planning etexecution para transport for them all presents problem stop one ingenious truck driver found way increase his loading stop got as many aboard as would fit stop started truck quickly then onslammed brakes jerked stopward stop prisoners lurched forward creating little more room in rear which waiting MP's used to pile in moreprisoners para meanwhile divisions continue upscoop more stop third armored division sent one of its rare messages back this morning reading quote prisoners prisoners prisoners help help help unquote para certainly is temptation at moment say all over in west but mopping up enditem

richard hottelet

CBS Hottelet 2245 29 March 1945

Armored spearheads of the First US Army have SWUNG xxxxd sharply to the left from Marburg and have raced northward fifty five miles, ~~from Marburg~~. They have come around behind the entire Rurh, and cut it off xxxxxxxxxx from Germany to the east. By half past five this afternoon ~~Theyxhxxxxxxxxhxdxxxpxixt~~ they had reached a point ten miles south of (THE ~~TOWN~~ CITY OF) Paderborn on the edge of the North German plain — MEANS AN ADVANCE OF 121 MILES IN TWO AND A HALF DAYS, — and there's no reason to believe they stopped there with another two hours of daylight ahead of them.

The story all day has been advance against no opposition.

11

37

U.S.
NAME
FIELD P ENSON

IA PREWI

RESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWYORK

Here something for First Army dateline tonight colon

~~The First Army has changed direction and begun~~ ~~stop already it deep into Hessia~~ ~~lungemixth~~ north/~~stop advance as headlong tempestuous as ever~~ ~~stop opposition still lacking stop~~ matter fact today pace progress increased stop morning we heard advances by columns during night totalling anywhere from seven to twenty two miles stop this ~~morning~~ AFTERNOON there hardly point in spearhead area where columns not probed moren thirty miles ~~dash exactly 32 thirtytwo thirtyfour and thirtythree miles for each of three task forces~~ stop im in each ~~case~~ case/ this mileage was made between six oclock this morning and half past one this afternoon ~~dash which means~~ AFTER WHICH they pushed on deeper ~~than that xxxxxxxxx~~ stop WE CANNOT GIVE definite identification OF THE points reached ~~prohibited~~ but picture is developing which makes hair curl stop picture is of gigantic envelopment of all ruhr stwestphalia dash area embracing more than seven thousand square miles stop british second army unistates ninth army driving ahead to form northern arm while unistates first has already completed southern AND THE ~~arm and is well on way to establishing~~ eastern arm stop if this comes ~~of~~ off dash and no reason yet discernible why should not undash twill greatest battle of encirclement ever para The weather is still favoring us // ~~dash~~ it is still dry and the light showers we have had so far have performed the useful function ~~pstill~~ settling the dust stop over this ground our forward spearhead driving on stop spearhead is split into small highly mobile/ quote task forces unquote which each assigned independent mission ~~more~~ This is a luxury we can afford only when things are going very well. And that's what things are doing right now.

VIA PREWI

URGENT PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

add first army dateline these small independent armored forces operate only when we fanning out without opposition, as we are now. Only one of them met organized opposition, and you can gather how organized it was from the fact that it consisted of thirty SS men trying to build a road block.

Another force shot up a railroad train - a function that so far has been reserved for our fighter planes and fighter bombers. The third task forcex overran a German airfield and caught eight enemy planes on the ground.

~~At the moment, two and a half days after the First Army broke out of the Remagen bridgehead on Sunday it has covered xxxxxxx 121 miles of hilly, wooded country to a point where it is now on the edge on of the north German plain.~~

CBS Hottelet Special Broadcast ~~2245~~ 2100 GMT

Txx

General Hodges First United States Army has TODAY advanced another fiftyfive miles ~~today~~ northward from Marburg. They have reached a point ten miles south of Paderborn.

THE ENTIRE RUHR IS OUTFLANKED.

This advance means that the Ruhr area is outflanked -- the greatest industrial area in Europe is cut off from Germany to the east. ~~Allx~~ All that is necessary now ~~fmrxtx~~ is for the British Second and American Ninth Armies to drive straight out eastward to join up with us, because the First Army by this advance is already level with them, a hundred miles to the east.

We can say soberly that we are striking the death blow for Germany with this move - and that all that remains is for it to sink home.

~~Rixx~~ So far General Hodges troops are driving forward in a vacuum -- as if an entire strong ~~German~~ army were suddenly on the rampage in ~~Xxxxxxxxxxx~~ Ohio and Pennsylvania. We can expect the Germans to try their utmost to meet this, but already we are straining every nerve and muscle to consolidate this trap.

Without the Ruhr Germany's downfall is a matter only of weeks, and if we catch sizeable German military forces inside it may be even sooner. The road to Berlin may then be open.

CBS Hottelet Feature Story 2137:30 29 March 45

The First Army is moving once again, and those of us out in the field with it are as happy and as thrilled as you are. -- I can tell you it's terrific to go dashing off down roads again that were enemy territory only yesterday; to watch the armored spearheads go rolling off your map.

It's breakthrough time again here, and the whole feeling is like those wild weeks late last summer when we went stampeding through France and Belgium and into Germany. The headlines are up forward - and, indeed they ought to be. But for this drive to do what we all want it to do - to go right on through to Berlin - it's got to have power behind it.

We saw that last summer. Our weary men and their worn machines had the heart to go right on after they cracked the Siegfried Line. -- But they had outrun their supplies. They couldn't move, they couldn't shoot.

That offensive, like any other major offensive - like the one that's in progress right now east of the Rhine - is a matter of cold, unemotional figuring as much as it is of fierce, hotblooded courage. A spearhead fights its way forward, certainly. But it's the point of a large pyramid pushing along behind it. An armored combat command can't just fire off like a bullet from a gun. It's got to keep drawing strength from behind.

And right now, if you asked me how best to describe this offensive I'd say it was a huge hydraulic punch - that the pressure is not only up front, but is being applied in Charbourg and LeHavre and Antwerp - flowing along hundreds of miles of road

and pushing the front along. Like a pressure shield in digging a tunnel.

You feel this more than ever when you drive over the roads in the rear area. The communications boys - the quartermasters, the engineers are working terrifically hard.

I drove up from Paris yesterday. The roads in France ng northeast are still in moderately good condition, but show signs of ruthless, incessant wear. The shoulders of surfaced roads have crumbled, and there are cracks in them. Every couple of miles little parties of engineers are spreading asphalt in the worst worn places. But that does very little good, because the stream of traffic seldom breaks - even if it isn't as heavy as it used to be before the railroads started carrying so much of the load.

You pass signs on the road, little white T shaped signs that show how the boys back there feel about their jobs. Spaced down the road, with just a few words on each sign they all have a message. One says -- Stretch that rubber, avoid those cuts, haul that ammunition , for Blood and Guts. Another cautions the men who may think that we have enough to waste - with this rhyme: A soldier boy named Big Mouth Ed was King of all the liars. He won the title when he said, we've got plenty of tires.

As you get on into Belgium the roads become worse. One good road I knew well a couple of months ago was now a nightmare - with ruts and deep holes churned by thousands of heavy vehicles making it impassable. Here too the engineers who have to keep these supply lines in some sort of shape are working without pause -- and you can appreciate what the drivers of these 2 and a half ton trucks go through only if you've put in yourself a stretch of eight or ten hours ege two CBS Hottelet Feature Story 29 March 45

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hours behind the wheel of those babies on the narrow roads you get here - the trucks ahead of you and the oncoming streams of traffic kicking ~~up~~ the tan-gray dust into your face; unable to relax for a minute with your front wheels bouncing and jarring over filled in shell craters and large bomb craters, and demolitions.

Over across the Rhine the ground is hilly, the roads wind and tend to be narrow. But, no matter what the condition of the ground - whether it's dry and dusty or whether - as it very well may be next month, it's rainy and muddy -- our divisions have got to be fed. They've got to get gasoline and ammunition, rations for the men, spare parts and replacements for equipment. The G-4 section, which takes care of supplies reckons coldly in terms of what it calls a divisional slice. Every division needs about seven hundred and fifty tons of supplies a day to keep it at full efficiency. It needs them every day. And when, like now, we're not fighting very hard and don't need anywhere nearly as much ammunition - that's counterbalanced by movement, and the divisions will need more gasoline. Add to these divisions the various so-called Corps troops and Army troops - which have those names because they're not part of divisions but are at the disposal of the Corps commander or the Army commander to be put in for special jobs. These heavy engineer, artillery, ordnance, medical and all other units also need supplies. And they pose their own problems. --- For instance, when the big naval landing craft were moved up to the Rhine for the crossing, there were narrow corners in little German towns along the way through which the big carriers could not pass. Houses had to be dynamited and [illegible]

nudged out of the way by the busy ~~kixxim~~ bulldozers.

But, so far, there's been no faltering here in the flow of supplies -- ~~despite the fact that the operations that are being carried out today are ~~nearly~~ completely much different from the way plans that existed for First Army less than three weeks ago.~~ Supply lines have been ~~reorganized~~ rerouted, supply dumps been reorganized and restocked to take care of different requirements. Instead of sitting on the Rhine and performing a mainly defensive function, the First Army is attacking and advancing far beyond it.

lot of people ~~xxx~~ share the credit for this -- but one ~~xxtfxx~~ bunch I want to make sure ~~xxx~~ is not left out ~~xxx~~ is the Army's Transportation Corps. These are the men who run the GI railroad - who have taken a millstone off the shoulders of the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ men who drive the trucks. You're astonished as you drive back up through France and Belgium and into the Rhineland to see how far our railroads already run. The railroad bridges and overpasses repaired must number scores - and you can measure the importance of the job the railroads are doing for us here by contrasting them with the railroads behind the enemy's lines. --- The German railroad system is creaking to a standstill - its coal is short, ~~xxxxxxxx~~ and its main lines badly damaged. ~~Thxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ The failure of the German railroads and the succes of our own are two of the main reasons why ~~xxxxx~~ The First Army, at least, is moving the way it is now.

But ~~Ixxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ our GI railroad ~~xxx~~ brings us another thing. Last night, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ I was falling asleep when I heard our locomotive whistles,- American whistles. And it reminded me of home. AS IT REMINDS THOUSANDS OF GI'S OF HOME. And I thought it was worth getting a railroad up here just to hear that old home whistle.

S Hottelet 1300 29 M.rch 1945

The American First Army xxx is more than 85 miles st of the Rhine, and is still pushing xx eastward ~~and also northward.~~ about 225 miles from Berlin.

t that's not the only good news this morning. The First and Third mies have linked up, and these two armies are now ~~[illegible]~~ combined ~~together~~ xx east of the Rhine along a front of about a hundred and ten miles.

In ~~this sector~~

~~t talking about a bridgehead now is out of date./The Rhine has be me a rear area river about like the Seine.~~

In all Corps sectors of the First Army we're still 15 miles here, 22 miles there, eleven miles somewhere else tting the same story -rapid advance/against practically no oppo- tion. Our casualties are very light and enemy prisoners continue to our in.

The ~~Thxxxxxxxxxx~~ blackout on the movements of General

HODGES F

xxx ~~Lightning Joe Collins' Seventh Corps~~ has now been lifted. The ast we were allowed to tell about them was that ~~their~~ armor ~~they~~ had driven astward 49 miles from the Rhine. Yesterday they continued their pro- ress, and after getting on/to about sixty miles east of the river they egan to fan out - some forces going northeast/and others keeping traight ahead. The ones who went out straight drove ~~[illegible]~~ twenty iles yesterday and took the University town of Marburg ~~before they lso began to turn north.~~ --- Right behind them came another armored ~~ivision~~ leapfrogging ahead/over the Lahn River to Amöneburg, 85 miles east of the Rhine. he town of Marburg itself was taken in a hop skip and jump without ny opposition, ~~and gave General Hodges the chance to perform that [illegible] difficult trick of passing one armored-~~ columns ~~division practically hrough another.~~

While this was going on another of our armored ivisions was pushing south along the xx superhighway toward Frankfurt joining up with the left flank of the Third Army.

This morning, under low gray skies our infantry plodded on up behind the tanks, cleaning up bypassed German pockets - trudging past columns of abandoned German vehicles. Thirteen thousand enemy prisoners are estimated as yesterday's crop.

And behind our infantry roll the supply trucks over all roads, good bad and rotten. Some rain last night ONLY settled the dust, but the rainy month of april is coming up.

~~[illegible]~~ Supplies and the weather will determine if we're going to keep racing on the way we are now.

This is RCH at First US Army returning you to Columbia in New York.

28 March 1945
2545

R BROADCAST AND TRANSMISSION BY CABLE

ESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEW YORK

rewith wednesday nights genelectric colon

The First US Army is ~~running away to the East~~ HEADING INTO CENTRAL GERMANY. There practically no opposition. The armored divisions are going ahead fast as they can roll and the infantry divisions would be up there th them if they ~~xxx~~ had more trucks and jeeps and vehicles to carry men. --- The area where we've made our greatest advance today is ill blacked out. We are not allowed to tell you how far our armored earheads have punched forward. But the rate of advance is nothing ort of spectacular dash and eye use that word advisedly. 5

Everywhere you turn you are reminded of last August, en the First Army raced across France with the Third Army on its ght. No one knows where forward units are. You ask someone about armored division and he'll reply quote don't know where they are w, but at three twenty this afternoon they were here unquote and 'll point to place on operations map way out in front. Once again, ke last August, news ~~xxxxx~~ of our forward spearheads comes from our rforce. Fighter bombers ~~xxxxx~~ cruising eastward will spot column of veral hundred or thousand unidentified vehicles racing forward. They scream down inking they have perhaps caught an enemy column in full retreat, and en have to pull away sharply when they find that it's one of ours, ores of miles ahead of where it's supposed to be.

~~And that is another reminder of August.~~ [illegible] We are practically out of contact with the enemy. But the difference is that instead of having the Germans ~~run~~ RUNNING away ~~[illegible]~~ dash the way they re trying last summer to get back ~~and~~ TO man the Siegfried Line undash re there do not seem to be any organized larger bodies of troops AT ALL, ead of us. Our fighter bombers who usually go out ~~ahead of our troops~~

[illegible]

VIA PREWI

Edward Murrow ColumbiaBroadcasting London

xxxxxxxxxxxxx Arrived First Army Winston Pariswarded planely stop please advise Annie xxxp para Received cable from paul white safternoon saying quote prepared record thursday feature story after scheduled 12oo spot however want you upcome live using recording only case failure which customary procedure unquote stop this neutralizes value of recording under present circumstances because means must hang around xxxxxxxxxxp instead of being free go frontward stop what are chances of settling this query para first army presently running wild and looks like big show xxx stop will xxxx file wire copy but story will undoubtedly bear more air time stop is 1300 spot available the way it was during bulge stop will assume it x is unless you say otherwise para problem number three is geographic stop distances expresscamp frontward now so vast again that impossible get to front and back same day stop suggest therefore broadcasts news features be lumped together muchs possible leaving some days completely free comma on which will send wire copy back from front/viacourier to give news report first army dateline xtxp grapevine has it you continentwarding next week stop hope see you regards -- richard hottelet

Hottelet 1400 26 March 1945 79416

The attacking Allied armies in the rth are moving ahead - the R hine is crossed, and now it's almost just like y other river that you ride over on the way to the front. The combat oops are pushing forward. But since yesterday afternoon men have been coming ck to their bases who went in on this operation as troop carrier lots and crews, observers and reporters.

They parachuted out of burning planes, or belly nded with the ships. There are a lot of them - and though their stories ffer about where they landed and how, they all agree on one thing. e men in this operation who deserve as much recognition for skill and urage as anyone else are the pilots of the US Troop Carrier Forces who made this ofensive airborne. They went in at seven hundred feet at the slowest posible speed through plenty of light and medium flak. The ones who were ucky turned away unharmed, but the ones who were hit fought with fire and ed controls to bring their ews back over friendly ground, or ied in the attempt.

One of these men is Lieutenant Colonel Benton R. aldwin of Ventura California. He piloted a Flying Fortress which went in ith the drop ships on saturday to photograph and make sound recordings f the operation. We were hit by flak and caught fire, but the Colonel held her steady for us all to jump. How did it happen, olonel?

ALDWIN: We'd been flying around over the drop zone or twenty or twentyfive minutes, and we'd gotten pictures of four serial

carriers dropping their troopers. We were banking around to catch
e xxxxxx C 46's come in when we got it.

TTELET: We certainly did - I felt that stuff beat at tattoo against
e fort, and I knew we were hit fair. What caliber d'you figure it was?

LDWIN: It was probably about 37 millimeter. They got us four times
the left wing before weknew what had happened. But I'd seen them
ooting at us down on the ground, so I wasn't exactly surprised. xxx
xx I tried the controls and they were all right. Then the radio op-
ator called me on the intercom and said xxxxxxx our left wing was on fire
-- That got me a little worried.

TTELET: I can tell you, I was more than a little. I was ready to jump
ght then. One moment the flame came right back to the tail.

But she still handled all right, and while we

LDWIN: Xx, we pulled her up a few hundred feet, xxx tried to extinguish
fire. That didn't work. That's when I really got worried. I kept in
bank and headed for the Rhine. -- Right down to the left of me I could
the fire burn a hole in the skin of the wing. We feathered number
engine, and kept our fingers crossed to get back to friendly terri-
in the
y. I didn't want you fellows to have to jump xxxxxx battle area. But
the while I was watching that hole in the wing get bigger and bigger,
I was wondering whether the wing would be weakened, or whether our
oline load would blow up. -- After all we carried something like two
usand gallons.

TELET: I was worrying about exactly the same thing, and I'll tell you
as happy to see the Rhine glide by below us before I jumped. But
p you stayed with the ship.

A 1996

CBS Hottelet 1500 24 March 1845

The battle on the east side of the Rhine north of the Ruhr is mounting in fury. The thousands of paratroops~~x~~ and glider troops have ha d time to gather up the tons of ammunition and supplies that were dropped to them -- and now they're the spearhead of the two Allied armies driving in to the east.

~~Thexxxxxxxx~~ Ten o'clock this morning was P hour - the hour for the paratroop and glider jump to begin. From that time until almost one oclock there was an unbroken - and I mean that literally - an unbroken chain of ships flying eastward over the Rhine.

I went in with the first wave of C 47's. I was flying in a ~~Flying~~ Fortress, a command ship of the U.S. Troop Carrier forces. We had some army combat cameramen aboard to take pictures of the operation, and I had some sound recording equipment aboard to give a play by play description.

We met the planes at twentyminutes to ten flying over Belgium. They came in smooth and round in their olivedrab paint, flying perfect tight formations. We went in alongside them flying at about sevenhundred feet taking pictures, and recording. It was a perfect day. They sky was a cloudless blue. Another one of a miraculous chain of days for March in this part of the world. Down below the ground was golden with the sunlight and the green vegetation was dark. Then, all of a sudden, before we noticed it, the ground below shaded into a misty gray. We were over the area west of the Rhine that the British and America Armies have been smoking over for days. The mist rolled east --- and there was the Rhine, a broad ~~black~~ slate gray ribbon ~~xxxx~~

rolling through a gray land. To our left were the olive troops carriers bobbing up and down, gently. With fast Spitfires and Typhoons darting in past the formation. The fighters waggled their wings, we waggled back. We were the first ones. So far not a sign of German fighters. Across the Rhine, looking south the morning sun was reflected in gold ribbons off the great inland harbor of Duisburg. --- Over the intercom came the hoarse voice of our pilot, ~~Lieutenant Colonel Lucky Baldwin~~, checking us for Flak suits and helmets and positions.

All of a sudden we got the first flak - over on our right from the direction of Duisburg. Heavy stuff. Black oily puffs against the light blue sky. Looking out of the left waist wind ow the 47's were still there. No. One was peeling off out of formation in a steep glide. Couldn't see what was wrong. --- Then came the paratroops billowing out of the planes - their green camouflage parachutes blending with the dark ground. In with them, right with them were the bright blue and yellow and red ~~supply~~ parachutes. All in a bunch. A tight bunch. You could imagine the men climbing out of their chutes and finding their ammunition and their heavy weapons right at their elbows. The ground they landed in was cratered - pockmarked - ploughed up almost beyond recognition by the incredible bombing and shelling the drop zone had taken over the last week. One look at the ground and I thought there couldn't be any flak coming up from down there. The same instant I knew I was wrong. Over the roar of the four great engines of the B 17, over the roaring of the slipstream into the open waist windows, and the incessant crackling of the aluminum

FOR PUBLICATION AS CENS
SD
24 MAR 1945
No.
A. E. F.
PRESS CENSOR

Broadcast #3000

in came the sharp riveting of a light machine gun. It was
ght below us, but it was packed in with haze and we couldn't
e it. We banked sharply to the left, to go
ound the drop zone again to get some more pictures and record-
gs. The C 47's split into a double stream, curving off to right
d left. Behind them came the second and third and fourth - and
dless more serials of ships. So far no trouble. Again we saw
e newcomers spill their paratroops and their supply packs into
the drop zone - right together. Colonel Joel O'Neal of San
tonio Texas said it was the best concentrated jumping he'd ever
en. --- We flew in alongside the new bunch again. Our altiutde
about seven hundred feet. We felt awfully conspicuous up there -
only silver B 17 flying along outside the formation of modest
nsports. We were ba nking again to see the gliders come in.
were across the river, on the east side, heading for the growing
s of colored parachutes that marked the drop zones, and for the
e markers that the first pathfinders laid. All of a sudden we
it. It was five minutes after ten. We had got in ten minutes early,
9:50 _ we had been cruising around for fifteen minutes. All of
dden there was that hammering again - that sharp knocking on the
of the ship. We had gotten one hit the first time around - this
we were zeroed in. In a second there was fire on our left wing,
filled the ship, pouring in the left waist window and coming
from the pilots compartment. ---- And in the meanwhile there
the gliders and the troopers coming in and coming in. And the
bow parachutes beginning to look like confetti on the ground. ---

We went into a sharp bank. We were several miles

st of the Rhine. We stopped looking at gliders we stopped looki at paratroop ships. We looked only at the left wing. Baldwin put her over in a steep bank and gunned the motors to get up another couple of hundred feet. The hammering of that blasted twnty millimeter gun stopped. I jerked off my flak suit a nd flak helmet, clipped my breast parachute on and kept looking at the colonel to watch when he jumped. Baldwin kept the ship under control. The white metal inside of the fort began to reflect the red light of the fire in the wing. I went into the radio compartment and saw it was the left inboard engine. It was only a question of minutes before the left outboard caught fire. But we were still east of the Rhine - the country below was gray and forbidding. Apart from the parachutes we could see no sign of life below - we couldn't even see any more flak. The fort went into a momentary dip. I headed for the open right waist window - the ship recovered at about six hundred feet and slowly the Rhine slid by below us. And to our left, and above us now, as we staggered along came more hundreds of green transports - C 47's and the new C 46's - and more green gliders in single and in double tows. By this time the second engine caught, Baldwin was fighting to keep control. Colonel O'Neal opened the rear door, and we squatted there waiting for the signal to jump. It came and we were out. It's the first time I've ever jumped. I was so anxious to leave that burning plane I didn't have the slightest hesitation about jumping. I leaned into the slip-

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Date 24 MAR 1945 C.1 -
NAME.......
A. E. F.
FIELD PRESS CENSOR

stream - it was thick and comforting, like a soft feather pillow. Before I knew it I was clear. I yanked the ripcord and was surprised to have the chute almost jerk my innards out when it opened. I don't know why I was surprised. That's what I pulled the cord for. Looking up I saw the most beautiful thing I ever saw -- the shiny white silk against the soft blue sky. Col Oliver came down well [illegible] I swayed down to a pretty easy landing in British territory and had a British artillery outfit begin immediately to pour me full of tea and scotch. As I stood in that little farmyard I saw six C 47's come in with one wing burning the way we had.

I was on the ground by ten twenty. It hadn't taken long.

Overhead more transports and gliders went in. And when, hours later, I flew down to this transmitter to broadcast they were still going in. And fewer and fewer were coming out in flames.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION
FIELD PRESS CENSOR
A.E.F.
NAME
Date 24

This is RCH —

0720

24 MARCH 1945

U.S.

We are flying in a command fortress of ~~Ninth~~ Troop Carrier Forces. We'reon our way to the greatest single airborne operation in history. --- ~~we're having terrific luck with~~ Ten oclock is P hour - that's the moment when thousands of paratroop~~ers~~s ~~swinging with their weapons~~ will be dropped across the Rhine. Right now hundreds and hundreds of planes and gliders are beginning to form up. They're coming from different airfields in France and in England. Each unit has a time table and at a given time the little rivers of planes and gliders will form up in bigger streams and these bigger streams into one mighty river of aircraft sweeping across the sky toGermany.

This airborne drop is being synchronized with an offensive by the ground troops - and while we're here in the sky over France, still forming up, Allied troops have alredy begun to cross the Rhine.

We're having marvelous luck with the weather. There's a bright sun in a cloudless blue sky. We couldn't have hoped for better weather in March. For almost two weeks now a warm spring sun has been drying out the ground below - and the boys in the infantry and in the tanks will be able to move. It's a grand piece of luck, this weather, it's given our air forces a chance to go ~~in over~~ into the area ahead of our attacking armies with their heavy and medium bombers, their divebombers and fighters, ~~their~~ and rocket ships. We've been throwing the book at the Germans, and the thousands of us up here in the air, as well as the ground troops are hoping that Germans flak and artillery will ~~be~~ have been neutralized.

The weather's on our side, but there's been a fantastic amount of preparation, backing up this operation too. Yesterday I went from airfield to airfield in France - the gliders were already parked in great neat rows on the fields. Crews were being briefed on huge maps - weather, wind, course, altitude, drop zones - everything talked over.

This morning we've flown over the fields where they've been

preparing for the takeoff. The paratroops are sitting grimly inside the drop ships - they're using the big C 46 Commando here for the first time. It carries 36 troopers - twice as many as the C 47 - but they jump out of two doors at the same time.

There's been a lot of work on our side - but the enemy has been doing what he can too. ~~maybe~~ He knows there's an airborne operation coming - he knows about where and when too, and he's been doing his best to bring ~~troops~~ more troops and more guns into the area. We'll see in about an hour what the score is.

SECRET

: SECRET
:AUTH: CG IX TCC
:DATE: 23 Mar 45
:INITIALS:

HEADQUARTERS
IX TROOP CARRIER COMMAND (FWD)

G-P-3
APO 133 US Army
23 March 1945

354.2 (23 Mar 45)

UBJECT: Authorization to participate in operation "VARSITY".

O : Officers and EM concerned.

The following named officers and enlisted men are authorized to participate n Operation "VARSITY" in connection with the activities of IX Troop Carrier Com-at Camera Unit (P) which will record all pertinent historical data of the operation on film and by written commentary. This personnel will fly military aircraft -17G (N 44-8768), departing from A-42 at a specified time and date:

Col JOEL G. O'NEAL, AC, 016 573
Lt Col BENTON R BALDWIN, AC, 0 293 028
Capt CHARLES W ROMINE, AC, 0 560 285
1st Lt ALBERT L RICHEY, AC, 0 695 002
1st Lt THOMAS D McKEIGUE, AC, 0 804 843
1st Lt MARVIN L GUNTER, AC, 0 859 997
T/Sgt Clarence A Pearce, 38 332 062
S/Sgt Roy C Snow, 17 126 860
S/Sgt Gale Best, 16 003 699
Sgt George E Rothlisberg, 36 C10 317
Sgt Frederick W Quandt, 19 025 005
Mr Richard C Hottelet, Reg No. 157

By command of Major General WILLIAMS:

Phil Porter Jr

PHIL PORTER, JR
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

SECRET

CBS Hottelet 13000 19 January ~~1944~~ 1945

Not everbody in Britain is applauding Prime Minister Churchill's statement. ~~[illegible]~~ This morning the war debate was resumed in the House of Commons -- and there ~~was~~ indications of more criticism to come -- and embarrassing questions -- like Poland to be raised.

CBS Hottelet 1300 19 January 1945

Not everybody in Britain is applauding Prime Minister Churchill's statement. In spite of the fact that about half of the two hour war review was devoted to explaining and justifying his policy in Greece, a lot of people and several newspapers are still frankly critical. The most interesting - and the most outspoken-criticism comes from the sober London Times. It doesn't attack the basis principles of what Mr. Churchill said -- it doesn't quarrel with his indignation about hostages, or with the sincerity of British actions in Greece. But it does say that the Prime Minister's case against ELAS is weak, that his denunciation is wholesale and too sweeping. ---- Probably the main fault the Times has to find with the remarks about the Greek situation --- and here there are a number of people who agree thoroughly with the Times -- is in the information that's been given the public about events in Greece during the last year or more. ---- It's perfectly true that the British government has been receiving secret information from Greece for many months that ELAS has not been as active against the Germans as had been supposed. But this information was kept secret - and what public statements there were were in praise of ELAS. As late as the end of October Field Marshal Maitland Wilson was saying publicly that the national guerrilla bands were the core of solid resistance against the enemy. --- A lot of people in London feel that there is little excuse for Mr. Churchill's remarks about ELAS coming as so great a surprise. ---- What the Prime Minister had to say about the British press, and correspondents' reporting from Greece hasn't been too well received. There are some questions to be cleared up there too --- Mr. Churchill's words on the progress of the war have found no opposition, nor have his reemphasis of unconditional surrender and his treatment of Yugoslavia. -- But American observers here that the Prime Minister's statement about the batthe drop ships - they're using the big C 46 Commando here for the tle of the Ardennes having been almost exclusively an American battle also came as a surprise to the British public. We are wondering why this could not have been made public a couple of weeks ago, when the military crisis was long past. It would have obviated a lot of angry comment from people who thought at that time that Montgomery was being a raw deal. ---- The Prime Minister was angry with the British press for its reporting from Greece and for its comment on the situation there -- but the fact that Mr. Churchill's remarks on so important a problem could be an unexpected surprise to the great majority of people will support the demand that the whole question of political censorship be held up for examination. And, it's at least as important, that the official policy of suppression of facts -- facts that are vital for the understanding of complicated problems -- be looked into.

Wgile Mr. Churchill was speaking the Red Army was surging forward in Poland, and word came in that the Lublin government was taking over the administration in Warsaw. But the Prime Minister didn't say a word about the Polish problem. ---- The only excuse for this omission is that Mr. Churchill willraise this point when the Big Three meet, and that he didn't want to take even a slight chance of complicating it further.

CBS Hottelet 1300 17 January ~~1944~~ 1945

The big news from the Eastern front is putting all other developments in the shade. Political issues, foreign and domestic, have become secondary-for the moment. It's perfectly obvious that the progress of the spectacular Russian offensive can have a profound effect on most of the problems that are still hanging fire.

The Russian army groups are racing on toward Germany - and the Nazis themselves are admitting openly that they're confronted with a very dangerous situation. One German commentator said that the three Soviet offensives are not military boxing - with two of them lighter diversions supporting a main blow. He said that each of the three was a big effort to destroy the German front in the east and force the final decision. Other Propaganda Ministry trained seals are warning the Germans to expect loss of territory, and the general propaganda line seems to be to emphasize the strength of the Red Army.

Here in London people are making a conscious effort not to let themselves be swept away into another fairyland of overoptimism. The memory of the high hopes that were destroyed by the German offensive in the west is a caution to everyone not to start thinking again in terms of the war ending next week or next month.

One immediate question that military circles here are asking is whether the Germans will be able to pull troops out of the western front to reinforce the east. By pulling out of the Ardennes bulge during the last two and a half weeks Rundstedt has given the German High Command a sizeable reserve of good troops. The great Fifth and Sixth Panzer armies suffered painful losses in eastern Belgium - but they're still powerful, and their crack divisions would be

more than welcome right now at any one of half a dozen places between Budapestx and the Baltic Sea. It's natural that the events on ~~the~~ our Western Front xhxxixxxxx - the new British attack in Holland, and the fighting in the Ardennes and in Alsace - are secodnary to the great Russianx offensive. The Red Army is carrying the ball - and xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx if it can keep on running anywhere nearly as well as it has up until now ~~many things that have~~ everything else -- Greece and Poland and Yugoslavia - will be overshadowed.

CBS
DATE 17/1/45

CBS Hottelet 1300 17 January ~~1944~~ 1945 military

On the western front the Battle of the Ardennes bulge seems to be going into its final phase, with our troops keeping up the steady pressure all around the rim. And in the Rhine valley the Germans in the two bridgeheads north and south of Strasbourg seem to be on the defensive now also.

In the north the British attack in southeastern Holland is still going forward. There's no indication how powerful this attack is, or what its objectives are. So far German resistance is described as moderate.

Last night the RAF struck another great blow in the air offensive against Germany. It sent about 1200 heavy bombers to central Germany and Czechoslovakia to hit oil plants and transport centers.

B.B.C.
PASSED
DATE 17/1/45

CBS Hottelet 2247:30 15 January ~~1944~~ 1945

There's been a good deal of discussion here in England, especially during the past few days, about what we're going to do to the Axis war criminals. The thing that started the talk was the resignation of the British member of the commission that's investigating war crimes. It was said in his behalf that he was deeply disappointed. One reason was - ~~thing~~ the war crimes commission ~~had~~ was restricted to investigating the smallest sort of criminal action -- like the stealing of a cow or a piece of furniture; that the great war crimes, the mass murders - the ruin~~ation~~ of millions of lives and the waste of the resources of continents - were outside its jurisdiction. The other reason was that official quarters had indicated they did not want a formal, judicial trial for the top war criminals.

The question of what to do with the top Nazis and Fascists we get our hands on ~~may~~ is not ~~be~~ an immediate one -- we're going to have to win the war before it is. But it certainly is a most important one - important in itself and in its implications for the future. The men who oppose a formal trial for the big war criminals do so not because they want to short circuit justice, but because they want to preserve it. -- At the moment there is no international law under which, say, Hitler/Himmler, Goering could be tried; nor is there an international court before which ~~he~~ they could be brought. --- To go through the process of establishing formalities - ~~expecting the~~ to give the Nazis the time and above all the publicity of many many months in the spotlight would defeat the purpose of such a trial. Sneering at the

spirit of democratic justice they would make full use of every legal trick, of every device of rhetoric to whitewash themselves. ~~xjx~~ And when it came to ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ evidence - the Nazis are good enough stage managers ~~xx~~ to be able to produce volumes of first class forgeries to ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ whitewash themselves and their motives. --- Not that this would have much effect on the ~~xxx~~ peoples who have ~~xxxxxxxx~~ suffered under the big and little war criminals. But it could IN TIME ~~easily~~ bear sorry fruit among those without personal experience. It might help lay the foundation for a Nazi myth inside Germany.

The feeling growing here in England more and more is that certainly the great criminals of this age have already convicted themselves. Their actions over the past eleven years have been evidence enough, and their court has been the outraged conscience of a world. All that remains is the exectition.

CBS Hottelet 1300 13 January ~~1944~~ 1945 Military

The Germans are still pulling out of the Ardennes salient, and the British and American forces are crowding in from the north, south and west. But Rundstedt's withdrawal is planned, and is certainly not a rout. At the moment the Germans are escaping eastward out of the far tip of their salient, but the base of the bulge is still largely intact.

In Alsace the fighting is in our favor, but the Germans are still active and very aggressive in the area south of Strasbourg. They attacked there repeatedly —— and there is some speculation by correspondents whether von Rundstedt is not reinforcing this operation with troops and tanks he has already pulled out of the Ardennes.

CBS Hottelet 1300 13 January 1944

There was ~~The~~ relief and ~~the~~ satisfaction in London yesterday afternoon at the first word of the Greek truce -- but it changed to doubt and apprehension when ~~Prime Minister~~ Winston Churchill ~~issued his statement~~ last night condem~~ning~~NED ELAS for keeping hostages. And this morning the British press is splashing news from Greece that the number of civilian hostages in ELAS hands is about 15,000 men and women of all ages. The Greek Regent's statement that these hostages were being carried northward with the ELAS forces to be submitted to"brutalities" is disturbing.

The truce itself is obviously only the first step toward easing the Greek crisis -- and it's recognized in London that there's still plenty of work and trouble ahead before a stable (and final) settlement is reached,

LEAD LEAD The latest developments in Greece have produced a sharp reaction in this country. It has just been announced that the change in the situation in Greece and the swift movement of events have made the (British) government decide to bring forward the big (COMMONS DEBATE) ~~debate on the war~~ to next Thursday. This debate, at which Prime Minister Churchill will give a review of the war, was originally not scheduled until week after next.

CBS Hottelet 1300 13 January ~~1944~~ 1945

But while the main attention is focussed on political troubles ~~with Greece and Yugoslavia.~~ there has been some military news from an unusual quarter. Part of the war spotlight has shifted to Norway. The ~~shifting~~ MOVEMENT of German divisions to the western front has given us the opportunity of dropping groups of Norwegian parachute raiders to destroy German installations. -- But the enemy is making greater use of Norway ~~as a submarine base~~ FOR NAVAL WARFARE, from which his latest model, extremely fast U boats slip out into the Atlantic. Yesterday RAF LANCASTERS flew up to Bergen and dropped twelvethousand pound bombs on ~~the~~ new huge concrete submarine pens there. ------ The Battle of the Atlantic will probably come more and more into the news again as the winter goes on. The First Lord of the Admiralty issued a warning last night saying, "Hardly a month passes without some devilish device being produced by the enemy" -- making the undersea fight more difficult.

1945

CBS Hottelet 1300 12 January 194~~4~~

Probably the best news for Britian this morning, even as good as the news from the war fronts -- is word from Athens of a truce. After more than five weeks of fighting, the ELAS on the one hand, and the British and Greek Government on the other have agreed to lay down arms next Monday.

The mess in Greece has caused not only th British Government, but also the British people, very deep concern. Greece has been regarded as a test case -- to show how the maintenance of British power in the eastern Mediterranean could be reconciled with democracy. Churchill has stood firm in the face of some bitter criticism, not only abroad, but here in England. He has stood firm during a time when the Greek business has been one of a number of serious problems, military and political crying for attention. The crisis may not be over yet, but --- If the first reports from Athens indicate a more solid trend, it looks as if the Prime Minister will come out of it with credit due him for steadfast and impartial action.

But it's an unhappy symptom of this particular stage in the war that we hardly seem to be emerging from one crisis when we stumble into another. This time there are more complications with Yugoslavia. Yesterday evening young King Peter issued a statement in London. In it he objected to two main points of an agreement that's been reached between Marshal Tito and the Prime Minister of King Peter's own government about the future of Yugoslavia. For one thing Peter objected to the Regency, which will act until the people decide whether they want Peter back, or if they want a king at all; and for another he objected to the arrangements agreed upon for governing

he country until free and general elections can be held. Now the ritish have been working as hard to avoid a blow up in the delicate ugoslav situation as they have been in Greece. And the British, hile they've been backing Marshal Tito fully, aren't exactly in avor of seeing Marshal Tito or his national liberation front ttain complete power there. They've been favoring a compromise be-ween Tito and ~~all~~ the royalist factions, to put the Yugoslav govern-ent on a broader basis. ---- Now Peter comes out, without consult-ng the British cabinet, flouting the advice that Mr. Eden and Mr. hurchill have given him. We'll see now what will happen to the xisting agreement.

~~It seems to be another ~~xxxx~~ aspect of the con-usion that's marked Anglo-American relations these past weeks. And ne London newspaper probably sums it up wisely when it says "Satan inds work for idle minds as well as idle hands".~~

CBS Hottelet 2347:30 10 January ~~1944~~ 1945

Far behind our front in western Europe ~~xxxxxxxxf~~ more than a hundred and twenty thousand German soldiers are still holding out. They're in places like Dunkirk and St. Nazaire -- and also in the Channel Islands off the Cherbourg Peninsual. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ You hear practically nothing about what goes on in these little remnants of occupied Europe, holding out on a forgotten front. But recently a Swedish relief ship was allowed to go tothe Channel Islands/ ~~andxwhenxitxgot~~ the only British ~~xxxxxxx~~ soil ever occ'pied Germans. ~~And when it got back to Lisbon the crew had a strange story to tell. The islanders look forward daily to liberation - which is obviously inevitable. But there is less friction~~ ~~than ever~~ ~~between them and the~~ ~~garrison~~ ~~35,000 German soldiers, thax because the islanders feel they're all in the same boat, sharing a common misery. -- And indeed~~ the Swedish crew said that they found a curious resemblance between soldiers and civilians --- all of them ~~were~~ more or less in rags, their uniforms and clothes and shoes frayed and ragged. --- The crew brought back ~~xxxxxxx~~ copies of two Channel Island newspapers - one of which had an ~~xxxxxx~~ editorial by Lord Haw Haw about Churchill's trip to Greece, entitled Churchill's Visit to the Red Rebels. The theaters are showing German motion pictures with ~~German~~ ENGLISH subtitles. --- There's still no shortage of propaganda, but these islands, ~~[illegible]~~ that used to be famous for ~~with~~ their rich farm and dairyland

Hottelet Feature Story 2130 10 January ~~1944~~ 1945

For months now England has been a base from which erican soldiers ~~were~~ HAVE BEEN pumped over to the continent in a steady stream. But ere seem to be as many American uniforms around in London today as there've ever en., - on pass and on leave.

London's not a cheery place in itself - especially now the dark days of winter. The ruined buildings and the collected dirt and grime f almost six years make it drab -- and even though the blackout has been relaxed e general effect is of two candles burning where there was one before -- not uch difference. And the people, who work hard all day and have been doing that ithout a break since '39, are satisfied with simple things as a good time - nd that usually at home.

It's as tough coming in to London a complete stranger s it is coming to New York or Chicago or any of the world's big cities. There are the usual number of loafers and little racketeers out to fleece a soldier. There re hundreds of little bars in the West End that get around the licensing laws by calling themselves clubs and charging five or six times as much for every drink. And there is still, as thriving as ever, that vicious London institution of the socalled Piccadilly Commandos -- teen age girls, gone wild, who have recently been responsible for the knifing as wellas robbing of soldiers.

Some men, on a short pass, are willing to take up the street corner companionship you can find in any big city. But there are lots of people too, willing to help ~~him~~ A SOLDIER have a healthy good time. The American Red Cross has something like twenty clubs in London to make him feel at home. He can sleep at a club, or if they're full, the Red Cross finds him a decent room somewhere else. And so many of the boys that come in on leave put a high priority on a good bed with sheets - on sleeping as long as they want. A man's idea of a good time is his own. Some go to concerts at the National Gallery. Some go wandering off quietly by themselves, looking at London's quaint squares, going window shopping in the main streets. Others stick together in the Red Cross clubs, or in a pub that one of them knows.

The air force men that come in to London are still about the same, but you get a sprinkling of men back from the continent now, who are much quieter than they were the first time they came to London.

On the whole there isn't as much drinking done, and the MP's don't have as much work to do as THEY DO in the long tiresome months of strain and waiting before D Day.

For daytime amusement the Red Cross, and British Service organizations organize trips through London. It's an ancient city dating back to Roman times, and it has a lot of things worth seeing. And it's surprising how many of the boys who've come in for relaxation and entertainment, have terific amounts of energy left to indulge in the good old American sport of rubbernecking. One of the most popular tours - that go right on despite rain and even snow - is the Taxi tour, where four or five GI's bundle into one of the stiff, upright little blue London cabs and go chugging around to see the Tower and the Houses of Parliament and Westmisnter Abbey. Wherever you go you see American faces sticking out of cab windows while the driver airily dishes out large gobs of misinformation.

That's a daytime pastime - the main one; more popular even than leaning against a wall in Piccadilly Circus, or in Leicester Square where all the theaters are, and just watching the crowds go by. At Night taxis disappear and buses stop and you can't do much travelling in London unless you know your way around in the complicated subway system, which takes years of experience. So by night the men don't go very far afield. They can go to Allied service clubs, like the Stage Door Canteen - that put on good entertainment. --- Of course they can go to anything that's open to the public; and a lot of them go to big dance halls like rebuilt old Covent Garden Opera. The only thing that cramps the GI's style there is that jitterbugging is frowned on. Stockings are too precious to have holes kicked in them.

And the boys go to the movies, or to plays. There are

ots of tickets available at the Red Cross. And they've got plenty f choice. Some of the best Shakespeare in years is being shown -- ohn Gielgud is running one repertory and Laurence Olivier another. ~~The~~ here are some good comedies and a few good revues and musicals. The en coming in on leave seem to prefer the lighter side of the theater,, nd the places best patronized by American soldiers are London's two urlesque houses. One of these headlines what it calls a strip tease -- hich is really, as befits the straightlaced British censors, a perfectly harmless and proper act. But the boys are attracted by the name so hey go in droves.

Now there've been American soldiers in England longn nough for them to get to know lots of people as friends -- especially he boys who've been here for years with the air force or at one of the ig headquarters. When they come to town they spend much of their leave ith a family - relax with it, go out to the local pub with it. Some ir force squadrons keep an apartment in London where their fliers oming in on leave can have their own home. After all, the best possible ay to spend a leave is to spend it somewhere you feel at home. And a [illegible] great many American soldiers have felt very much at home in London nd Britain, as you'll see when thousands of them come back with the girls they've married over here.

In the main our men will have lots of pleasant memories of leaves in London -- though it certainly won't make the impression on them that was made by a leave in Paris in the last war -- or even, already, in this.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to CBS in New York.

CBS Hottelet 1300 12 January Military

On the western front the Germans are still~~in~~ pulling out of the Ardennes bulge, and at points British and American forces have ~~gxx~~ been going ahead as fast ~~fxx~~ as they could plow through the snow and clear minefields. The main movement has been at the western tip of the bulge, in the area west of the Ourthe River. But while it is a retreat it certainly can't be called a rout/ There's no sign yet of a withdrawal from the eastern part. The base of the salient, with its shoulders south of Menschau and north of Echterhach is holding firm, and some correspondents recken that Rundstedt will be able to get ~~xxxxxxxxxxx at at least~~ the main part of his forces back from the western tip.

In Alsace there is still stiff fighting, ~~which is stiff~~ -- even though there's no clear account of the weight of forces involved. North of Strasbourg the Germans were able to advance, but in the Bitche area, German~~x~~ attempts to infiltrate into our lines were unsuccessful.

The weather over the western front is still miserable for flying, and our bomber and fighter bomber activity was cut to a minimum.

CBS Hottelet 1300 9 January ~~1944~~ 1945

The main attention in England this morning is concentrated on the ~~[illegible]~~ news from the western front, ~~thisxmorning~~ where everything except the weather seems to be developing in our favor. And it's probably a very good thing that this war news is of Anglo-American cooperation — of American and British troops fighting the same tough enemy ~~under~~ in the same deep snowdrifts and icy cold; and of British and American commanders working and planning in harmony. —— I say it's probably a good thing that this is the main ~~story~~ news, because the British press is carrying another story this morning that ~~xx~~ ~~that~~ has a different tone. ~~[illegible]~~ Yesterday afternoon the government printing office published a report by an official mission that has just come back from a tour of the American coal fields. The mission was sent to the United States last year to study the operation of open cast, or outcrop, coal mines in order to increase ~~the efficiency of~~ production in Britain. And ~~thexxxx~~ IT has some serious things to say about why ~~British~~ THE American miner ~~s~~ ~~are~~ IS able to mine more than three times as much coal as A miner ~~s~~ in Britain -- eighteen tons compared with less than five tons. One of its charges was that the machinery the United States has been sending to Britain to expand surface mining has been old and ~~inferior~~ far inferior to the machinery ~~they~~ the mission saw in operation in America. And ~~further~~ went on to say that not only was this ~~[illegible]~~ equipment older and ~~infxxx~~ not as good, but that there were not enough spare parts to keep it working at capacity — and that as a result British coal production over the next twelve months could ~~not~~ probably not be increased. —— ~~Thexxxxxx Thexmissionxxreport~~ ~~One new London newspaper closes its report of the coal report with the following postscript: British miners will rub their eyes at one paragraph of the missions report. It reads, "We noted that the men arrived at the works in their own automobiles."~~ —— Now coal is probably the basic British industry, and year after year production has gone down; despite

CBS Hottelet 1300, 9 January ~~1944~~ 1945

The news from the western front is good this morning. The reports from the Ardennes seem to indicate that Rundstedt is beginning to pull his best troops out of the salient. Steady American and british pressure is forcing the boundaries of the bulge closer together, and all around it, on the north flank, the south and at its western tip the capture of new villages marks the extent of allied progress -- some units have gone ahead as far as three miles. --- Nor does there seem to be opposition ammunting to much more than stubborn rearguard actions here. ---- It should be noted, though, that this news of progress comes from the western part of the salient, west of the neck north of bastogne that is now only about twelve miles wide. There is no indication yet that the Germans are pulling out of the base of their wedgel

Fighting is still going on in bitter cold, and in a blizzard that has already laid a carpet of snow over the roads and hills and trees several inches thick, and that has ~~made~~ kept our tactical air forces on the ground.

From the borthern flank of the allied front comes word that a bridgehead that the Germans had lushed across the Maas River, as a diversion, has now been wiped out.

And from the southern sectors of the front, in Alsace, the enemy has been held and our troops have made local gains. It is only in the area south of Alsace that the Germans are reported as continuing to be aggressive, but word from the front does not indicate whether they are advancing, and if so how much.

earnest xx efforts to keep it up. It's usually around this time of year that coal production comes into the news -- you remember last year there were widespread strikes growing out of the antiquated organization of mine labor. ---- ~~It's understandable that all aspects of the coal problem are dealt with very slowly~~ ---- ~~but~~ The whole thing is [illegible] another indication that England has xxxxxx domestic problems in addition to her other worldwide burdens. And after five and a half years of carrying them both you can see how tempers get somewhat short.

CBS Hottelet 1930 Admiral 7 January ~~1944~~ 1945

The air offensive against the rear of the German armies in the west was kept going today by the United States Eighth Air Force. More than a thousand Liberators and Flying Fortresses xxmtxom droned out from their bases in England this morning, picked up an escort of 650 fighters, and then split up over western Germany to bomb communications targets up and down the Rhineland. Two of the forces x struck at the railroad yards of Neuss, just west of ~~Colxgxx~~ Duesseldorf and Hanau, near Frankfurt on Main which had been plastered by strong forces of RAF bombers last night. --- This is not a waste of bombs, nor is it at all an indication that previous bombing was not accurate. These points are vital railheads feeding von Rundstedts forces at the front and the enemy has organized special commandos for the high speed repair of rail damage. The American bombing this morning came while these crews were hard at work, and not only did more damage to the physical installations, but dislocated the repair machinery.

Apart from these points the American heavies bombed two Rhine bridges, and also two other railyards southwest of Karls-

The air offensive against the rear of the German armies in the west was kept going today by the United States Eighth Air Force. More than a thousand Liberators and Flying Fortresses ~~xxxxxx~~ roared out from their bases in England this morning, picked up an escort of 650 fighters, and then split up over [illegible] Rhineland. Two of the forces x struck at the railroad yards of Dusseldorf [illegible] had [illegible] --- [illegible] is not a waste of bombs, nor is it at all an indication that [illegible] railheads feeding von Rundstedts forces at the front and the [illegible] has organized special commandos for the high speed repair of rail damage. The American bombing this morning came while these [illegible] were hard at work, and not only did more damage to the [illegible] installations, but dislocated the repair machinery.

Apart from these points the American heavies bombed [illegible] bridges, and also two other railyards southwest of Karlsruhe [illegible] Army [illegible].

This is the dramatic war news from England today, but there comes other news, brought about by the developments of the last [illegible] in war production. ~~Bxxxxx~~ Before von Rundstedts offensive British industry had been preparing to relax slightly its almost hundred percent [illegible]

CBS Hottelet 1400 7 January military

~~xxxxxxxex~~ offensive
The Allied ~~offensive~~ against the German bulge in the Ardennes is being kept up, especially along its northern rim. The crack American Third Armored Division fought its way forward more than a mile yesterday afternoon to cut the main road between St. Vith and LaRoche. This is one of the good roads running east-west between the wooded Ardennes hills, and it's been one of the main channels for German supply to the western point of the salient. --- The fact that we've now cut this road means that German traffic will have to be rerouted over smaller, winding roads; ~~xxxxxx~~ and these roads will be under even more concentrated artillery fire than before. The Third Armored's push forward HAS SQUEEZED TIGHTER ~~also x means that~~ the neck of the German salient, running along a major highway straight south to Bastogne. ~~has been squeezed tighter.~~

On the southern flank of the ~~bulge~~ Ardennes bulge; and farther south ~~in~~ where the Germans have been pushing into Alsace, American troops have been gaining ground slowly against stiff German opposition.

There's no indication that the Germans intend to withdraw in either place -- and word came from Paris last night that Rundstedt hasnabout thirty divisions in the

6 January ~~1944~~ 1945
Richard C. Hottelet
Columbia Broadcasting System

PRESS COLLECT JALEX MORRIS COLLIERS MAGAZINE NEWYORK

Corps commander stood etlooked largescale black white map which covered wall stop in front him a weird tree of red grease pencil was outspreading dash a tree lying on its side with wide base in east comma stretching trunk etbranches westward down roads over hills rivers villages stop as general stood etlooked officers upwent wallward outrubbed sections red tree to add more branches etmake trunk thicker comma outspread it farther westward southward stop was sunday afternoon december seventeenth etsprawling cannibal tree was pattern of German breakthrough comma beginning of seriousest defeat unistates army suffered since bataan para for thirtysix hours men been changing that map minute viaminute stop prothirtysix hours red grease pencil been trying keep pace cumgerman tanks that broken through our front and pouring along roads west stop for day and half tired men had gotten up from incessantly ringing telephones taken red pencil and drawn little flags on map like leaves on the tree stop they were german divisions dash new divisions being identified hour by hour as a few prisoners talked or as german staff car blundered into our lines para one after other little flags speckled area until it looked like hall of fame of german army stop names appeared like first ss panzer comma bearing name adolf hitler semicolon twelfth ss panzer comma the arrogant hitlerjugend division semicolon second ss panzer dash das reich and others stop behind in reserve were divisions like famous grossdeutschland panzergrenadier division stop here was flower of german army organized into the fifth and sixth panzer armies beginning flow through breach in our lines already thirty miles wide twelve miles deep stop already nine infantry divisions six panzer divisions one parachute division identified moving into gap stop and to east up and down line comma ready wheel in behind them and add to force hurling them westward were at least twenty more divisions para reports never stopped coming in dash first ss through faymonville on way to malmedy comma tanks seen moving south on main road to saint vith comma roads cut comma bridges lost stop men reeled off the six digits of map coordinates to pinpoint

locations dash burning vehicles comma german roadblock at crossroads comma ambush of tiger tanks outside village stop more and more frequently these coordinates were miles westward of the red pencil branches and men shook their heads and drew little red circles on map there to show how probing german fingers were stretching out far ahead of main body para on that big wall map american units were blue flags and there were terribly few stop nor was anyone uprushing every few minutes to add more stop you could see as red tide rolled on how blue flags were surrounded until someone got up from telephone took a rag erased them from map and looked and spat out a curse para seemed as if word of loss retreat would not halt stop and to add confusion comma in between our units that were beginning to move comma that were reeling back or trying find new positions to hold dash everywhere behind length breadth first army front came word of germparatroopers stop lone jeeps were ambushed within fifteen minutes drive of corps headquarters stop no one could tell which road safe stop police jeeps with fiftycaliber machineguns raced up down roads comma armored reconnaissance cars crisscrossed entire rear area and one division commander travelled from corps headquarters to his division in armored halftrack para paratroopers were not only menace stop already hundreds of germans in american uniform with complete identification papers had driven american jeeps through the great gaps in our line stop they came collect information tap and cut/telephone wires spread alarmist rumors comma do whatever damage they could stsimply backdrive to German lines stop it was easy as that because behind our lines where germans were outfanning there was almost vacuum and all roads were open para that was picture for thirtysix hours after german winter offensive began fivethirty ayem december sixteenth dash hours of confusion and haste comma doubt and contradiction of gloom and feverish effort comma of everything except panic stop how all this came about comma how was possible for germans take us by surprise comma will some day revealed viaofficial investigation stop until investigation reveals full facts it wiser to wait before guessing as to who or what is to blame stop but there plenty on credit side ledger stop superb organisation and improvisation perseverance

and simple courage which emerged that first day and half and which saved situation in next ten days belong to inspiring stories this war para germoffensive was enemys maximum effort stop was prepared with consummate skill in greatest detail and full secrecy stop was executed with his utmost power stop it caught us by surprise dash in time and place and method para for weeks and months unistates forces been moving closer to rhine and ruhr stop it absolutely vital for germans hold us back that area because ruhr comma battered and bombed as it is comma is still backbone german war industry without which longterm defense impossible stop for months high command relied on tactical defense which most brilliantly evident in bloody slugging battle to roer roer river stop but german military tradition is offensive and an offensive was only way regain comma even for short time comma precious initiative stop in september comma when unistates forces already through siegfried line comma germcommand began
east of rhine river
assembling divisions for winter offensive stop divisions that been
cadres
badly battered normandie and in flight back through france belgium comma
other divisions were organised into fifth sixth panzer armies para the best of everything the enemy had went into these armies dash his best manpower weapons
isions were filled out closer to full strength than they been for years
equipment/stop newst tanks newest guns were product five and half years experience in modern war stop best higher and tactical commanders whose skill and courage tested in half dozen campaigns were assigned stop there was no shortage anything dash millions gallons gasoline scraped together comma thousands tons ammunition supplies stop luftwaffe was
l to stand by in greatest numerical strength
concentrated anywhere since
fighters usable up again for first time since been small
invasion of russia/para nothing was overlooked stop rundstedt wanted maximum help from weather so he picked period that been forecast as foggy cloudy stop to increase cover from observation and air attack he chose to force decision during
and to best of old rundstedt added new strength new
ten shortest days of year para
stratagem stop vee one was stored in great numbers to be used in barrage strength against our rear nodal points stop vee two was geared in and the debut was scheduled of another secret weapon dash a rocket boost artillery shell with a range

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more than thirty miles stop as a flying military fifth column spreading out in advance german spearhead rundstedt mobilised english speaking germans comma gave them hasty fourweeks courses to brush up their language comma transferred them to duty unistates prisoner war camps to learn slang and habits american soldier stop when attack came they put on american uniforms and drove into our lines in captured jeeps para rundstedt also assembled number captured sherman tanks and american trucks to go with foremost spearheads to add confusion make identification doubly difficult stop unistates markings left on vehicles but elaborate codes worked out for recognition by other german troops stop german shermans carried big white letter see para but importantest prosecrecy such largescale operation was movement troops to assembly area stop as jumpoff point rundstedt chose woody hilly schnee eifel region comma eastward extension ardennes comma which provided good cover. stop during many long december nights before day of attack all necessary supplies were moved into area comma all necessary rear installations stop streamlined traffic control system established so that finally attacking troops moved into position there only couple days before they offjumped dash not long enough to risk identification by us stop so smoothly was movement planned and executed that second wave of offensive troops were still in cologne area at h hour para but schnee eifel chosen procover only secondarily stop main reason was Germans knew that front very thinly held stop they knew bulk first army strength was farther north behind area east of Aachen stop they knew troops holding ardennes line were brand new divisions who were put in quiet part of front to get some seasoning or by battlescarred divisions filled with green replacements para germprisoners told me of feeling behind their line before attack stop dramatic secrecy comma night movement comma concentration enormous offensive strength raised excitement fever pitch stop morale was highest stop tension expectation reached almost hysterical point exaltation stop germarmy after years defeat africa italy russia westeurope was once more coiling omajor offensive stop around behind them were famous storm divisions that hitler had used on many battlefields to try force major decision para early saturday morning massed german artillery began barrage stop wallop and bellow of guns sent

woods rocking stop then rundstedts order of day was read troops quote soldiers of west front your great hour has struck stop strong attacking armies are today advancing against americans stop eye need tell you no more stop you all feel it stop everything is at stake stop you have sacred duty give your all stachieve superhuman profuehrer fatherland unquote para von rundstedt did not exaggerate stop his plan was cunning stextremely bold stopprimary purpose was break through stencircle northern flank of allied front dash make belgium holland untenable stop fundamental importance was to throw wrench into allied winter offensive comma remove growing threat to rhine and ruhr and thereby give hitler more time to work and wait for political victory para plan was for fifth sixth panzer armies to plunge westward abreast comma sixth on right fifth on left stop both were reach meuse river stop there part of fifth was to form front to south and hold river bank so that rear and flank had strong protection while bulk of fifth and all of sixth swung up to north stop offensive was to move in waves with new divisions leapfrogging forward/every few days to take the lead and snowball the attack stop main thing was keep storming forward stop moving north comma still abreast comma both panzer armies were to take liege and keep rushing down the Meuse valley while smaller spearheads began pushing down north to meet them stop success this grandiose plan would meant encirclement entire ninth unistates army and bulk of first dash total almost twenty divisions para attack began cumall smoothness stdash comma almsot graceful shift stchange characterizing germarmy at its offensive best stop where resistance met it was crushed or where spearheads could not do that easily conveniently they sidestepped and onraced westward stop first twentyfour hours went as planned dash perhaps better stop all objectives reached comma large amounts gasoline stores large numbers prisoners vehicles guns taken stop every ss man had himself photographed puffing big american cigar para but during next twelve hours comma hardly apparent outwardly comma first steps being taken halt stultimately defeat great germoffensive stop recognizing seriousness situation general bradley took over personal tactical command almost immediately stop if disaster was be averted was necessary meet emergency with combined

resources three armies under his command x dash ninth first third stop this he started to do and orders bradley issued those first dismal thirtysix hours set thex whole pattern xf our defensexxxxx para one captured german intelligence summary eye saw later had said in assessing our order of battle quote as learned from experience it is assumed enemy will not quickly recovers from unexpected reverses unquote stop it was fatal miscalculation para germattack began on front soren sixty miles from point just south monschau to east of city luxemburg stop most of dozen separate thrusts were diversions remainder coalescing two westward drives stop fifth panzer army went west from echternach toward xxxx vital road centerx bastogne stop sixth xxx panzer army headed for major road centers saint vith malmedy stop both together had base thrty miles wide para few divisions we had along breakthrough front disintegrated in thex fury of thex german onslaught or were brutally flung out of the way to north etsouth stop they did best they could but were outnumbered outclassed stop relying xxx their estimate we would unable recover etblow the germans spent more time energy first thirtysix hours in driving deeper westward than in trying widen base of breakthrough stop this gave bradley just enough time strengthen shoulders para urgent messages went out to all available divisions stop divisions resting in north like first division divisions resting far to south like eightysecond xxxxxxx hundredfirst airborne were alerted for movement in twentyfour hours stop but situation not brooked even so little delay and other messages followed dash be ready move twelve hours dash be ready in six dash be on road in three hoursx stop first priority went to the xxxxxx shoulders but the next stages of the operation had to be set in motion immediately too dash the enemy was setting a fantastically fast pace stop divisions at rest comma divisions in reserve comma divisions in the line were swung onto trucks and set moving stopxx the whole area/ hundredxxxx miles around the entire breakthrough was throbbing with traffic racing xx for the danger zone stop movement had to be staggered and controlled stop xx parallel roads were, used divisions waited their turn to move stop a complex scheme of road xxx capacity comma time and priority tables governed the moevement stop not everything could be set in

motion at once because full division on move ties up fifty miles road dash and trucks moving men in must then go back and forth incessantly carrying food and ammunition and supplies so the division can fight in its new location para most important points outpicked and first priority given to north and south shoulders stop end thirtysix hours they were manned with new divisions and held firm semicolon and germans beginning realize by this time what was happening started usingtheir armored crowbar to crumble shoulders and widen breach para all this while other american divisions dash mainly armored divisions k undash been racing around in wider sweep dropping off task forces and combat commands to hold key roads and junctions directly in the path of the german westward flow stop the airborne divisions were streaming up from the south to help para but this was not merely intricate movement over good roads in one direction stop streaming back against the flow of reinforcements came the flotsam and jetsam of defeated divisions dash remnants of quartermaster ordnance engineer medical units who had been ordered out of the area to save their equipment stop and on many of the roads where these troops passed there was barely room for two heavy trucks to x pass stop the roads wound and their shoulders were soft with deep drainage ditches stop trucks ~~and~~ jeeps ~~and~~ halftracks wallowed off and had be dragged out while traffic jammed para experience first infantry division is representative stop when alert call came it uprounded men from furloughs leave areas where were getting first real rest six months comma uprounded green replacements from training exercises and hit road stop its main route advance was through forest into which germans had dropped bulk their paratroopers dash for main purpose of cutting it so that reinforcements could not pass stop the first ploughed on through leaving its crack eighteenth regiment to clean out woods stop in less than twentyfour hours first division was in line looking around for someone to fight stop not only was its strength welcome but its superb selfconfidence was like oil on jagged waves para the first comma and the divisions that came in with it to right and left comma soon got their fight stop the enemy began attack shoulder northward with two armored one paratroop divisions stop they were mangled stop when the germans saw they stopped at one point they shifted weight their attack

to another farther west dash almost like insane blind man clawing his way along a wall stop because by then dash one didnt know quite how comma we all of a sudden had a wall that could stop german spearhead stop infantry armored divisions coming somewhere managed get to key places malmedy stavelot stoumont comma spilling farther etfarther westward comma getting to a point always just six or twelve or twentyfour hours before germans decided push there para coming back exfront dash usually comma during first days comma empty part of front undash to do broadcast eye wondered what we could possibly hold there with if Germans decided attack stop and then up road would come endless column tanks tankdestroyers halftracks trucks jeeps prime movers and all iron paraphenalia of an armys strength stop you knew we were strong but your heart cried out prosome sight of power some palpable evidence that we could block those empty roads plug up sprawling forests hold towns etrivers which enemy approaching para you outleaned your jeep etsquinted at unit markings on bumbers and saw divisions regiments battalions that you had last heard of a hundred miles away stop you saw some you never seen before stop roaring down sides bulging gasoline ammunition replacements came trucks from the deep peace of the communications zone all spick and span with white bumpers stop you shook your head in wonderment and were proud para day night bitter cold comma pitch blackness under thick cloud or in brilliant moonlight dash usually during first days in cold clinging fog undash our traffic lumbered on stop empees halted many trucks all jeeps to examine papers stop not content cumpassword they asked what first words starspangled banner comma what capital home state comma who won world series stop more thanone jeepload germagents unistates uniform caught because didnt know anything about mairzy doats para in darkness first two nights more than one german stood at lonely crossroad dressed as unistates military policeman and tried wave convoys into ambush german tanks para alertness and good humor skill and high morale beat all difficulties stop we forced the germans into a corridor thrity miles wide out of which he could not break and into which he did not dare send bulk of his forces too far stop the troops that fought for saint vith for days before we lost it comma the

armor and airborne troops that fought heroically around bastogne and never lost the town comma the infantry and armor and miscellaneous military pickup teams that fought for odd crossroads and bridges delayed and deranged the whole german plan stop and the days of good weather after the first week which allowed combined airforces come in mercilessly hammer germans dash these were the three vital elements which stopped german winter offensive para after lateral communications became too difficult and field marshal montgomery took command of forces north of breakthrough he did not alter bradleys plan but began wheeling british infantry and armor around for added protection stop fortunately these british troops did not have to be committed stop when the tide finally turned they were available as fresh eager counterattacking forces para germwinteroffensive was not alone manceuvered to standstill stop it did not peter out for lack gasoline or ammunition stop it was not ordered halt stop it was fought to standstill by american gee eye para our soldiers met the best the german army had throw against them and stopped them stop except for tidal wave first thirtysix hours we defended stubbornly skilfully para stories individual heroism are legion dash defense of hill road house bridge semicolon of infantry armored units surrounded and fighting way back comma of armored task forces surrounded and out of gas destroying vehicles before filtering back through woods knifing german outposts as the went stop there is classic story of the empees cooks clerks of an armored divisions rear command post who were suddenly attacked in town hotton when they thought nearest german fifty miles away stop ninety of these rear echelon soldiers grabbed bazookas and leaned out of windows to fire at tanks stop in four days bitter fighting against a company of tanks and battalion of infantry they held the town stop there is courage that laughed at powerful armored germspearhead east of stoumont and went up against it with infantry weapons and medium tanks to befuddle surround and destroy it para gallantry skill were not monopoly our crack divisions stop we had thrown brand new units in as well to meet emergency stop divisions regiments saw their first action and won their spurs and

large numbers of infantry replacements in all units had never been in combat before and behaved like veterans para and the very german desperation and brutality that was to help push forward their last great offensive helped build up a wall before it stop word spread over the front like wildfire that the commander of twelfth ss panzerdivision hitler jugend had issued order not take any prisoners stop and then early in first week came news of murder in cold blood of almost hundredfifty american prisoners war south of malmedy stop our soldiers turned on the attacking germans with burning fury para second german wave piled up on the wreckage of the first stop by time third wave was to go in to mop up toward liege rundstedt had had change whole plan and begin to operate with consideration in mind that he might even be forced withdraw para december twentyseventh after eleven short days of what was intended as another 1940 blitzkrieg ~~along the path of 1940 [illegible]~~ eye was able broadcast that german corridor was turning into blind alley stop two days later with voice transmission impossible eye sent columbia broadcasting system a cable that germoffensive had failed in its primary aim to break through and destroy entire northern portion allied front in western europe para but that is only a partial success for us stop hitlers second and fundamental objective of gaining time for political manipulation has still to be dealt with enditem

Richard Hottelet

The little shack in the Schnee Eifel woods rocked with the wallop and the bellow of German artillery. Through tears in the blackout came the light of the muzzle flashes, much brighter than the two candles that spilled down the necks of their beerbottles onto the greasy bare table. The concussion seemed to bounce off the low black cloud and reel around among the pine trees before it came rattling the door and the two little windows and tried to blow out the candles.

SS Kriegsberichter - War Correspondent - Georg Schaefer looked up and cocked his head a bit to one side to enjoy the sound. Then he blew a steamy breath into his right fist, without letting go of the pencil, and kept on with the letter he was writing his girl friend.

The clumsy Gothic script was almost illegible. "I am writing in great haste, my beloved," it read. "Around us and inside us is the thunder of our guns. It is 4:30 in the morning, pitch black and icy cold. I'm writing you now because it may be my last chance."

"Weeks of tension are over - weeks of preparation, last minute training, new tactics and new tricks that I don't dare even hint about. New weapons came, and fresh replacements. Then, suddenly, the order to move. And for the last three nights we have been on the road to this assembly area. Everything has been absolutely secret - constant security checks and patrols, insignia removed, passwords cancelled. No one told us where we were going or why. But the roads in these nights, the long rows of rumbling, grumbling tanks-Panthers, Mark IV's, Tigers and the new huge King Tigers, the guns and armored infantry carriers, trucks and wagons and busy motorcycle couriers-have told their own story. We are going to attack again at last. This soul-destroying business of just sitting and waiting and being hammered to a pulp is over."

"They've been magnificent, these last few days. When our convoy has stopped it's been to let another line of trucks and tanks lumber by, and wherever we've moved we've gone past ~~the~~ dim silent forms of men and weapons waiting to follow along behind us."

Ove scores of miles, night after night, the clanking of armor and the hurried shouting of orders, the gleam of shielded flashlights on maps, hurried meals, snatches of sleep in daylight under cover from enemy air observation have set us spinning with excitement. --- And now they've just read us Field Marshal von Rundstedt's order of the day. We know why our whole Standarte - Regiment - of war reporters has been attached here. This is the biggest story for us since ~~1942~~ our last victories in Russia." This time things must go well - they must."

"Around us is the flower of the German army. The best of our SS Storm Divisions are the spearhead. And behind us is enormous strength. In an hour we storm the American positions."

At 5:30 AM on Saturday, December 16th the Panthers and Mark IV's and swift armored scout cars pushed off to the west. Down they moved, along winding roads between steep, thickly wooded hills of the eastern Ardennes. American infanrty outpostsheard the sound of the heavy engines, and strained to see through the icy darkness. Here and there they opened fire. But the tanks rolled on - past roadblock after roadblock they roared. Where they drew fire they returned it with deadly accuracy. The road was clear. ~~The message they sent radioed back~~ By radio they gave the signal. Panzer Divisions, Panzergrenadier Divisions lunged forward on a front of more than sixty miles. The German Winter Counteroffensive had begun. The stage was set for the worst American defeat since Pearl Harbor.

For months the Germans in the west had been pressed back by the combined allied armies. For months they had seen us push on, slowly but inexorably, toward the Rhine and the ~~vital industrial area of the~~ Ruhr. ~~And in these months of retreat and stubborn defense, suffering painful losses in men and equipment day after day, the enemy never stopped planning for an offensive. He~~ they knew that to lose the Ruhr, the industrial backbone of the German war machine, meant speedy collapse. But in the German military tradition the best defense has always been the attack - the surprise blow with superior strength to confuse the enemy's order of battle and to wreck the whole time table of his offensive.

In the weeks of stubborn fighting eastward from Aachen the Germans defended every village, every hill. In the bloody battles in the Huertgen Forest they fought for every fire break, every gulley -almost every tree. ~~In all this time~~ They ~~never launched a serious~~ counterattacked only when we threatened particularly important areas and then with only battalions. Every day they suffered painful losses in men and equipment. ~~And in Army briefings American war correspondents were told that the German army was being bled white.~~ But all this time two new armies, the Fifth and the Sixth Panzer Armies, were being formed in the Cologne area for the winter offensive.

Calling out coordinates   Broken Blitzkrieg
1945

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The corps commander stood and looked at the ~~map~~ large scale black and white map that covered the wall. ~~His lips were pressed in a straight thin line, his right hand ran slowly through his silver hair.~~ In front of him a strange tree was taking shape - a tree of red grease pencil spreading out over the acetate sheet ~~of~~ on the tactical map. As ~~he~~ the General stood and looked officers went up to the wall and rubbed out little sections of the red tree to add more branches, to make the trunk thicker, to spread it farther to the west and south. It was the pattern of the German breakthrough, the beginning of the most serious defeat the American Army has suffered since Bataan.

For thirtysix hours men had been changing that map, (minute by minute) for thirtysix hours the red grease pencil had tried to keep pace with the German tanks that had broken through our front and were pouring along roads to the west. For a day and a half as grim, hardfaced staff officers looked on, men had gotten up from incessantly ringing telephones, taken the red pencil and drawn little flags, like leaves on the tree. They were German divisions, new divisions that were being identified hour by hour as a few prisoners talked, or as a German staff car or captured jeep blundered into our lines.

One after the other the little flags speckled the area, until it looked like the hall of fame of the German Army - the First SS Panzers that bore the name of Adolf Hitler, the Twelfth SS Panzer, the arrogant Hitlerjugend Division; the Second SS Panzer - Das Reich. Behind, in reserve, the famous Gross-Deutschland Panzergrenadier Division. Here was the flower of the German army, the best troops Hitler had left, the Fifth and Sixth Panzer Armies , beginning to flow through a breach in our lines that was already growing to thirty miles in width and twelve miles in depth. Already nine infantry divisions, six Panzer Divisions and one parachute division were identified moving through the gap or just behind it; and ~~behind them~~ to the east, up and down the line, ready to wheel in behind them and add to the force that was hurling them westward, were at least twenty more divisions.

~~And~~ The reports never stopped coming in - First SS are through Faymonville, on the way to Malmedy; tanks have been seen moving south on the main road to St. Vith; Germans have cut the roads south out of Malmedy; a column of armor seen heading north and west from Recht. Men reeled off the six digits of map coordinates, - ~~six~~ twelve German tanks and halftracks reported here heading west; German road block set up on crossroads there; burning vehicles spotted elsewhere. And when these coordinates were miles out to the west of the red grease pencil branches, the men just shook their heads and drew little circles on the maps to show how German reconnaissance spearheads were pushing out ~~way~~ far in advance of the main body.

On that big wall map American units were blue flags, and in that area there were terribly few. Nor was there anyone rushing up every few minutes to add more. You could see, as the red tide rolled on, how ~~flags~~ blue flags were surrounded, until someone got up from a telephone and took a rag and erased them from the map and looked and spat out a curse. Telephones that rang in the operations room brought sorry ~~the~~ news. A regiment ~~had~~ not ~~been~~ heard from ~~of~~ for twelve hours, ~~that~~ survivors ~~had come~~ in from ~~that~~ an ordnance group, a quartermaster depot ~~and reported~~ reporting they had been overrun. Men hung up and wearily mumbled, "Lines cut to 106th Division, 99th CP is moving back." ~~And~~ Reports came in by phone and courier of guns lost and dumps lost, ~~and~~ field hospitals gone. ~~while still~~ Other reports told the exact opposite.

It seemed as if ~~the reports~~ words of loss, retreat, rout, defeat would not stop. And to add to the confusion, outside, behind our lines, in between units that were beginning to move, that were reeling back or trying to find positions to hold — everywhere behind the length and breadth of the First Army front came word of German paratroopers. Lone jeeps were ambushed within fifteen minutes drive of Corps headquarters, one American sergeant captured by the paratroopers in the woods there came back with stories of being released for their promise to bring some wounded Germans to a hospital. No one could tell which road was safe. Jeeps with fifty caliber machineguns raced up and down roads, armored reconnaissance cars were out

ncessantly and one new division commander travelled from corps headquarters to his ivision in an armored half track.

Nor were the paratroopers the only menace. Already word had ome in of Germans in American uniforms, in American jeeps, with complete identification papers driving into our lines, collecting information, tapping telephone wires, preading alarmist rumors and then simply driving back into the German lines. It as as easy as that, because a front line did not exist. A road that was clear one inute was in German hands or covered by German fire five minutes later.

Overhead the sky was gray and cloudy, and the Luftwaffe came up n moderate strength to support the German ground forces and to seek combat with our ir forces over the battlefield. To support the Luftwaffe the droning of the l's over our front toward the west and our rear supply lines was multilied fivefold.

That was the picture for thirtysix hours after the German ounteroffensive began at 5:30 AM December 16th - ~~a very dark 36 hours for our army.~~ of confusion and haste, of doubt and contradiction, of alarm + feverish — of everything except panic. ow all this came about, how it was possible for the Germans to take us by surprise, ill probably be the object of an official investigation. If any individualsor any tate of mind are to blame it will be wiser to wait until investigation reveals ho and how. But the superb organization and improvisation, the perseverance and simple courage that began to show themselves in that first day and a half, and that saved the situation in the ten days to follow, belong to the most inspiring storis f this war.

The German offensive was the enemy's maximum effort. It was prepared with consummate skill in the greatest detail and secrecy. It was carried out with the utmost power the enemy could muster. It caught us by surprise, ~~complete surprise~~ - in time and place and method.

During the weeks and months before December 16th, when the Allied forces were pushing deeper into the Rhineland, the German High Command decided in the highest German military tradition, that their best defense was

n offensive. So, while we were pushing toward the Roer River in bloody battle, he enemy was building up reserves with which to strike a counter blow. In the rea west of Cologne he assembled a number of the divisions that had been badly attered in Normandie and in the flight back across ~~Belgium and~~ France and Belgium. e organized the Sixth Panzer Army, composed of his six available best SS Panzer ivisions. Our intelligence spotted this army early, and kept trying to trace its location with out too much success. As it develcped, the enemy also organized the Fifth Panzer Army at the same time.

The best of replacements were poured in to replenish these divisions. Men six feet tall or better were automatically earmarked for the SS, and any of them came into these armies. New guns, new tanks, including the latest 72 ton King Tiger tank, and the best and latest of motorized equipment was sent to these forces. The men lacked nothing in their personal equipment, and the millions of gallons of gasoline and thousands of tons of ammunition and supplies that were necssary to support a major offensive were gathered together and transported to the assembly and supply area. Rundstedt hoped to capture American supplies and gasoline, but he could not base the success of his operation on such a risk.

Just as the weapons were the best that Germany had produced after five years of war, so the tactics and the commanders were the most skilful and boldest Germany had produced. One of the men in command of an SS Panzer Brigade was Generalmajor Scorzeni, the man who had planned and executed the escape of Mussolini. All the tricks the Germans had learned - and some more newly invented - were first time since Eben Emael to be used. Weeks before paratroopers who had been fighting as infantry were called in from their units and collected for the new operation.

And weeks before that a call went out through the Wehrmacht for men who spoke English. They were not told why they were wanted, but were given hasty four week courses to brush up their language, to learn American uniforms and insignia and forms of address. They were ~~put into American uniform~~ transferred to American prisoner of war camps to learn slang and the habits of American soldiers.

Only later did they learn that they were to be sent out behind the American lines in American uniform to act as spies and saboteurs.

To make the confusion greater Rundstedt also collected a sizeable number of American jeeps and trucks and Sherman tanks that the Germans had captured at one time or another. He left the white American star on them, but arranged recognition signals with lights, or by a big white letter Z painted on the side of the Shermans. All the vehicles in the spearhead were later marked with a white circle to make recognition more difficult for our planes.

Nothing foreseeable was omitted from the enemy's calculations. He wanted the greatest help from the weather, so he picked a time that had been predicted as foggy and cloudy - to hide his approach and his attack from our observation and air attack. To get the maximum cover of night he chose to force the decision during the ten shortest days of the year. And to give himgreater fire power despite weather he accumulated a large store of V 1 and V 2, and scheduled the debut of another secret weapon, a rocket boost artillery shell with a range of no less than 40 to 45,000 yards.

As a jumpoff point Rundstedt chose the woody, hilly Schnee Eifel region (and eastward extension of the Ardennes,) that provided excellent cover for supply areas and troop concentrations, and had several good roads leading out to the west. It was one of the areas from which the German attack against Belgium in 1940 had begun. But it was also chosen because the Germans knew exactly how our divisions were arrnaged. They knew that the First Army had the greatest part of its striking force on the northern part of its front, in and behind the area east of Aachen. They knew that farther down our front was very thinly held, and that by brand new divisions who were in the line to get a bit of seasoning, or by battleweary divisions refilled with green replacements. One captured German divisional intelligence summary dated December 14th, two days before the attack, discussed in detail all of our units that faced it, and also discussed the possibility of quickly moving down the First Division from its rest area, and other divisions from the Ninth Army.

~~This document contains one of the first serious German miscalculations~~ ~~thereof~~ ~~in saying, "As learned from experience, it is assured that the enemy will not quickly recover from his unexpected reverses".~~

~~Weeks before the attack, too, the High Command~~ began ~~to take steps~~ o get all soldiers of the western front in an offensive frame of mind. It was done y/vague whisper campaigns, based mainly on secret weapons, and never revealed that the ermans had any concrete offensive plans. One remarkable leaflet issued to the roops early in December recalled the position of Frederick the Great before the attle of Leuthen. It gave the text of Frederick's address to his soldiers, modernzing it to the extent of mentioning Eisenhower and the Anglo-American armies and irplanes. ~~But~~ It preached the offensive spirit and promised that fanatical courage ~~ould triumph over all material superiority.~~

The greatest psychological preparation, however, was the actual assembly of the flower of the German army in preparation for the attack. The best divisions, the old storm divisions that have been on every battlefield where the German High Command sought a major decision were there again with renewed strength. Prisoners of war and captured letters describe the feverish excitement behind the German lines in the nights before the attack -- the long lines of tanks and trucks moving through pitch blackness, the shouted orders, the absolute secrecy, the display on every hand of tremendous massed power of the most modern weapons. It was obvious that this was the strongest striking force of its ~~kind~~ size that the Germans had ever assembled. Tension and expectation reached an almost hysterical point of exaltation -- the German army, after years of defeat in Africa, Italy, Russia, Western Europe was once more to embark on a major offensive.

Early on Saturday morning the German guns began the ~~opened their greatest~~ barrage. Their wallop and bellow sent the woods rocking. And then von Rundstedt's order of the day was read to the troops. "Soldiers of the West Front," it ran, "Your great hour has struck. Strong attacking armies are today advancing against the Americans. I need tell you no more. You all feel it. Everything is at stake. You have the

cred duty to give your all and achieve the superhuman for Fuehrer and Fatherland."

Von Rundstedt did not exaggerate. His plan was cunning d extremely bold. If it succeeded it would cause us severest damage, and if luck s with him his armies could endanger the whole northern flank of the llied front, might make Belgium and Holland untenable. -- Apart from this e secondary purpose was to throw a wrench into the Allied winter offensive, re- ove the growing threat to the Rhine and the vital industrial area of the Ruhr, and gain more time for Hitler to solidify his defense.

The plan was for the Fifth and Sixth Panzer Armies to lunge westward abreast, the Sixth on the right, the Fifth on the left. Both were to reach the Meuse River, and there part of the Fifth was o form a front to the south to protect the flank while the remainder of the spearheads wung around to the north. The attack was to move in waves, with, for instance, the 2nd SS Panzer following the First SS Panzer after five days, and 9 SS following 12 SS. and were to ~~being~~ followed in turn by other Panzer and infantry divisions to snowball the offensive. The main thing was to keep storming forward. Moving north, still abreast, the two Panzer Armies were to take Liege and then keep rushing down the Meuse valley while other German troops started pushing down from the north to meet them. The success of this grandiose plan was to be the encirclement of the entire Ninth U.S. Army and the bulk of the First - a total of almost twenty divisions.

The attack began with all the smoothness and dash, the almost graceful shift and change that characterized the German army at its offensive best. Concentration of forces only three days in advance. On that Saturday morning the swift recon cars and tanks came pouring down roads. Where they met resistance they crushed it, or where they could not do that swiftly and conveniently they deftly sidestepped it and raced on farther to the west. The first 24 hours everything went as planned - perhaps better. All objectives were reached, large amounts of gasoline and stores large numbers of vehicles and guns and prisoners were taken. Every SS man had himself photographed puffing a big American cigar.

But in the next twelve hours, even though the Germans did not yet know it, the first steps were being taken to stop and ultimately defeat their great offensive. Recognizing the seriousness of the German threat, General Bradley took over personal, tactical command almost immediately. It was necessary , if disaster was to be averted, to meet the emergency with the combined resources of the three armies under his command - the Ninth, the First and the Third. This he started to do, but in those first dismal 36 hours, his orders had barely had time to take effect.

But toward the end of those hours ~~It was almost immediately thereafter that~~ you could see a pattern of defence emerging. The German intelligence summary, in assessing our order of battle, had said, "As learned from experience, it is assumed that the enemy will not quickly recover from his unexpected reverses." It was a fatal miscalculation.

~~When~~ The German attack ~~began it~~ began on a front of more than 60 miles, from a point just south of the town of Monschau to east of the city of Luxemburg. Most of the dozen separate thrusts were small diversions, the remainder coalesced into two main westward drives. One, the Fifth Panzer Army's, went out from the area of Echternach toward the vital road center of Bastogne. The other, the Sixth Army's, pushed out toward the ~~other~~ major road centers of St. Vith and Malmedy. The two together had a base about thirty miles wide. ~~Believing in our inability to recover from this sudden and unexpected blow the Germans spent more time and energy during the first thirtysix hours in driving in deeper to the west than in trying to widen the base of their breakthrough.~~

~~This gave General Bradley just enough time to strengthen the shoulders.~~ The German push had destroyed our 106th Division, killing or capturing two thirds and sending the rest rocking back to the west. The 99th on the northern shoulder and the 28th on the southern were both kicked back heels to the side. ~~sent lanching back on a pivot like an open door.~~ These divisions did the best they could, fought as bravely as they knew how, but they were outnumbered and outclassed.

Relying on our inability to recover from this sudden and nexpected blow, the Germans spent more time and energy during the first 36 hours n driving in deeper to the west than in trying to widen the base of their breakhrough. This gave General Bradley just enough time to strengthen his shoulders.

Some of our best divisions had been badly hit in the offensive toward the Roer river and were resting, refitting and training replacements behind the front. The First Division had been mauled in the Huertgen Forest, and also the Ninth. The Thirtieth Division was resting ehind the Ninth Army front. Our two great airborne divisions, the 82nd nd the 101st had been out of the line in Holland for several weeks and were resting own south in the Rheims area.

Urgent messages went out to all of them and to other infantry outfits and out to rmored divisions to the north and south - all were put on alert for twentyfour hours otice. But the situation did not brook even twentyfour hours delay, and other essages followed - be ready to move in twelve hours, be ready in six -- be on the road in three hours. Commanders of units of the First Division were out on leave - in Paris, in London, getting a wellearned rest. The Division had been out of contact with the enemy only five days in the previous six months. It was [illegible] out ~~and the Ninth were closest~~ to the vital northern shoulder, and after 36 hours it had moved dozens of miles, and ~~these divisions had~~ closed into the line. Nor was it just a simple movement problem. On the one good paved road, streaming back from the breakthrough area was the flotsam and jetsam of defeated divisions - remnants of quartermaster, ordnance, engineer, medical units - whose duty it was to get out of the area and save their equipment. The road was barely wide enough to let two heavy trucks pass one another, and its shoulders deep and soft. As the First division moved along it, trucks and jeeps and halftracks and tank destroyers wallowed off the road and had to be dragged out, without stopping the stream that was pumping rescue toward the front.

And somewhere in the woods off that road were ~~five hundred~~ hundreds, no one knew, maybe thousands German paratroopers,

~~ommanded by Lieutenant Colonel von der Heyde, probably the toughest paratroopers n the German army~~. They had been dropped astride that road, ~~xx~~ for the precise urpose of blocking it and preventing our reinforcements from racing south ~~xx~~ to the houlder. As it moved the First Division dropped off its crack 18th Regiment to omb the miles of woods ~~fx~~ and mop up the paratroopers. And the ~~xxxx~~ pace of our einforcement never faltered. The First Division rushed into the line and started ooking around for someone to fight. Not only was its strength welcome, but its uperb selfconfidence was like oil on jagged waves.

It was the same in the whole area ~~xx~~ hundreds of miles around he entire breakthrough, to the north and south and also the west. Divisions at rest, ivisions in the line swung onto trucks and set into movement. The organization was uperb. Not everything could be set in motion at once, movement had to be staggered, because a full division on the ove ~~xx~~ ties up fifty miles of road - ~~x~~ and the trucks that ~~takes~~ took them in ~~xxxx~~ had to go ack and then return with the tons of food and ammunition and supplies it takes to ake a division a fighting unit. So the most important points were picked out, and he first priority was given to movement to the north and south shoulder. At the nd of thirtysix hours they held firm, and the Germans, beginning to realize that t was time to start using their armored crowbar to crumble the shoulders and widen he breach, started to attack them in addition to pushing westward.

The experience of the first Division was typical. For two days he Twelfth SS Panzer Division attacked ~~xxx~~ our 26th Infantry Regiment/and part of our Second Division and did not ain a yard. The Germans needed reinforcements ~~xxxx~~ so, at the height of the battle,/they threw n their crack Third Paratroop~~x~~ Division, mainly against the 16th Infantry Regiment. The 12th SS, which was to press northward side by side with the First SS, as the spearhead of the Sixth Panzer Army, was mangled. The Third Paratroop too. By that time the First SS, which was in deeper, and also trying to swing to the North met the 30th Infantry Division and was also stopped. As they saw they were stopped at one point the Germans shifted the weight of their attack to another, farther west, almost like an insane blind man clawing his way along a wall. Because by then, one didn't know

man

January 5,1982
P.O.Box 312
Stevensville,Md. 21666

Mr.Richard C.Hottelet

CBS News
524 W. 57th St.
New York,NY 10019

Mr.Hottelet,

Cleaned out a file- found an old "Stars and Stripes"- March 25,1945- noticed your column- first time I read it.

Sounds like you had a rough time crossing the Rhine- dangerous as all hell-- a guy could get hurt crossing the way you fellows did- didn't know it at the time-- real glad now we crossed the Rhine on water skiis!

Regrads

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(Ex) S/Sgt Co.M 405th Inf.
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SUNDAY MARCH 25, 1945

Gliders, 'Chutists Hit Drop Zone on the Nose

When the U.S. 17th and British Sixth Airborne Divs. dropped east of the Rhine yesterday morning, The Stars and Stripes' Russ Jones went along in a tug-plane while CBS' Richard C. Hottelet eyewitnessed the maneuver from a Flying Fortress. Here are their first hand accounts:

Airborne Sweeps In Like Clockwork

By Russ Jones
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH 436th CARRIER GP.—Over Wesel, Mar. 24—The paratroops had hit their dropping zone almost an hour before the first glider-tows swept over, all that could be seen were the burning wrecks of planes which had swung back toward friendly territory west of the Rhine, and then the multi-colored patches of chutes hanging in trees and crumpled against the ground on the east side.

The carrier planes, the RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes, pulling their giant Horsa gliders, and the C47s of the Ninth Troop Carrier Command with their twin-towed CG-4s, seemed immovable as freight trains as they plowed northeast from their assembly point near Brussels. When they neared the landing zone, they were in rigid formation, the RAF on the left and the Americans on the right.

Our group commander, Col. Adriel N. Williams, of Shelbyville, Ky., had taken the first ship off on schedule, and the operation had run like clock-work—the assembly point tihs a emcmfhyp cmfhy assembly points hit on the second—and 1/Lt. D.F. ("Dusty") Rhoades of Maryland, Wis., had our plane in the glider run exactly on time.

Flak, Small-Arms Fire

Despite the fighters which were constantly sweeping the ground looking for gun emplacements, flak and small-arms fire came up from the area northeast of Wesel. Rhoades and his co-pilot, 2/Lt. C. W. Alderdyce, of Toledo, were holding the plane steady in readiness for the release when a plane several hundred yards in front suddenly burst into flames. The fire swept down the hull of the big ship, but the pilot held is steady until both of his gliders cut loose.

Just as we hit the landing zone another C47 plunged by us, but no one said anything because Alderdyce, his face set, reached up and pulled the handle releasing our gliders, and our plane, suddenly free, surged and pushed us hard against our seats. We were swinging back when S/Sgt. Finous L. Rood, radio man from Dallas, said: "Oh. Oh. We got it that time."

Felt It in Feet

He looked out the window at the wing, then crossed to the other side and stared again. He said: "Damn it, I know we did. I felt it in my feet."

Rood was right. The hydraulic system had been hit and the wheels had to be let down manually. The flaps came down and couldn't be controlled. Th brakes were low despite priming with emergency fluid. "See," said Rood, "I told you I could feel it in my feet."

Rhoades took most of the runway in putting the ship down, and everyone jumped out to look at the belly where light flak or 50-calibers had punctured it, when walked over to a group where men who had returned earlier were staring into the sky and saying: "B for Baker. That's Charlie. There's K for King—Shorty. That leaves four more. They gotta be in soon."

Few Paratroop Craft Downed by Flak

By Richard C. Hottelet
CBS War Correspondent

More than three thousand airplanes and gliders Saturday morning dropped Allied paratroops east of the Rhine.

For more than two and a half hours the skyborne forces roared eastward to cross the Rhine just north of the Ruhr. Unit after unit came over the drop zone, spilled its troopers and supplies, out loose its gliders and turned away.

Finally 250 Liberators of the Eighth AF dropped tons of supplies to the troops already aground.

P-Hour for the paratroopers was 10 AM. Six hours earlier Canadian, British and American troops had started to pour across the river between Wesel and Rees.

By the time the airborne landings took place the ground forces had already established bridgeheads on the far bank, and it was expected they would contact the paratroopers before long.

Streams Become a River

I flew over the drop zone in a Fortress of the U.S. Carrier Forces.

We met the planes about 9:30, and flew alongside them into the drop area. As we approached the Rhine an ominous gray mist spread over everything—it was smoke that the Allied forces had spread to hide their movements.

We went into the drop run, and suddenly—these things are always sudden even when you know when and where to expect them—paratroopers cascaded out of the C47's—their camouflage 'chutes blending with the dull ground below.

Then the bright red and blue and yellow parachutes tumbled out. All fell together, and it wasn't hard to imagine the troopers hitting the ground with their equipment and weapons fight at their elbow. Col. Joel O'Neal, of San Antonio, said it was the most concentrated jump he had ever seen.

Burst of Flame on Wing

The drop ships turned away, and we turned around to catch the gliders coming in. We saw them ploughing in, the tail of their column disappearing in the distance. Then we heard the hammering of the 20mm again. There was a burst of flame from our left wing, and smoke began to pour out. The pilot gunned his motors and pulled the ship up a couple o hundred feet.

Our port inboard engine was burning fiercely. There was nothing to do but head back for our side of the river. In a moment the outboard engine had also begun to burn.

As we staggered across the Rhine we saw the double tow gliders come in. Two thousand yards west of the river we were told to bail out. We were at about six hundred feet.

Col. O'Neal jumped first. I had never jumped before, but I needed no urging. I just tumbled out, and the slipstream sweeping me back was like a feather bed. I pulled the cord immediately and was jerked to what seemed a standstill.

The Colonel and I landed well—I with a black eye when my chest pack was ripped up past my head.

As we stood in a field just north of Xanten, wiht a British artillery captain feeding me Scotch whiskey, we saw about six C 47's crash in flames.

Latest News
BULLETINS

The Allies today controlled the east bank of the Rhine for a distance of 12 miles as the crow flies, from a point just south of Wesel northward to Rees.

AP reported the Ninth U.S. Army had advanced three to four miles northeast of the river, capturing a dozen small towns, including Torda. The town of Dinslaken has been reached.

The airborne troops were dropped three to five miles east of the river just north of Wesel. They linked with ground forces at 1600 hours yesterday.

All reports indicated that the enemy's forward positions were held only in moderate strength, and it was stated at SHAEF that no reserve forces had been encountered through the afternoon.

Berlin broadcast a completely unconfirmed report that more paratroops were dropped last night.

House Cheer
Big Type Sp

Stars and Strip

WASHINGTON, Mar. 24—The Ho
J. May (D-Ky.), chairman of the M
news of the airborne landing east
crossing in boats.

"The American armies have cros
to Berlin," May shouted.

House members unanimously app
Rankin (D-Miss.) that the speaker
a congratulatory message on the "m
on the West Front."

The newspapers dug out some
day's sensational West Front develo
dents' accounts were descriptions
Correspondents also emphasized negl

The airborne landing and Field
drive stole the headlines from Pat
personally since the Third's Rhine

Headline writers invariably -ref
or sometimes just "Patton," when d
other U.S. Armies are merely calle

In New York, stocks slumped t
reaction to the war news, reflecting

U.S. Carrier Sunk by Japs

GUAM, Mar. [illegible] (ANS)—Adm.
Chester W. Nimitz reported today
the loss of the escort carrier Bismarck Sea, even as Tokyo radio
described a two-day American carrier-plane attack on the Japanese nava
and air base at Okinawa in the Ryuky
Islands, midway between Japan and Formosa.

There was no American confirmatio
of the Tokyo reports, which said th
on Friday 230 U.S. planes opened up
[illegible]
Ky[illegible] was a prime target of Ad
Marc A. Mit[illegible]her's Sunday and Mond
attacks in the Japanese inland sea.

The 10,200-ton Bismarck Sea, Nimi
said, was sunk by Japanese planes o
Iwo on Feb. 21, third day of the isla
invasion. She had a normal complemen
of 1,500 and most of them were rescue

Nimitz' reports also increased fro
575 to [illegible] the bag of enemy planes du
ing Mitscher's earlier attacks this we
on southern Japan.

33rd Div. Nears Baguio, Luzon Summer Capital

MANILA, Mar. 24 (ANS)—Thirty-Th
Div. Infantry has moved to within
miles of Baguio, former Philippine su
mer capital, now reported to be the hea
quarters of Japanese troops on Luzon.

On Victory Way

Winston Churchill was at Field M
shal Sir Bernard L. Montgome
headquarters as the Allies op
their trans-Rhine offensive. "O
the Rhine line is pierced and
crust of German resistance broken
decisive victory in Europe will
near," he said.

uite how, we all of a sudden had a wall. Infantry and armored divisions, coming out f nowhere, managed to get to key places, Malmedy, Stavelot, Stoumont - spilling arther and farther to the west - just six or twelve or twentyfour hours before the ermans decided to try their luck there.

Day and night, in bitter cold, in pitch blackness under thick loud or in brilliant moonlight - usually, during the first few days, through thick linging fog-our columns converged on the threatened area. Coming back from the ront - an empty part of the front - many a morning to do a broadcast I ondered what we could possibly hold there with if the Germans decided to attack. And hen, up the road would come the endless column of tanks and tank destroyers and alftracks and trucks and jeeps and prime movers and all the iron paraphernalia of n army's strength. You knew we were strong, but your heart cried out for some ight of power, some palpable evidence that we could block those empty roads, plug up he sprawling forests, hold towns and rivers that the enemy was approaching.

You leaned out of your jeep and squinted at the unit markings on he bumpers and you saw divisions, regiments, battalions that you had last eard of a hundred miles away, you saw some you had never seen before. Roaring down, heir sides bulging with gasoline and ammunition and replacements came trucks from the eep peace of the communications zone, all spick and span with their white bumpers. An ou shook your head in wonderment and you were proud. Montgomery, British Divisions

And, in the same way the northern shoulder was built up and then xtended to the west, the divisions flowing up from the south built up a southern wall, ~~the movement was not only to build a wall~~ and formed a corridor, thirty miles wide ut of which the Germans, despite repeated tries, were never able to break. But buildin up a corridor was not the only high priority purpose for the vast migration General Bradley set afoot. In the first 36 hours, while divisions were racing for the shoulders other divisions - mainly armored divisions, were racing to put themselves in the ay of the German advance. The hilly, woody, soggy country made it a battle for roads, and parts of these divisions tried to hol ey road centers, mainly St. Vith and Bastogne. Parts of one armored division fought uriously, together with remnants of the 106th Division that retreated before the German tide, to hold St. Vith. They did succeed in holding out for a couple of days, ut were then driven back by superior strength. The armor at the vital road junction of astogne was joined by the 101st airborne division and never lost the town.

These divisions that raced to place themselves in the path of the

Panzer Armies often travelled over roads that twelve hours later were in the hands of the Germans. The 101st started to fight on the outskirts of Bastogne practically as it piled off its trucks.

The superb organization of movement - the guiding brains that wheeled entire army corps around to right angles of their previous front - the skill and calm with which divisions were funnelled down roads like gasoline into a tank -- these are more remarkable when you consider that so many times no one knew where the Germans were. Because after five days German reconnaissance spearheads, radioing back their messages arrogantly in plain language, were reported on the banks of the Meuse River. It was the problem of our command on the one hand not to throw our troops IN so far forward that our trucks and tanks on the move should run into a Tiger spearhead; and on the other not to be too cautious and order them to assemble so far back that they gave the Germans ground unnecessarily. To my knowledge neither ever happened.

But the smoothness of our movement and organization was the mechanical part of our success. The German winter offensive was not maneuvered to a standstill alone, it did not peter out for lack of gasoline or ammunition, it was not ordered to halt. It was fought to a stop by the American G I.

Infantry divisions, antiaircraft units, tank destroyer battalions, individual men in tanks and in foxholes stood up to the best the Germans had to throw against them. And, except for the tidal wave of the first 36 hours, they defended their ground stubbornly and skilfully. The stories of individual heroism are legion - of the defense of a crossroad, of a house, of a bridge; of infantry and tank units surrounded and fighting their way back, of armored task forces surrounded and out of gas destroying their vehiclesbefore filtering back through the woods knifing German sentries as they went. There is the classic story of the military police and ~~bakers~~ COOKS and clerks of an armored division's rear command post, who were suddenly attacked in the town of Hotton when they thought the nearest German was fifty miles away. They

were attacked by ten heavy tanks and a battalion of infantry. These ninety men, rear echelon soldiers, grabbed bazookas and leaned out of windows to fire at the tanks. They beat off the attack and held the town with its important bridge and road leading north. --There is the courage that laughed at a powerful German armored column in the Stoumont-LaGleize area and went in with infantry weapons on one side and a combat command of medium tanks on the other to cut it off and after five days fighting destroy it.

In the first ten days of the offensive more than one unit followed the gallant example of the 101st Airborne Division which told the Germans "Nuts" when asked to surrender, and held out. But gallantry and stubbornness and skill were not the monopoly of our crack divisions. When the emergency came everything we had within reach was thrown in to meet it. There were absolutely green divisions ~~who were~~ seeing their first combat, there were tank destroyer units and, throughout all the divisions, large numbers of infantry replacements who had never been in action before. They fought shoulder to shoulder with the veterans and there was nothing lacking. Time after time I spoke to German prisoners of war even during the first week. who admitted that they had not expected the resistance they met, and that von Rundstedts time table was out of kilter. And the very German desperation & brutality that was supposed to lend speed to attack built up a wall before them. ~~Our men fought with fury -- because~~ The word spread over the front like wildfire that the commander of the SS Panzer Division Hitlerjugend had issued the order not to take any prisoners, and then, early in the first week of the attack came news of the murder in cold blood of almost 150 American prisoners of war south of the town of Malmedy. Stark, burning fury filled our men.

The magnificent fight ~~our men~~ they put up and the fluid movement of our divisions into the battle area that forced the German Panzer Armies into a thirty mile straitjacket; and then, unexpectedly, the chance our air forces got to hammer von Rundstedt's columns and dumps and lines of supply -- these three were the decisive elements in defeating the winter offensive. -- The second German wave went in & piled up on the wreckage of the first. By the time the ies to go ~~south~~ moved up toward Liege Rundstedt had to change his whole plan -- and became clear that he had to keep his lines clear with a view to pulling out. On December 27th, after eleven short days of what was intended to be another 1940 Blitzkrieg) I was able to broadcast that we were turning the German corridor into a blind alley; and on December 29th, with voice transmission impossible, I sent the Columbia Broadcasting System a cable that the German offensive had failed in its primary aim to break through and destroy the entire nrothern portion of the Allied front in Europe.

CBS Hottelet 2345 6 January ~~1944~~ 1945

President Roosevelt's message to congress was released here only a few hours ago, but everyone heard a full report of it on the BB6 -- and the people I've ~~spoken to~~ SEEN have been outspoken in their approval of its realistic tone. And more than one has warmly praised the sincerity of the presidents words ~~in speaking~~ ~~of~~ ON the Greek and Polish problems. --- But one part of the message that ~~is~~ arous~~ing~~ED particular attention ~~is~~ WAS the presidents reference to the mobilization of manpwer. To many people here, who have looked on production figures as almost normal american miracles, the TRUE measure of ~~the~~ our war effort has been the extent to which our man and woman power was directly in the national service. This island, which has ~~had~~ for years had every single man and woman mobilized in the strictest sense, tends to feel itself more strongly ~~bound~~ and dlosely bound to an America that's accepting greater sacrifice.

But one place where I know the President's message is going to get a warm and understanding reception - is among the men of the American armies in France and Belgium and Germany. It's been out at the front that production statistics, and the mechanics of labor and re-

[illegible]

[illegible]

released here only a few hours ago, but everyone heard a full report of it [illegible] in the 356 -- and the people I've ~~[illegible]~~ MBEC have been out-[illegible] in their approval of its realistic tone. And more than one [illegible] on the Greek and Polish problems. --- But one part of the message that [illegible] ED [illegible] reference to the [illegible]zation of manpower. To many people here, who have looked on [illegible] as almost normal American miracles, the TRUE measure of ~~the~~ our war effort has been the extent to which our man and woman [illegible] directly in the national service. This island, [illegible] years had every single men and women mobilised in the [illegible] sense, tends to feel itself more strongly ~~bound~~ and closely bound to an America that's accepting greater sacrifice.

But one place where I know the President's [illegible] going to get a warm and understanding reception - is [illegible] the American armies in France and Belgium and Germany. It's been [illegible] labor and [illegible], and the mechanics of/re-[illegible] terms of death and casualties. And, though there probably haven't been ~~times~~ many times when we haven't had/the proper weapons out there enough of -- there have been more and more occasions when there has been a definite ~~manpower~~ shortage of actual fighting troops. There have been times in these last months - when the war has developed more and more into an infantry [illegible]

CBS Hottelet Report from Overseas 2115:15 6 January

Take a normal American boy, from a normal decent American home - move him thousands of miles away and put him into a hole in the ground and tell him he's going to live there indefinitely. Put him behind a tree, or into a cellar and tell him he can stay alive only as long~~xx~~ as he is quicker about killing ~~can kill those~~ people ~~quicker~~ who're out to kill him. --- Keep him away so long that he ~~forgets~~ almost forgets what popular songs he sang when he was home, forgets how sweet a clarinet or a trombone can sound when the lights are down and the music soft --- so long that he knows ~~exactly~~ much better how to judge to the yard the whistle and crack ~~approach~~ of incoming artillery. Do that and see what happens to him. ~~and can tell you what kind of machine gun is chattering over the next hill and whether its mounted in a tank or a house or in the open.~~

~~Put him into uniform, teach him to the tools of his trade as a soldier, teach him to take pride in doing his work well. And then send him out to where soldiering fighting, living, thinking as a soldier are the basic necessity of life -- where he has no time to think about school or basketball, a dance or a date, where you'd think he didn't he doesn't some times even have time to take his mind off battle and the enemy and death violent death long enough even to think about his family.~~

You'd suppose that a violent change kept up for so long a time under the heat of such strain would make a profound change in anyone. In the ~~xx~~ last four months I've spent at the front in Belgium and Germany I thought so too, and went around looking to see whether and how the ~~young~~ average American soldier has changed from the average American civilian he was a year or more ago.

Especially now, after seven weeks of heavy fighting -- the weeks of our own bloody, inching battle toward the Roer River and then the chaos and surprise and dramatic recovery from the shock of the German winter offensive -- I wouldn't have been surprised to see men turning ~~grim~~ gradually into grim and

sour killers. Or, just as bad, begin to turn gradually into the fatalistic clods that the last years have made of the German soldier -- into men to whom life and death, being wounded or healthy, made no particular difference. But it seemed to me that there has been no basic change in the men I saw.

That doesn't mean that you wives and sweethearts and mothers won't find your soldier something to get used to when he comes back. You'll probably be a bit shocked by his conversation for a few days. The front is not your porch or parlor and the language tends to be sprinkled with various phrases and expressions that usually appear in print as asterisks. And the standard of values of a bath, of clean clothes - a cigarette, a pair of sheets, a bed -- has changed. Anyone who comes back after a long stretch up at the front appreciates things like just dryness and warmth, because up forward the main value of a place - wther it's to eat or sleep or work - depends on how safe it is.

The men themselves haven't lost sight of this change -- and a couple of weeks ago one enterprising company clerk typed out an imaginary order for imaginary soldiers being transferred home. "Take great care," it read, "to respect the peculiar institutions that prevail in the United States. --- When you want to visit a friend you knock or ring the bell. You dont kick in the door or window and shout "Come out with your hands up'." And this comic order warned soldiers that they would be expected not to sleep in their clothes -- that there were such things as pajamas still in the world; and that there was a room in most American houses where they could fill a tub with hot water and take a bath instead of taking a helmetful of water out into the back yard.

But, of course, these things are superficial when you

compare them with men's moral and intellectual values. For me the most important thing is their attitude toward war. It hasn't changed. Men get used to its sounds and its stench, its filth and its misery. But our soldiers haven't ever gotten used to it ~~as accepting~~ to the point of accepting ~~it~~ war as part of civilized life. They hate it -- and one way you can really make men angry up forward is to ~~start~~ talk of a next war as if it were a logical and inevitable consequence of this one. --- I've heard civilians worry about our men coming back as ruffians, men of violence. I don't think so. --- Because, no matter how far removed they are from them, ~~and how vague the~~ the men remember their homes and their families and their church. --- ~~A few weeks ago~~ Not long ago I went up to the front in a ~~p~~ sector where we were defending flat ground under constant enemy observation; where men live in their foxholes for days until they are relieved. The company first sergeant goes around checking the positions every day. He checks the men's health, their fopd, their weapons, and then -- in every foxhole,he is shown the latest snapshot from home of the baby, the ~~wid~~ wife or the girlfriend. When he brings up letters from home the men practically fall around his neck. -- It's almost amusing, when you see these muddy, bearded men to think that some of you at home are worried about competition from French or Belgian girls. --- No, I think it's safe to say that the hearts of your men here -- whether they're in a quiet part of the line, or behind the line or in battle -- go out to you at home as often as you think of them. It's no part of a reporter's job to lecture - but I will say this, if the men don't write it's because they're often so tired, and their minds so busy with staying alive, their stomachs so empty and their fingers so cold that they can't. And not writing to a soldier because you haven't heard from him is no excuse.

It's good to see, too that the basic gentleness of the av-

erage soldier has not changed. He's always ready to help - whether it's an old lady in a partly wrecked house, or a hungry child asking for chocolate, or another soldier who wants a meal or a hand at fixing a flat or a healing a sick jeep. He is grieved by trouble and destruction, even though he's becoming very expert indeed in causing it. --- It seems to me that the ordinary American doesn't have the killer instinct, and the only time I've ever seen our soldiers in hot fury was when news came on the second day of the German winter offensive that some SS troops had murdered almost a hundred and fifty American prisoners of war in cold blood. But even such rightful anger doesn't last too long.

~~One thing their life has been teaching them is pride in their unit, and the satisfaction of~~

But if the average American soldier hasn't changed - in that he hasn't let war make an animal of him; it hasn't done much to help him either. You'd think ~~that~~ with all the misery these hundreds of thousands of men go through every day, that there would be an awful lot of questions asked about the deeper background of the war -- that they would have a pretty clear idea about why they were fighting and what for -- and, most important, you'd think ~~that~~ they'd have some concrete interest and determination about what they were going to do after the war to make sure there will never be another. You'd think so, but it's not the case. Politically the average American soldier is as ignorant and apathetic as he ever was -- perhaps more so, because now he's far away from the news and discussion that you see in the papers and hear on the air every day.

Still and all, even if it is silly, one memory appeals to me. It was in the first days of the German breakthrough. I was inching my way past a convoy in the cold early morning fog. I was watching the convoy sharply to

see what was moving up. My eye was caught by a dim figure leaning out x of a halftrack. There was something strange about the way it moved its hand up and down. We moved up closer -- and there, standing in the halftrack -- on his way up to meet and stop the deadly flower of the German army, an american G I was playing with a yo yo.

This is Richard C. Hottelet reporting from London, returning you now to CBS in New York.

CBS   Hottelet   1300   military   5 January ~~1944~~ 1945

Word from the battlefront in Belgium this morning is still of bitter fighting. The American First Army has been pushing down from the north and its thrust has become wider and deeper. But down on the souther flank of von Rundstedt's salient repeated German counterattacks have put our Third Army forces temporarily on the defensive. -- There's no clear picture available of the progress of the battle.

Among the steep wooded hills of the western Ardennes, curving around through its narrow, winding valleys our tanks and our infantry are through snow banks and over icy roads trying to compress the German salient. The Germans are fighting hard to hold the key road junctions, and are concentrating their main effotts on keeping us from cutting them off north of Bastogne. This battle now is essentially one for roads especially for the key junction of Houffalize -- and it may be that Rundstedt is fighting to hold open what roads he can so that he can withdraw the bulk of his forces.

On the western sector of the salient First Army forces have pushed several thousand yards forward without meeting much more than road blocks and minefields. But it's too soon to say whether the basic German intention is to retreat, or whether Hitler is willing to sacrifice more divisions to bolster the fiction that his winter offensive was a full success.

ok

BBC
DATE 5/1/45

CBS Hottelet 1300 5 January ~~1944~~ 1945

Here in London people are turning with relief to news from the front in Belgium -- and not only because it's moderately good news. It's cheering to hear of blows being struck against von Rundstedt's salient, and to see clearly ~~something that's been increasingly true for [illegible]~~ - that the German winter offensive is turning more ~~x~~ and more into a defensive battle for them. But this good word is ~~a~~ very welcome ~~change~~ too because it diverts some ~~x~~ attention from the unpleasant political complications that have been monopolizing public attention.

When I got back ~~x~~ from Belgium a couple of days ago I found that every time I asked anyone ~~something~~ a question about one or the other of the perennial crises - the Polish, the Greek, ~~the Itali~~ Italian - or asked what was behind this apparent new Anglo-American bickering - whenever I got on a subject like that people quickly changed it. ~~And one of my friends wearily shook his head and said, [illegible] "Let's tak talk about something straightforward and honest lk like the war, where at least everybody seems agreed, for the time being at least, to defeat the same enemy."~~

~~This is a pretty cynical statement - but unfortunately it's certainly understandable, -- and the only good thing about it is that~~ more and more people are getting sick of just riding along with the various crises as if they were inevitable, and are demanding that something be done about them. One interesting straw in the wind on the Greek business is the leading editorial in this morning's [illegible] Times - which comes out ~~xx~~ with the flat demand that Greece - and, by implication, Britain - stop trying out partial solutions and recognize the

existing situation. ~~that the ELAS people~~ It says there can be no stable Greek government ~~as~~ of mutual confidence ~~that~~ without the parrticipation of the ELAS forces. ~~that~~ The Times goes on to say, ~~says~~, A British victory, which can no doubt be ultimately assured, will offer no sort of solution.

One bit of good news comes from France this morning, - a welcome balance to the waste of strength ~~a~~ and the damage ~~of~~ to our good names in Greece. In Paris the French minister of War has given an interview ~~in~~ and said that France, by the end of this spring will have a powerful, well-equipped army well over a million strong --- and that this army would be proud to increase France's contribution to the Allied war effort. Uniforms and clothing will be provided by Britain, heavy weapons by the United States, while France is already producing rifles at the rate of more than 20,000 a month, and also light machine guns and mortars.

Date 5/1/45

fulness and zest.

By day when the weather is

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MONTGOMERY F

His Troops Were All Ready to March

ACTED 'ON OWN' TO SAVE DAY

By **WILSON BROADBENT,** Political Correspondent

FIELD-MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S part in stopping von Rundstedt from successfully developing his offensive in its early stages will be described by the Prime Minister, other conditions permitting, in the war review he has

Rundsted is Eight Miles Fro Strasbour

'Civilians leavi

THEATRES

ADELPHI. Tem. 7611. ARTHUR ASKEY in THE LOVE RACKET [illegible]
ALDWYCH. [illegible] Sat. 2.30. Firth Shephard's TO-MORROW THE WORLD. "A hit."—*Stan*
AMBASSADORS. Tem. 1171. Evgs. 6.15 Wed., Sat. 2.30 SWEETER & LOWER.
APOLLO. [illegible] 6.30. Weds. and Sats. [illegible] Noel Coward's PRIVATE LIVES.
CAMBRIDGE [illegible] Musical Play, A NIGHT IN VENICE. Evgs. (ex. Mon.) 6 [illegible] Wed. [illegible] Sat. 2.30
COLISEUM [illegible] Twice dly. 2 and 6. Emney, Kirkwood, Hearne, Naughton & Gold. GOODY TWO SHOES.
COMEDY. Whi. 2578. 6.45 Tu., Th., S. 2.45 George Gee in SEE HOW THEY RUN ... ecstatically funny.—*Ev. News.*
[illegible]CHESS. Tem. 8243. 6.15. W., S., 2.30 [illegible] Coward's Blithe Spirit. (4th Yr.)
[illegible]F YORK'S. Tem. [illegible] Honeymoon Really Necessary? [illegible] Stamp Taylor. W., S. 2[illegible]
[illegible] UNCLE HARRY [illegible] and Sats. 2.30 [illegible] SUN SHINES. [illegible] 2 & 6.30 [illegible]

Daily Mail
NORTHCLIFFE HOUSE,
London, E.C.4. Tel.: CENtral 6000

Plain Speaking

EVEN these outspoken days have offered no franker words to the American people than those addressed to them by PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

His Message to Congress is a courageous example of plain [illegible]king. It shows its author to [illegible] real[illegible]st, and one, moreover, [illegible]sesses the ability to stand [illegible] the stream of national [illegible] and take a world view [illegible] blems.

[illegible]ism," he says, [illegible] isolationism or [illegible] power politics, [illegible] aths to inter- [illegible] that he [illegible] to which [illegible] contri- [illegible] war just [illegible] it of [illegible]

Britain must double trade or decline

In this special cable our New York correspondent gives the comments of U.S. Ex-Secretary of State SUMNER WELLES on Britain's post-war outlook which are arousing great interest in America.

"BRITAIN'S position at the end of the war will bear little resemblance to that in 1939. To-day her foreign debt greatly exceeds the remnants of her foreign investments—it seems doubtful whether at the end of the war she can resume her former proportion of world trade, yet she must."

In the past, Sumner Welles goes on to say, Britain imported £475,000,000 worth of goods in excess of what she exported per year. This adverse balance of trade was offset formerly by "invisible receipts" from investments and other sources.

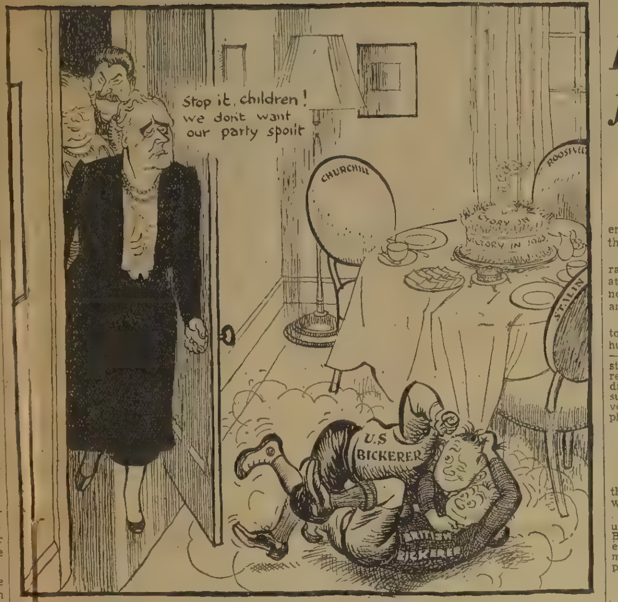
The greater bulk of these investments has now vanished. But Britain must still import raw materials in quantity for manufacture into exports.

Moreover, the nation must double her pre-war exports, otherwise the national standard of living is bound to decline.

And "since no people will consent to decreased standards after years of privation in food, clothing, housing, and the like, the problem of Great Britain is enormous."

"Blocked credits" have complicated Britain's post-war trade [illegible]blem, since she could not usefully export to countries which [illegible] hold claims on Britain's "blocked sterling" balance. Such [illegible] would merely cancel some of those credits and would provide no fresh pur[illegible]wer with which to ac[illegible]eeded raw materials.

[illegible] two possible solutions [illegible] trade problem sug[illegible]s. The first is the [illegible] of the backward [illegible] world by the joint [illegible] more industrially [illegible] intended to [illegible] industrialisa- [illegible] new sources [illegible] adverse [illegible] be a [illegible] of [illegible] d in



Now is the time for all good boys . . . —*by Illingworth.*

The girls they've left behind them

ANN TEMPLE *reveals the real story of broken engagements*

OUR attention is being called again, and called stridently, to the scandal of "faithless" wives and sweethearts.

The last thing I want to do is to minimise the seriousness of disloyalty; but there is another story that must be told.

It is a tragic story of broken engagements, and I am recording [illegible] because I think that an under[illegible]ing of the causes will ease [illegible] prevent bitterness, and, in [illegible] cases, give a justifiable [illegible] of hope.

[illegible] he men who have gone [illegible] who are breaking off the [illegible]ts. Men who, two, [illegible] four years ago, went [illegible] of their love for [illegible] whom they had [illegible]elves, grateful to [illegible] f their very own, [illegible]g memories and [illegible] to in a life [illegible] the surrender [illegible] their personal [illegible] es, their very [illegible]

[illegible] supposed that [illegible] the orbit [illegible] years of [illegible] prisoner of [illegible] have clung [illegible] t of their [illegible] the r own [illegible] normal [illegible] but that [illegible] letters [illegible] e that [illegible] them [illegible] " to

[con]sider themselves free to marry some other fellow."

Here are examples of what is happening.

Jean has been engaged to Peter for four years—one year before he went out to Burma.

They were sweethearts as children, and remained so through their school days. Then, going their separate ways, both were often lightly in and out of love with others, but they always came back to each other.

[Th]ey had no money, no prospect of being able to marry for years but they could wait.

For nearly three years Peter's [illegible] were those of the boy she [illegible] and loved. Then she de[illegible]d a change.

The final blow

HE seemed to have lost interest in the things of which she wrote in letters.

[Fi]nally, came that stunning [illegible]. He wrote starkly, without [illegible]ness even:

"I can't go on with it. It is all [illegible] and all so far away. You [have] become unreal to me."

[M]argaret's fiancé has been a [pris]oner of war in Germany for [illegible] years.

"I have looked forward with all [my] heart to his return," she [say]s. "In fact, he is the light of [my] life. His letters have been [illegible]r and full of hope.

"[I] love him. Whatever hap[pens] I can never love anyone else. [A]nd now this letter from him. [I rea]d it over and over in my [illegible] until I am all of a heap."

[This] is the letter which has [shatter]ed her dreams:

"[I a]m breaking off our engage[ment.] I am wasting your youth [kee]ping you from happiness. [Bes]ides, I have changed, and [I am tr]ying to save you from un[happine]ss in the future.

"[You] are as free as if you had [never m]et me; but, believe me, I [lov]ed no one but you, and all [I] ever said in my letters [was si]ncerely from my heart."

[And] so it goes on. I could give [story] after story.

[Wha]t are the girls to do? [In] cases where they have argued or pleaded they have only increased the estrangement.

They can but accept. If they can do so with insight and understanding they may be able, after the war, to win back for themselves and for their men the happiness which now seems lost.

I know of several cases where the girls have effaced their own feelings and have offered their friendship, writing bright, friendly letters in return.

What they have to try to realise is the strangeness of the lives into which their men are locked by the war. To these boys who have been campaigning for years in Burma, for example, the only reality is the comradeship of their pals.

They have endured unimaginable hardships together, faced mortal danger side by side, risen to supreme heights of sacrifice and heroism together.

There is a strength, a tenderness, a duty in their comradeship which transcends anything they have learned before.

Everything outside that life tends to seem trivial, far away, and unreal.

His dark days

NOR is the plight of the prisoner of war any less understandable. To him come days of black depression.

He goes off by himself and sits on his bed alone, for a whole day.

Bitterness and despair take hold on him.

Next day, perhaps, he is his normal self again, but in time these recurring moods lap over into his normal day. He loses perspective and becomes distrustful of himself.

These are the strangenesses that divide him from the everyday world and put a deep chasm between his life and ours.

It is of supreme importance that women should understand it for it is by their patience and understanding that the chasm can be bridged when the men return.

None knows better than I that these engaged girls have their tragic difficulties too. And I know it is asking a terrible lot of them to expect neither consolation nor relief in their own pain, to stifle their own need for a strengthening love, and to give, and go on giving, of the very best of their minds to the needs of their men.

But I do ask this of them because their own happiness depends on it.

Nor is that the only reason. And here I speak to wives, mothers, sisters, all women, in fact, who have their men overseas.

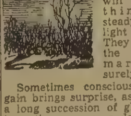
It is of vital importance to the whole fabric of civilian life after the war that the men, returning to it after enduring unimaginable horrors should have first thoughts and first consideration, that their return should be eased for them by love, tenderness, patience, and —most important of all—understanding.

Nor can I leave this subject without a reminder. As I say, we have been told of the "faithless" women; but do we not need voices raised now and again in gratitude and appreciation for the magnificent loyalty of the majority of the wives and sweethearts of this country?

A Countryman's Diary

January 7 *Song and the Sun*

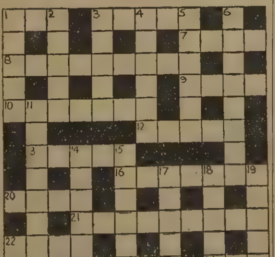
The starlings on the housetop were telling their gladness of the sunshine while the red disc flamed into golden as it mounted above the mists.



With the increase of light will come increase of song, and ere many days a morning that is bright from its dawn will show something of the steady gain of light on darkness. They who rise by the clock will mark it most surely.

Sometimes consciousness of the gain brings surprise, as when, after a long succession of gloomy mornings, there comes a day when you can see the red disc of the sun through the hedge, and above you a sky of pale winter blue.

PERCY IZZARD



[C]LUES ACROSS

[1,] Obstruction of ball [by pl]ayer in rackets or [fives] requiring round [to be] played again (3). [illegible] 13 Across. 7, In [the] Eastern Church, a [illegible], painting, or [illegib]lic of sacred per[sona]ge, itself regarded [illegible] 4). 8, Mar[quise] de —— ; mistress of Louis XV. of France [illegible] 9, Things known [or] granted from which [infe]rences may be drawn [illegible]. 10, British portrait [and] landscape painter [bor]n in Florence of [Am]erican parentage (7). [illegible] Former division of [Asi]atic Turkey man[dat]ed to France after [the] last war (5). 13 and [illegible] Across, Jugglery (5, [illegible]). 16, Quantity of [ele]ctricity conveyed in [one] second by current [of] one ampere (7). 20, [Of]ficiating priest of [a m]osque (4). 21, —— [gl]and: small gland at the base of the [br]ain believed to have an important [in]fluence over the growth of the body [illegible]). 22, Hindustani (4). 23, A small [s]par crossing a sail diagonally (5). [2]4, County town of Ayrshire (3).

CLUES DOWN

1, Long, bounding strides, especially of animals (5). 2, Largest of the Lesser Sunda Islands, the western portion belonging to Holland and the eastern portion to Portugal [illegible]. 3, The beach of a French or Belgian resort (5). 4, Smallholdings in Scotland (6). 5, Title of the Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army (6). 6, Defender of Quebec against Wolfe; defeated and killed in battle (8). 11, Famous Moorish palace near Granada in Spain (8). 14, Grounds of school or college in the U.S.A. (6). 15, Type of large black sea-duck found in cold regions of N. Europe (6). 17, Member of any community of Oriental Christians acknowledging the Pope's supremacy but retaining their own liturgy (5). 18, Largest city of Nebraska, U.S.A., with some of the world's largest silver smelting works (5). 19, One of the old nobility of Russia (5).

SATURDAY'S SOLUTION

Across.—7, Beaconsfield. 8, Carthage. 9, Tin. 10, Nun. 11, Greats. 15, Nimrod. 16, Psm. 17, Dah. 18, Manitoba. 21, Annunciation. **Down.**—1, Lena. 2, Scot. 3, Ann Is. 4, Effendi. 5, Centner. 6, Odin. 8, Cage. 12, Euphony. 13, Tammany. 14, Edda. 15, Nuncio. 17, Dram. 19, Tate. 20, Boom.

RADIOPINIONS

I yearn for new voices

FAMILIARITY does not breed content among radio listeners, who are tired of hearing the same voices week after week.

If we cannot have new names in radio, if they cannot create stars at Broadcasting House, for goodness' sake let us have fresh names and new voices from outside.

While it is perhaps not exact to say the Corporation has always hundreds of artists to choose from —for many are employed on the stage at the time the B.B.C. might require them—yet out of the hundreds of artists in the country surely there are scores of fresh voices to be brought to the microphone.

★

WE laud and magnify the Corporation's strict objectivity in the presentation of news, and we would not have it otherwise.

Therefore, let me not be misunderstood when I suggest that the B.B.C., on great issues such as the events in Belgium and Greece, might make some attempt to explain them.

★

HOWEVER, I now applaud the decision to run a series of talks, beginning next week, on "Europe and Ourselves."

Typical questions to be discussed are: "Why is it that wars which seem to start in Sarajevo or Danzig can involve miners from Durham and farmers from Dorset?" "How is it the standard of life in the peasant countries of Eastern Europe can affect employment in Sheffield and Manchester?" "What part will Britain have to play in post-war Europe?"

★

NOT a great favourite of mine, but certainly a radio personality of high calibre, Syd Walker returns to the air on Wednesday in a new series, "Junk Junction," which will not, I think, disappoint Mr. Walker's many admirers.

For those who did not hear it before, I recommend to-night's starred programme "Music for Miss Rogers."

★

THIS week's diary: To-day, "Music for Miss Rogers," 9.30 p.m. To-morrow, "If Only I were You," 7 p.m. Wednesday, Arnold Bax, 7.15 p.m. Thursday, "The Temptation of Mr. Podbury," 9.30 p.m. Friday, The Arts, 10.30 p.m. Saturday Westminster, 7.45 p.m.

Emrys Jones

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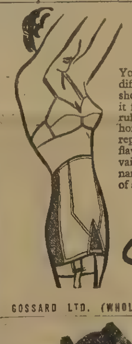

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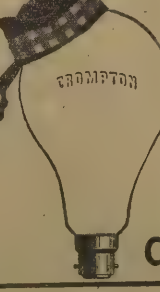


It's a braw bricht light
—be bright say
CROMPTON

W[illegible] H[illegible]

MORE BO[illegible]

By Daily [illegible]

WAR YEAR No. 5, with [illegible] incredible weather m[illegible] holidays, and general war-t[illegible] healthiest of the war, and one [illegible] history.

That is the heartening story revealed to-day by the Registrar-General's returns for London and the great towns of England and Wales for 1944. The previous year's good record was far eclipsed.

Two remarkable facts emerge from the table of statistics contrasting totals of births and deaths.

They are that there were more than 5,000 fewer deaths last year than in 1943, and that 29,123 more babies were born.

Figures for London show that 2,546 fewer babies were born in the capital than in the previous year— but this is accounted for by the fact that so many mothers were evacuated to country districts.

By the last day of the Old Year, the country had won a decisive victory over the forces of disease.

Although the figures quoted refer only to London and the great towns, they reflect accurately the conditions prevailing among the whole population.

Most significant aspect of the report is that while 1943 was one of the healthiest years Britain had known since the war began, yet in 1944 there were far fewer cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fever; there was less whooping cough, less scarlet fever, diphtheria, influenza, and measles.

One of the greatest successes was on the Diphtheria Front.

Here the "casualties" for 1944 were 4,500 fewer than in the previous year.

Influenza figures showed a similar decisive drop—1,744 cases in 1944, compared with 6,281 in 1943—a decrease of 4,537.

£584 for French War Victims

Daily Mail Special Correspondent

PARIS, Sunday.—French war sufferers will benefit by 116,930frs. (over £584) as a result of the "Britain at War" exhibition of photographs organised by *The Daily Mail* in the Champs Elysées.

A cheque for that amount was handed yesterday by the Editor of the *Continental Daily Mail* to a delegation of "L'entr' Aide Française," the central organisation which will distribute the money to dependants of men who died fighting in the Resistance Movement and to families who have lost their homes in Paris.

'£4[illegible] TR[illegible] STRIPP[illegible]

Hospital Inqu[illegible]

By Daily Mail Reporter

THE assistant matron, sister nurses, patients, and other hospital staff were called into a room of the Queen Mary's Hospital at Roehampton, London, yesterday.

Then an inquiry was begun into allegations that a Christmas tree, loaded with presents for wounded soldiers, was virtually stripped before it arrived in the ward for which it was intended.

Out of 100 presents intended for the patients, it is alleged that only 13 were given out. The tree and the presents cost about £40.

Officials at the hospital told me last night that a special inquiry had been going on all day and would continue until the matter was sifted.

Given by Girls

The Christmas tree was a present from 100 girl workers at C[illegible] Company, Fulham Palace-road, W.

Mr. F. C. Mott, an official of the company, told me last night:

"The girls and myself are disgusted. Unless we get a satisfactory explanation as to what happened to the gifts by midday on Monday we shall take other action."

Mr. Ernest Zola, secretary of the hospital, who is away at Pontefract, told me yesterday: "My inquiries have been held up because one person I must question will not be back at the hospital until Tuesday. The explanation will be given, and I think it will be satisfactory."

The deputy-secretary, Mr. A. J. Dunkley, has taken long statements from the staff.

"All I have spoken to deny these allegations," he told me.

DeadMP:RadioAppeal

A police broadcast yesterday asked for information about the driver of a covered Army truck involved in the accident on the Brighton-Newhaven coast road on Friday in which Mr. James Walker, M.P. for Motherwell, was killed.

PONTINGS *Last Week of Clearance*

PLAIN WHITE COTTON CANVAS
30 M30C. For Linings, Stiffening, or would wash soft for Curtains. 40in. wide.
Per yard 3/6½
42/- Doz. *Post Free.*

PLAIN BROWN RUBBER SHEETING
30/M31C. For Sheets, Aprons, etc. 36in. wide
Per yard 8/11
Post extra.

Irish Linen TEA, GLASS or KITCHEN CLOTHS
30/M60C. Plain cream, bordered top and bottom, hemmed. Largest size for One Coupon. About 24x36in.
Post 3½d. Each 3/4½
6 for 20/- *Post 7d.*
1 Doz. 40/- *Post Free.*

PLAIN COTTON PILLOW CASES
30/M100. Pure bleach—hemmed. Heavy reliable quality. Owing to prevailing conditions no buttons or button holes. Size about 20 x 30in.
Post 3½d. Each 5/-
8 for 40/-, *Post Free*

Soft FLEECY DUSTERS or POLISHERS
30 M54C. [illegible] Cotton, Whipping all round. Very strong and serviceable. Various sizes 16in. to 20in. square
6 for 7/-
1 Doz. 13/9 *Post 7d.*
3 Doz. 40/- *Post Free.*
No Coupons.

MATTRESS COVERS
30 M96C. Made from raised cotton fabric in plain colours of Green, Blue or Grey. Reliable quality.
Size about 3ft. 2in. x 6ft. 6in. 26/8
4ft. 6in. x 6ft. 6in. 38/3.
5in. box sides, tapes to fasten.
Post 7d.

MATTRESS SHIELDS
30 M26C. Made from Black and White Check Woollen material. Useful and worth securing. Reliable quality. Size about 56 x 90in.
Reduced to each 30/-
Post Free.

BAG SHAPE MATTRESS COVERS
30/M32C. Made from plain Black Italian Cloth. Soft, pure quality. Size about 4ft. 6in. x 6ft. 6in.
Reduced to, each 25/-
Also with 4½in. box sides. Reduced to 31/6 each *Post 7d.*

STOCKINETTE ROLLS
30 M53C. [illegible] for swabs, dish cloths and all cleaning purposes. Length according to width. 15 to 30 yards. Weight about 2lb.
Clearance Price per roll 2lb. 10/-. *Post 7d.* 5/-
No coupons.

SPECIAL OFFER!
27/28in. WINCEYETTE
60 M48. Suitable for underwear or making into Sheets. In Cream only.
Post extra. Per yard 1/1½
3 yards for 5 Coupons.
Also a better quality in shades of Pink, Sky, Green and White. Per yard 1/5½
2 Coupons per yard.

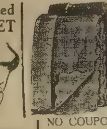
Box Shaped BED TICKS
60 M295. Made from heavy [illegible] Size 3ft. 2in. x 6ft. 2in. x 4in. [illegible] Price 35/9
4ft. 6in. x 6ft. 2in. x 4in. [illegible]
Post Free.

HEAVY TWILL INDUSTRIAL CLOTH
60 M17. In Green, Navy and [illegible] 28in. wide. Per yard 1/11½
Post extra.
3 yards for 5 Coupons.

DYED HESSIAN SQUARES
60 M9. Shades of Rose, Navy. Suitable for Chair and Settee Covers, Curtains, Cushion Covers, Chair Backs, etc. Size 60 x 60.
No Coupons. Each 7/6
Post 7d.

WOOLLEN MATTRESS SHIELDS
30 M27C. Made from Navy [illegible] cloth. Heavy quality, warm and cosy. Ideal for Coverings and many other uses. Size about 80 x 80.
Post Free. Reduced to 40/-

PONTINGS *The House for Value* KENSINGTON, W.8



PETTITS FOR POSTAL SHOPPING

Fitted Style, Brushed WOOLLEN JACKET
Post 7d. 16/5
6 COUPONS
● RED
● SAXE
● GREY
● GREEN

SM25.K.
Wom's Size.
Note new shaped pockets. Being unlined, it can be worn under other coats, also makes an attractive outfit worn with check or patterned skirts.

Tailored Skirt in WOOL TWEED 20/- Post 7d.
6 COUPONS
SM.24K. Three pleats at front and one at back. Patch pocket; self waistband. Smart check design in:
NIGGER/TAN, SAXE/TAN, GREEN/TAN.

SW and W	Length	26	27	27	28
	Waist	24	26	28	30
	Hips	36	38	40	42

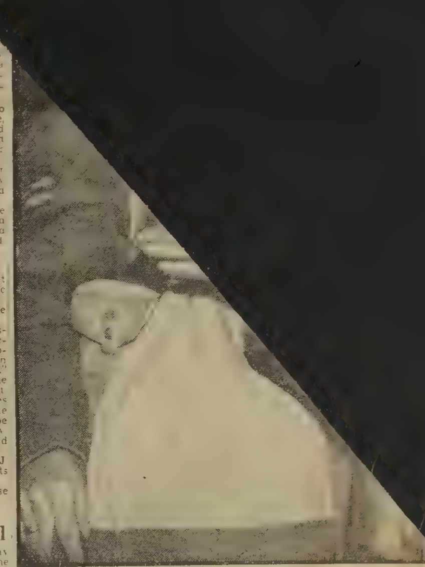
NO COUPONS
SPUN RAYON
42 x 36 ins.
Scalloped Edges.
PLAIN
CM.20K. Heavy quality, wear resisting, good colours. Saxe, Green, Rose, Turq., Gold, Wine.
Post on one or two 7d. 17/11
CHECKS
Same size as above
CM.21K. Good quality, attractive Pastel colourings. Fawn, Turquoise, and Saxe Blue.
Post 5d on 1, 7d on 2 or 3. 9/11

PETTITS, 191-195, KENSINGTON HIGH ST., LONDON, W.8. Phone: WEStern 6002

JAEGER

1. Wool does not become damp like cotton or linen.
2. Wool is a slow conductor of heat and, therefore, is warmer in winter and cooler in summer.
3. Wool ventilates the skin and, therefore, keeps it in good condition.
4. Wool "gives," but goes back, and so makes you comfortable.
5. Wool is the natural, soft hair of sheep for clothing.
6. Vegetable fibres do not possess the qualities of wool.
7. Wool, therefore, is best.
8. See that you really get wool.

REMEMBER THESE FACTS
. . . *and that* JAEGER *carries Style*



IT was more than three years since last she saw him since last she touched his hand before he went "out East." Now every distraction was a second robbed [illegible] *from T*[illegible] *—that* [illegible] *tone of* [illegible] *the B*[illegible] *scene* [illegible] *Daily Mail picture* [illegible] *Euston yesterday.*

New Storeys on Old is Moscow's Way Out

From NATALIE RENE, Daily Mail Exclusive

Moscow, Sunday.

MOSCOW is solving part of her war-time housing problem by adding new storeys to old houses. While the rebuilding is going on the tenants of the four or five floors of each dwelling live in them.

Though housing in the Russian capital has not stopped during the war, the demands on space are always growing.

Damage caused by German raiders during the battle for Moscow in 1941 has been repaired.

There [illegible] no single housing authority. For instance the Stalin motor works in Moscow has built a whole town of modern apartment houses for its employees in what was, a few years ago, an old-fashioned suburb.

All these new apartments are centrally heated instead of having a stove in every room.

Another type of housing is done by private builders or building co-operative societies. Usually they are wooden, have no separate bathrooms, and heating is by a brick stove.

★

THEY are constructed in the suburbs and have fair-sized gardens. Large families prefer them. In the Moscow green belt there are many of these [illegible]

Co-operative building societies [are] formed, say by architects [illegible] a State subsidy members contributing their own share.

Then all houses in the project are built to a standard design, the attractions of which depend on the enterprise of the committee running the scheme.

I know of one "estate" of this kind near the terminus of the Moscow underground railway. There are rows of typical English cottages with high roofs.

★

A RUSSIAN can build a house for himself. He uses his own savings and his trade union will lend him enough to complete the work.

If he is employed in a large factory the management may help him to obtain timber and other building material.

In all the liberated areas of the Soviet Union the Government is using high-speed methods in which prefabricated sections play a large part.

Unity of design in each is stressed as an important feature.

Showman Found Not Guilty

Humourist Smith, aged 23, a showman, living with his parents in a caravan; was found not guilty at Leeds Quarter Sessions of charges relating to the breaking and entering of a house in Southlands-avenue, Leeds, and not guilty of a charge of receiving property knowing it to have been stolen.

Mr. R. Lyons, who defended, said Smith was a man of good character against whom there had been no previous complaints. Smith was discharged.

CENTENARIANS

Two centenarians, still in excellent health, celebrated their birthdays on Saturday. They are Mrs. Elizabeth Waight, of Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, aged 104; and Miss Mary Barney, of Hawstead, Suffolk, aged 102. Mrs. Mary Baker, of Romford, Essex, aged 102, died yesterday.

Cheap Whisky for BLA Leave Men

Every man on leave from the Front who calls at the Bath Hotel, Glasgow, can have one bottle of pre-war whisky for 21s.—but only one.

The stock has been provided by Scotland's whisky magnate, Mr. Duncan MacLeod, of Skye. He has lost one son in the war and another is in a German prison camp.

MATCH OF THE WEEK

Coventry Short of Drive

By GEOFFREY SIMPSON

Birmingham 5, Coventry 1
(Attendance 12,000)

THERE must have been a lot of head shaking in Coventry's dressing-room at half-time. They had produced the football, commanded the initiative, [illegible] in the Birmingham defence, yet all they had to show for it was a two-goal deficit.

They lost another goal soon after resuming and went to pieces so badly that Birmingham overplayed them and won in notous style [illegible]

It would be easy to say that Coventry wrecked their chances when O'Brien wasted a penalty kick, which could have equalised a fluky sort of opening goal by Trigg. O'Brien offered Merrick a rising ball which the goalkeeper gratefully accepted.

But it was lack of drive or punch at the business end of attacks which really brought Coventry's downfall.

Birmingham's defence, especially Turner and Quinton were tacklers who went in and fought for every ball. Against this robustness Coventry's forwards were not content [illegible] a chance—they sought the perfect opening, and went on seeking it while Birmingham got the goals.

DASH WAS NEEDED

In Edwards, their outside left, Coventry had the best forward in the game. McKeown's tricky work on slippery turf, and Dougall's neat [illegible] forward were good to [illegible]

But there was [illegible] when it came to shoot[illegible] [illegible] done with [illegible] Triggs dash and [illegible] Birmingham's leader [illegible] chances [illegible] and was rewarded with three goals.

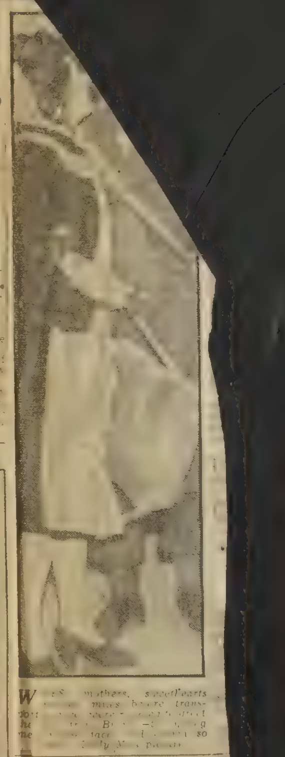
Hikins, Birmingham's new 19-years-old forward, shot a goal, and did so much good passing that he is obviously a player with a future.

While [illegible] got the fifth [illegible] Merrick gave Coventry [illegible] ball was [illegible] by a [illegible] of players.

Both Birmingham wingers put the ball over well, but there would have been [illegible] power [illegible] had [illegible] excellent match [illegible] powerful opposition he was given by Mason.

Coventry's centre half [illegible] still one of the best [illegible] but his [illegible] were [illegible] undecided and the [illegible] recover [illegible]

Birmingham.—[illegible]
Coventry.—[illegible]



W[illegible] mothers, sweethearts [illegible] mies b[illegible] re trans- [illegible] B[illegible] [illegible] face [illegible] so [illegible] Daily Mail picture [illegible]

A COUNTY W[illegible]

Football Results

LEAGUE CUP—QUALIFYING

[illegible]

LEAGUE SOUTH

[illegible]

SCOTTISH SOUTH [illegible]

SCOTTISH NE [illegible]

LONDON SEN. CUP.—C[illegible] Green 0 Dulwich 1.

HERTS AND MIDDX. CUP—[illegible] Tufnell Park 5.

S.E. COMBN.—[illegible]

G.W. COMBN. [illegible]

BERKS AND BUCKS CUP FINAL. [illegible]

HERTS AND MIDDX. LGE. [illegible] 0, Hitchin T. 4, Slough [illegible]

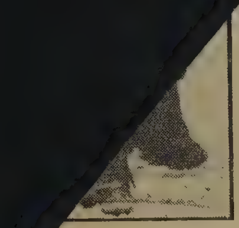
LONDON JUN. COMBN.—[illegible] Palace [illegible]

KENT LEAGUE [illegible]

RUGBY UNION [illegible]

RUGBY LEAGUE [illegible] Wigan 5, Halifax 5 [illegible] 17.

Bertram Lovell's [illegible] Sports have applied to join the Southern League.



omery s command were some
ng the white snow camou-
e suits first used by the
Germans on the Russian front.

R. CHURCHILL, in R.A.F. air commodore's uniform, with Field - Marshal Montgomery in Belgium during his visit to the Western Front. Field-Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff (centre), accompanied Mr. Churchill.

Montgomery's Story

From COL. 1, PAGE ONE

offensive action, but now it was involved in a defensive battle. So I set to work to form another one. But again it began to disappear into defensive action.

"So I formed it again, and this time it worked. It was put into the battle offensively.

"I had achieved balance. The first thing to do is to head off the enemy. Then see him off—rope him, and push him away from the tender spots. Then you write him off.

"Rundstedt has been headed off and seen off. *He is now being written off and heavy toll is being taken of him.*

"But it is a great mistake to think that the battle is now over. There is still a great deal to be done.

"What was Rundstedt trying to achieve? We have as guide his own message to his troops.

"He told them it was the last great effort to win the war.

"He has got out of it a bit of Belgium, and he is likely, slowly but surely, to lose it all.

"He must have scraped together every reserve he could lay his hands on, and he has not achieved a great deal.

"He has, indeed, dealt a shrewd blow, and we reeled a bit. But now he has turned to the defensive and he is faced with forces properly balanced to utilise the initiative he has lost.

"He has therefore failed in his strategic purpose unless the prize was smaller than he said it was."

The Field Marshal went on to estimate that Rundstedt lost his battle through two main factors. The first, the fighting qualities of the American soldier. Second, the team-work of the Allies.

He paid the warmest compliments he could pay to the American troops. He spoke of his affection and admiration, and said: "I never want to fight alongside better soldiers."

He singled out specially three stands they had made in this battle.

First, at **Monschau,** where they held the corner so firmly that Rundstedt's northern drive never got started.

Second at **St. Vith,** where the 7th Armoured Division complained at having to leave when the 82nd Airborne fought its way through to rescue them.

And third, the 101st Airborne Division's glorious stand at **Bastogne.**

He praised too, the way the whole Allied team had rallied together at the moment of danger.

He stressed very strongly the dangers of breaking up the team spirit of the Allies.

"Let us all rally round the captain of the team, and so help to win the match."

'IKE, MY FRIEND'

FIELD-MARSHAL Montgomery, who held his conference in a Y.M.C.A. hut in a snow-covered Belgian town, broke a "famous and rigid habit," cables Noel Monks, *Daily Mail* Special Correspondent. He permitted smoking.

American correspondents from the First and Ninth United States Armies—and four women war correspondents—were at the conference. The women were asked to sit at the back of the hut, because 'the field-marshal is nervous of ladies being present when he is speaking.'

Montgomery, who spoke without notes, paid these tributes to the British soldier, the United States GI, and to General Eisenhower:

The British Soldier: "I have spent my military life with the British soldier, and I have formed a very great love for him. I think he is a first-class chap."

The American Soldier: "He is a very brave fighting man, and he has that tenacity in battle which stamps a first-class soldier. He is basically responsible for Rundstedt not doing what he wanted to do.

"During this battle I tried to identify myself very closely with the American soldier, so that I shall take the correct action with these great Allied armies which are now under my command.

"I now have an American identity card which identifies me in the Army of the U.S. My finger-prints are registered in the War Department at Washington—and I would sooner have them there than at Scotland Yard."

General Eisenhower: "The captain of our team here is General Eisenhower. Personally I am absolutely devoted to 'Ike.

"We are great friends, and it has been a grief to me sometimes when I have seen some rather uncomplimentary things written about Ike.

"Nobody objects to healthy, constructive criticism. I've had bags of it myself.

"But destructive criticism, which tries to drive a wedge between the Allies, is bad."

TERIM DOUBLED

ity Editor, 7 Angel-court, E.C. 2.

angers, Limited, the manufacturing and
receive an interim dividend of 10 p.c
go. Total distribution for the year to
nst 22½ p.c. for the previous year, and

p.c. equal to over 13½ p.c. gross if allowance is made for the reduced rate of tax. The 6 p.c. non-cumulative preference, also of £1 each are around par, while the 1s. deferred shares on which no dividend has ever been paid, stand at 2s.

Peru Debt Disappointment

A MESSAGE from New York states that Peruvian Government bonds have been unfavourably influenced on Wall Street by a report that there is no prospect of an early resumption of the debt service. This report, if confirmed, will be a disappointment to recent buyers of Peru National 6 p.c. Bonds, but no information tending to support it has been received in London quarters connected with Peruvian debt.

Negotiations were undertaken early last summer between American bondholders' representatives and the Peru authorities to arrange for a resumption of the debt service, but were discontinued after a short time.

"Face Saving"

IT was stated that the talks would be resumed in the autumn, and London circles assumed that the two parties had found their views very far apart and had adjourned as a "face saving" device to enable them to adjust their ideas.

There has been no news of a resumption of the talks, but Peru National 6 p.c. Bonds have attracted attention from time to time on hope of an ultimate settlement. The price of the bonds which carry interest arrears from April 1, 1932, is 54½ compared with extremes last year of 22 and 54¾.

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British Left is strongly
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-end was that a storm was
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WHETHER the Labour Party will take official action to produce a debate is unknown at the moment, but Mr. Aneurin Bevan threatened before Parliament rose for the recess that if fighting continued when the House resumed some Labour M.P.s would table a censure motion, even if the leaders of the party did not.

If the issue is fought out and a considerable number of Labour M.P.s support a censure motion, the position of Labour ministers in the Government may become critical.

The action of General Scobie, the British G.O.C. at Athens, in withdrawing at the week-end the two original terms for an armistice—the laying down of arms by E.L.A.S. and the quitting by E.L.A.S. of certain areas—will probably stimulate British M.P.s of the Left.

The general, who is understood to have taken this step after consultation with Mr. Harold Macmillan, British Minister of the Central Mediterranean, and Field-Marshal Alexander, who were in Athens during the week-end, pointed out in his statement that if a truce is arranged it must include new terms.

The reason is that the E.L.A.S. forces have taken British prisoners and civilian hostages, and the new terms must incorporate provisions for their proper treatment and for observance of the ordinary rules of war regarding them.

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MR. CHURCHILL is expected, as the "Big Three" talks clearly cannot begin for some time, to be present in the House of Commons when it resumes.

He may make a statement on the war situation.

There are rumours that agreement has been reached about the time and place of the Three-Power meeting, and it has been suggested that all the three leaders will have to travel to reach the chosen spot.

There is speculation about the prospect of General de Gaulle being invited to join in the talks and thus to make them "Big Four" discussions.

France is anxious to make the greatest possible contribution—she is said to envisage rearming over 650,000 men eventually—and her assistance can be powerful in view of the heavy demands which the war is making on Allied manpower.

A TROOPSHIP BLOWN UP

With 3,000 Germans

Reports reaching Stockholm last night said that the German auxiliary cruiser Kaiser, with 3,000 troops aboard, has been blown up with an ammunition ship after a collision in Kalundborg Fiord.

The Germans disclosed no details of the disaster, but it is known that ambulances with doctors and nurses were rushed to the coast.

Atlantic Ports Repair Drive

From Daily Mail Correspondent

MADRID, Sunday.—Thousands of tons of material are being collected in readiness for repairing the Atlantic ports, once the German garrisons have been eliminated.

According to reports here, Rochefort and Tonnay Charente will be among the first places to be put in order. These have been freed from the Germans, but cannot be used while the enemy still have guns on Oleron Island and at Ré and La Rochelle.

Barter in Yugoslavia

BARI, Sunday.—Throughout Dalmatia and the whole of Western Yugoslavia a system of barter is replacing currency. Owing to invasions the people have lost confidence in paper money.—*Reuter.*

Jap Airfields Hit

CHUNGKING, Sunday.—A Chungking communiqué states that U.S. bombers destroyed 24 Jap planes and probably eight more, in raids on enemy airfields in Central and South China.—*Exchange.*

ARCHIDAMUS

Jan. 20 to Feb. 18.—Relations with others need more than average care. **Feb. 19 to Mar. 20.**—You appear to reach a critical stage in current affairs. **Mar. 21 to Apr. 20.** Financial arrangements need more than average care. **Apr. 21 to May 20.**—A settled day with little immediate prospect of major developments. **May 21 to June 20.**—Hasty decisions are likely to cause friction. **June 21 to July 20.**—Decisions should be made early in the day.

July 21 to Aug 21.—Recklessness will have to be checked, especially in regard to expenditure. **Aug. 22 to Sept. 22.**—Set-backs indicated if you allow yourself to act without adequate preparation. **Sept. 23 to Oct. 22.**—A helpful day so long as you are content to keep to normal activities. **Oct. 23 to Nov. 22.**—No sign of special difficulties so long as you avoid experiments. **Nov. 23 to Dec. 20.**—Relations with others may be rather difficult. **Dec 21 to Jan 19.**—Play for safety in everything. Financial arrangements need maximum care.

TO-DAY'S BIRTHDAY

Considerable fluctuation appears likely. I advise against experiments. Financial prospects are below par.

N
SE
Athens

ATHENS, Sunday.

d the tank columns
treating E.L.A.S. forces,
hens.

ur advance has been temporarily
s established in a defile, from
with mortars and artillery.

HEN
INT →
PLEASE!

What happens if we make a noise, Nobby—will someone open fire on us?—*by Neb.*

General Plastiras to-day issued a statement of his policy towards E.L.A.S. now that Attica is almost clear. He said:

"If the rebels respond to my appeal and lay down their arms, then my authority as Minister of the Forces will be limited to the creation of an army capable of fighting.

"But if the rebels persist in their intransigeance, I will put myself at the head of the liquidation army. From the moment that I assume the cleaning up of the rest of Greece after the purge of Athens, only a few weeks will suffice to re-establish authority throughout the country.

Impartial Elections

"I prefer elections for a constituent assembly rather than a plebiscite, but guarantee that the demonstration of the national will will be carried out with perfect impartiality."

Meanwhile, General Scobie, G.O.C. Greece, has withdrawn the truce terms he offered to E.L.A.S. three weeks ago.

An official statement issued here says: "It is clear that any truce must contain conditions dealing with the whole question of prisoners. Moreover, E.L.A.S. has taken a large number of Greek civilians and some British civilians as hostages, and is continuing to do so.

"It would be intolerable if the truce did not cover this situation."

The International Red Cross estimates that E.L.A.S. have taken at least 4,000 civilian hostages from Athens.

British quarters in Athens state that the majority of the British wounded in E.L.A.S. hands are known to be without adequate medical attention.

It is officially declared that General Scobie will always welcome E.L.A.S. delegates for the discussion of new truce terms.—*Reuter, B.U.P. and Exchange.*

U.S.-Russian Trade Hitch

From Daily Mail Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sunday.

THE U.S. has refused to supply Russia with Lend-Lease goods which the Soviet could put to civilian use in post-war years, it was learned authoritatively in Washington to-day.

This has delayed the signing of the fourth Lend-Lease agreement under which Russia had requested over £500,000,000 worth of goods from the U.S., Britain, and Canada.

This included large orders for heavy machine tools, presses, and other industrial equipment which, said Washington, would be more useful in Russia's post-war plans than in helping Soviet war production.

Dam Buster V.C. Killed

Wing Commander Guy Gibson, V.C., D.S.O., and Bar, D.F.C. and Bar, famous "dam buster" and master bomber pilot, is presumed killed in action, in an R.A.F. casualty list, published to-day.

Italian Carrier Hit

Daily Mail Special Correspondent

ITALY H.Q., Sunday.—The former Italian liner Roma (32,000 tons), now the aircraft-carrier Aquila, was badly damaged by direct bomb hits from Thunderbolts in Genoa Harbour yesterday.

Belgians 'Sell' Army Goods

From Daily Mail Correspondent

BRUSSELS, Sunday.

THE pilfering of Allied Armies' stocks goes on in Belgium.

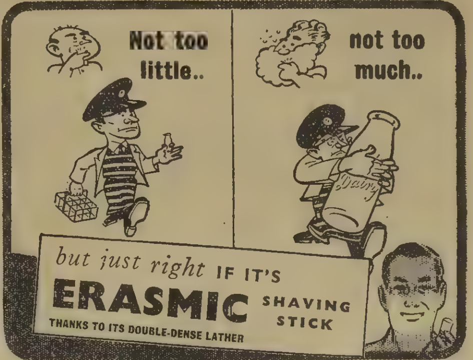
British military police, accompanied by local police, have just made a round-up in the Antwerp port district, confiscating in one house 4,000 cigarettes, eight tins of margarine, towels, and many pairs of socks.

Many Brussels back-street shops are selling British Army rations—cheese, margarine, bacon, and tea—at fantastic prices, and English cigarettes can be bought at over 2s. for ten.

U.S. Men Accused

PARIS, Sunday.—Two American officers and 182 soldiers will appear before a military court on Tuesday on charges of stealing cigarettes. The trial, which will be held in public, is expected to last about a month.

According to the newspaper *Liberation,* the accused are liable to a sentence of 30 years' hard labour if found guilty.—*Reuter.*



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THANKS TO ITS DOUBLE-DENSE LATHER
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Daily Mail
4 A.M. EDITION
NO. 15,188 ONE PENNY
FOR KING AND EMPIRE
MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1945

GENASPRIN
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safe, sure, speedy

MONTGOMERY FORESAW ATTACK

His Troops Were All Ready to March

ACTED 'ON OWN' TO SAVE DAY

By **WILSON BROADBENT,** Political Correspondent

FIELD-MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S part in stopping von Rundstedt from successfully developing his offensive in its early stages will be described by the Prime Minister, other conditions permitting, in the war review he has promised to give in the House of Commons when Parliament reassembles on January 16.

According to information obtained in reliable political quarters, Field-Marshal Montgomery took command of all the armies along the whole northern flank of the German salient several days before the idea was confirmed in the highest quarters.

Apparently the situation was so desperate that Field-Marshal Montgomery, using his own initiative, threw in all his weight and authority and asserted his leadership, which was accepted by those around him.

It appears that for some time previously he had felt some forebodings about German intentions. To this extent he was ready for what eventually happened.

He swung some of his British forces around at quick notice into defensive positions, set in motion new strategy, and undoubtedly saved a critical situation. It was not until he had done this that it was decided that his command should be enlarged to include four armies.

We Are Writing Off Bulge—Montgomery

From **ALEXANDER CLIFFORD,**
Daily Mail Special Correspondent.
NORTH-WEST EUROPE, Sunday.

"ONE of the most interesting and tricky battles I have handled" was Montgomery's own description of the Ardennes fighting when he told the full story of it to-day. He told it very clearly and simply, and with great cheerfulness and zest.

You really felt he had everything under control, and was almost enjoying it.

He said: "Rundstedt attacked on December 16 and obtained tactical surprise. He drove a deep wedge into the centre of the United States First Army and split the American forces in two

"The situation looked as if it might become awkward. The Germans had broken through a weak spot, and were heading for the Meuse.

"As soon as I saw what was happening I took certain steps to ensure that if the Germans got to the Meuse they would certainly not get over it.

"I carried out certain movements to provide balanced dispositions for meeting the threatened danger.

"The situation began to deteriorate, but the whole Allied team rallied and national considerations were thrown overboard. General Eisenhower placed me in command of the whole Northern Front."

IN ENEMY LINES

Montgomery did not tell the whole drama of that appointment.

He actually got the news at 4 o'clock on the morning of December 20

Instantly he sent his personal liaison officers forth to all his American divisions, and made an appointment with General Hodges, Commander of the American First Army for midday.

Then he sat down for the long period of private, uninterrupted thinking which is essential to him.

Meanwhile, his liaison officers were getting arrested as spies and generally being asked not to interfere.

One had to go through the Germans to a trapped American division. But his reception wasn't any better—no one knew yet of Monty's appointment.

But at midday Monty arrived at Hodges' headquarters, and all his liaison officers were there to meet him.

He brought his own Intelligence officer. Thus he started straight in to work on the basis familiar to him, which meant he could work fast.

This is his own account of what he did: "I used the whole available power of the British group of armies.

'LEFT HOOK'

"I brought it into play very gradually in such a way that it would not interfere with the American lines of communication. Finally, it was put into battle with a bang.

"In fighting a battle it is very important to shape it to your own design — so that whatever the enemy does you will never be obliged to react to him.

"Balance is the thing. I am always looking to see if I am balanced—if I am so poised that I do not mind what the enemy does.

"Apply that principle to this battle. When the blow came it was inevitable that the battlefield should be untidy

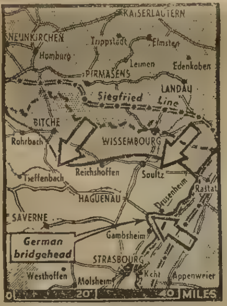
"So first I busied myself on making it tidy—getting balanced. I regrouped the whole show

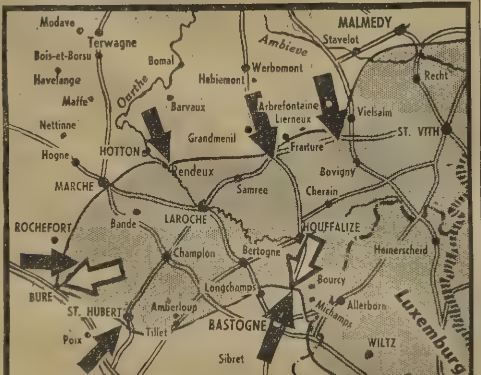
"It looked as though Rundstedt was trying a big left-hook up to the Meuse. There was not much there to stop him

"I formed a new Army Corps under General Collins and I had to decide where to put it. I put it in to take the full blow of Rundstedt's left-hook.

"I had intended this Corps for

BACK PAGE—Col. FOUR





GERMANS CYCLE TO BATTLE

Lorries Smashed in Air Blitz

From **COURTENAY EDWARDS,**
Daily Mail Air Correspondent
WESTERN FRONT, Sunday.

GERMAN troops arriving to reinforce the hard-pressed enemy formations in the Ardennes are having to finish their journey on bicycles, as they had to in France before the break-through at Caen.

This is the latest heartening evidence provided by air reconnaissance of the confusion into which the enemy's supply organisation has been thrown by our massive air blitz on his communications.

Full weight of British and American air power in the west is being used day after day, night after night, to isolate a battlefield which may become as famous as Waterloo.

Never before has such a tremendous weight of bombs been rained down in tactical support of armies locked in battle. Never before has such a variety of warplanes been committed, day after day, in a ground-support rôle.

Day-and-Night Blitz

They have been at it for weeks now in fair weather and foul. And it is still going on—an experiment in the tactical use of air power which will be quoted in all the military manuals of the future

By day when the weather is clear, British and American fighters nip over the frozen woods and snow-covered hills of the Ardennes to blast with bombs, rockets, and cannon shells enemy transport.

Nor do the enemy's transport routes get any rest at night, when heavies, mediums, and intruders take over where the day squadrons leave off.

That is the general pattern. But the air arm is such a flexible weapon that the heavies are sometimes switched to cascade their bombs only a few miles ahead of our own troops.

Similarly, our fighters do not confine their activities to the bulge, but also range far afield, to places like Munster and Osnabruck, to strafe

BACK PAGE—Col. THREE

Rundstedt is Eight Miles From Strasbourg

'Civilians leaving'

RUNDSTEDT has increased his threat to Strasbourg by throwing tanks across the Rhine into his bridgehead eight miles north-east of the Alsatian capital.

This new turn in the German Alsace-Lorraine offensive was reported last night by Eisenhower's H.Q., which said the enemy bridgehead is now seven miles long and three miles deep.

More German infantry have also reinforced the bridgehead, which reaches to within six miles of Haguenau, key town on the road to the Saverne Gap.

According to unofficial reports, German tanks are trying to press out of the bridgehead while infantry and armour attack southwards towards Haguenau from Wissembourg, on the German border.

COLMAR THREAT

The Germans still hold Gambsheim, eight miles north-east of Strasbourg, as well as Offendorf, two miles farther north.

American pilots of the First Tactical Air Force report that they bombed German motor transport about seven miles north of Strasbourg.

Unofficial but reliable reports say civilians are leaving Strasbourg as the peril to the city grows.

To lend further weight to their new aggressiveness along the Rhine front in Alsace, the Germans have ferried tanks and infantry reinforcements across the river into the Colmar pocket.

First French Army outposts have withdrawn from Neunkirch, north of Colmar, in the face of an air attack, supported by tanks.

MONTY CUTS SUPPLY ROAD

From **NOEL MONKS,**
Daily Mail Special Correspondent
ARDENNES, Sunday.

IN the most important gains since we began our counter-attacks on Rundstedt's salient, our forces have cut the main highway between Laroche and Vielsalm in three places, leaving the Germans only one main supply route for their forces in the north-western end of the bulge.

Tanks of our Third Armoured Division first cut across Rundstedt's artery, and they were soon followed by American airborne troops. To-night our cuts in the road are firmly held.

No German traffic has passed along the road for more than 24 hours. The Laroche highway thrust represents an advance of five miles into the "snout" of the bulge from the north-west and it was made in terrible conditions.

The Germans fought fiercely for their roadway, using dug-in self-propelled guns against our tanks. Our commanding general had told his tank men: "I want you to cut this road, if it's humanly possible. It is vital to our operations."

Our tanks reached their objectives several hours ahead of schedule, despite the difficulty in detecting mines covered by snow.

The American tanks were so eager they charged at full speed into the jaws of the tank traps and hidden anti-tank gun positions, and went sliding and spinning on their way down the snow-covered slopes to the roadway.

In their dash, the tanks scooped up more than 300 German prisoners. They are eating to-night, but they would not have been if they had not surrendered because with the road cut, hundreds of Germans are foodless.

MYSTERY OF SUDDEN QUIET

From **WALTER FARR,**
Daily Mail Special Corresponde
BASTOGNE, Sunday.

THE Germans still have ten g divisions concentrated Bastogne. To-day we pushed son of these forces back one mile to t west of the town and opened o the Bastogne "horseshoe."

To-night there is an air of my tery over the bulge. Rundstedt forces, after a series of vicio counter-attacks, have suddenly an mysteriously quieted down. The were 17 counter-attacks in one da three days ago

Next day there were 11, and day there were none at all

The enemy has apparently sat fied himself about our strength the various sectors and is now lay ing his plans accordingly

It would be wrong to interpr the comparative calm here as a s of his weakness He might be bri ing in more material to prepare lunge back at us in the Bastog area

Or he might still be planning thrust somewhere else.

All the fighting troops here fe immensely pleased that the R.A. was able to swoop on Houffalize communication centre just to th north of us—yesterday and pound it to pieces. That bombing probabl did more good than all the gai we have made on the ground, bo to the north and south of the bulg during the whole of last week.

682 WIN LEAVE FROM THE MIDDLE EAST

From Daily Mail Correspondent CAIRO, Sunday.

FIFTY officers, five nursing sisters, and 627 other ranks in the Middle East are due to go back to England following the second home leave draw just completed in the Canal Zone. First name out of the drum was that of Gunner J. Brooks, whose wife lives in Chippenham-road, Paddington, W.

The first nursing sister was Sister F. G. Copley, now serving with the general hospital at Beirut, whose sister, Mrs. Hackling lives in Foxhill-road, Birley, Carr, Sheffield.

Practice proved that the method of conducting the draw needed no alteration, and will be used again for the third draw which takes place in Palestine shortly. But this time two drums were installed in two halls.

One was operated by three A.T.S. and E.F.I. girls and the other by three A.T.S. Half a dozen winners were present in the hall when their names went up on the board.

There were many highlights in this draw. A messenger suddenly noticed his name on a list of winners he was taking to post up. He became so excited that for a while he couldn't carry on with his work.

The messenger was Pte. W. K. Llewellyn, whose home is in Commercial-road, Machen, near Newport, Mon.

1945 'Pin-up' General

In Monty's Caravan

FIELD-MARSHAL Montgomery told correspondents yesterday that von Rundstedt was easily the best German general he had yet fought against.

Says Alexander Clifford: 'He declared: "I used to think Rommel was good, but Rundstedt could knock him for six.

"Montgomery now has a picture of Rundstedt stuck up in his caravan where Rommel's used to be.'

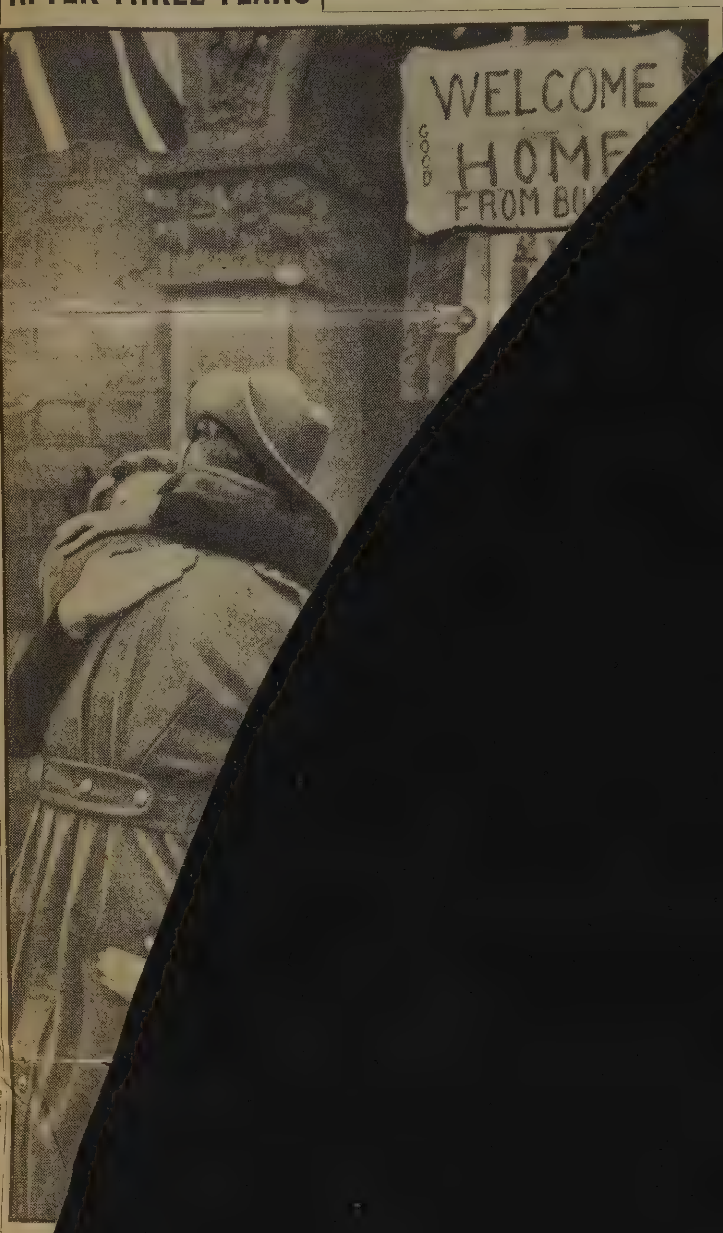
Snow in Strait

Snow fell heavily in the Strait Dover area for a brief period y terday afternoon and again aft nightfall

London was the coldest sp Britain on Friday night, when degrees of frost was registered at Kew.

AFTER THREE YEARS

Peace Priori



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Times 8 January 45

ROAD FROM ST. VITH TO LAROCHE CUT

CROSSED BY AMERICAN TANKS

F.-M. MONTGOMERY'S HEARTENING MESSAGE

RUNDSTEDT'S FORCES BEING "WRITTEN OFF"

Field-Marshal Montgomery, speaking to correspondents on the western front yesterday, said that though the battle of the Ardennes salient is not yet over, Rundstedt's forces "are now being written off."

American tanks on Saturday night crossed the main lateral **road from St. Vith to Laroche in the Ardennes salient.** The crossings have been secured and the road has been cut in several places.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER

SIR B. MONTGOMERY'S TRIBUTE

From Our Special Correspondent

WESTERN FRONT, JAN. 7

Field-Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery to-day spoke to war correspondents on the subject of the present battle in the Ardennes. He frankly admitted that Rundstedt "dealt us a shrewd blow and we reeled a bit—it is no good saying we did not," "but we recovered and now we have the initiative." The Field-Marshal announced that the British 6th Airborne Division which landed in Normandy on the allied left flank on D Day, and eventually returned to England to refit, is now engaged in the allied attack south of Rochefort.

Sir Bernard Montgomery was wearing the maroon beret of the British airborne forces, with, as his second badge, the silver wings of the Parachute Regiment, of which he has lately become colonel commandant; and he wore a parachute soldier's blouse belted over his grey sweater and fawn corduroy slacks.

WESTERN FRONT, Jan. 7.—Field-Marshal Montgomery said:—

When Rundstedt attacked on December 16 he obtained a tactical surprise. He drove a deep wedge into the centre of the United States First Army, and the split might have become awkward: the Germans had broken right through a weak spot, and were heading for

induce a loss of confidence, and this may spread and have disastrous results.

Let me tell you that the captain of our team is General Eisenhower. I am absolutely devoted to Ike. We are the greatest of friends. It grieves me when I see uncomplimentary articles about him in the British Press. He bears a great burden, he needs our fullest support. He has a right to expect it, and it is up to all of us to see that he gets it.

No one objects to healthy and constructive criticism. It is good for us. But let us have done with destructive criticism that aims a blow at allied solidarity, that tends to break up our team spirit, and that therefore helps the enemy.

DESIGN OF BATTLE

This is my military philosophy. A fundamental point is shaping the battle to your design. I always maintain that you have got to decide what your design of battle is going to be before you start the battle and so you fight it your way and not anybody else's way and make the enemy dance to your tune.

Now, if you're going to fight battles that way, you've got to have balance or poise—so balanced that whatever the enemy may do there will never be any need for you to react to him. That is the fundamental point in my military philosophy. If you've not got balance obviously you are easily pushed off by the other chap. So I frequently examine my battle area and say to myself: "Now I am balanced for anything the enemy may do." If he puts in a hard bang I have to be ready for him. That is terrifically important in this battle fighting. I learned it in Africa. You learn all these things by hard experience.

When Rundstedt put in his hard blow and parted the American Army, it was automatic that the battle area must be untidy. Therefore, the first thing I did when I was brought in and told to take over was to busy myself in getting the battle area tidy—getting it sorted out. I got reserves into the right places and got balanced—and you know what happened. I regrouped the American and British armies—a question of grouping is another important point mixed up with battle-winning.

One of the things I had to do was to position

…SE

…Athens

…Athens, Sunday.
…d the tank columns …treating E.L.A.S. forces, …ens.

…ur advance has been temporarily … established in a defile, from … with mortars and artillery.

General Plastiras to-day issued a statement of his policy towards E.L.A.S. now that Attica is almost clear. He said:

"If the rebels respond to my appeal and lay down their arms, then my authority as Minister of the Forces will be limited to the creation of an army capable of fighting.

"But if the rebels persist in their intransigeance, I will put myself at the head of the liquidation army. From the moment that I assume the cleaning up of the rest of Greece after the purge of Athens, only a few weeks will suffice to re-establish authority throughout the country.

Impartial Elections

"I prefer elections for a constituent assembly rather than a plebiscite, but guarantee that the demonstration of the national will will be carried out with perfect impartiality."

Meanwhile, General Scobie, G.O.C. Greece, has withdrawn the truce terms he offered to E.L.A.S. three weeks ago.

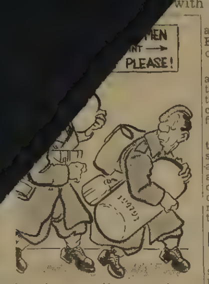
An official statement issued here says: "It is clear that any truce must contain conditions dealing with the whole question of prisoners. Moreover, E.L.A.S. has taken a large number of Greek civilians and some British civilians as hostages, and is continuing to do so.

"It would be intolerable if the truce did not cover this situation."

The International Red Cross estimates that E.L.A.S. have taken at least 4,000 civilian hostages from Athens.

British quarters in Athens state that the majority of the British wounded in E.L.A.S. hands are known to be without adequate medical attention.

It is officially declared that General Scobie will always welcome E.L.A.S. delegates for the discussion of new truce terms.—*Reuter, B.U.P. and Exchange.*



What happens if we make a noise, Nobby—will someone open fire on us?—*by Neb.*

… in … t … in … are being …er E.L.A.S. …ply could no… at the sugges… a Regency was …t the Regent was …ble, and that Bri… wish to interfere in …nt.

…British Left is strongly …d and the impression at …-end was that a storm was …s.

★

WHETHER the Labour Party will take official action to produce a debate is unknown at the moment, but Mr. Aneurin Bevan threatened before Parliament rose for the recess that if fighting continued when the House resumed some Labour M.P.s would table a censure motion, even if the leaders of the party did not.

If the issue is fought out and a considerable number of Labour M.P.s support a censure motion, the position of Labour ministers in the Government may become critical.

The action of General Scobie, the British G.O.C. at Athens, in withdrawing at the week-end the two original terms for an armistice—the laying down of arms by E.L.A.S and the quitting by E.L.A.S of certain areas—will probably stimulate British M.P.s of the Left.

The general, who is understood to have taken this step after consultation with Mr. Harold Macmillan British Minister of the Central Mediterranean, and Field-Marshal Alexander, who were in Athens during the week-end, pointed out in his statement that if a truce is arranged it must include new terms.

The reason is that the E.L.A.S. forces have taken British prisoners and civilian hostages, and the new terms must incorporate provisions for their proper treatment and for observance of the ordinary rules of war regarding them.

★

MR. CHURCHILL is expected, as the "Big Three" talks clearly cannot begin for some time, to be present in the House of Commons when it resumes.

He may make a statement on the war situation.

There are rumours that agreement has been reached about the time and place of the Three-Power meeting, and it has been suggested that all the three leaders will have to travel to reach the chosen spot.

There is speculation about the prospect of General de Gaulle being invited to join in the talks and thus to make them "Big Four" discussions.

France is anxious to make the greatest possible contribution—she is said to envisage rearming over 650,000 men eventually—and her assistance can be powerful in view of the heavy demands which the war is making on Allied manpower.

…mery's command were some …ng the white snow camouflage suits first used by the …ermans on the Russian front.

…R. CHURCHILL, in R.A.F. air commodore's uniform, with …ield-Marshal Montgomery in Belgium during his visit to the Western Front. Field-Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff (centre), accompanied Mr. Churchill.

Montgomery's Story

From COL. 1, PAGE ONE

…ffensive action, but now …t was involved in a defensive battle. So I set to work to form another one. But again it began to disappear in o… defensive action.

"So I formed it again, and this time it worked. It was put into the battle offensively.

"I had achieved balance. The first thing to do is to head off the enemy. Then see him off—rope him, and push him away from the tender spots. Then you write him off.

"Rundstedt has been headed off and seen off. *He is now being written off and heavy toll is being taken of him.*

"But it is a great mistake to think that the battle is now over. There is still a great deal to be done.

"What was Rundstedt trying to achieve? We have as guide his own message to his troops.

"He told them it was the last great effort to win the war.

"He has got out of it a bit of Belgium, and he is likely, slowly but surely, to lose it all.

"He must have scraped together every reserve he could lay his hands on, and he has not achieved a great deal.

"He has indeed, dealt a sharp blow, and we reeled a bit. But now he has turned to the defensive and he is faced with forces properly balanced to utilise the initiative he has lost.

"He has therefore failed in his strategic purpose unless the prize was smaller than he said it was.

The Field-Marshal went on to estimate that Rundstedt lost this battle through two main factors. The first, the fighting qualities of the American soldier. Second, the team-work of the Allies.

He paid the warmest compliments he could pay to the American troops. He spoke of his affection and admiration, and said: "I never want to fight alongside better soldiers."

He singled out specially three stands they had made in this battle.

First at **Monschau,** where they held the corner so firmly that Rundstedt's northern drive never got started.

Second at **St. Vith,** where the 7th Armoured Division complained at having to leave when the 82nd Airborne fought its way through to rescue them.

And third, the 101st Airborne Division's glorious stand at **Bastogne.**

He praised too, the way the whole Allied team had rallied together at the moment of danger.

He stressed very strongly the dangers of breaking up the team spirit of the Allies.

"Let us all rally round the captain of the team, and so help to win the match."

'IKE, MY FRIEND'

FIELD-MARSHAL Montgomery, who held his conference in a Y.M.C.A. hut in a snow-covered Belgian town, broke a "famous and rigid habit," cables Noel Monks, *Daily Mail* Special Correspondent. He permitted smoking.

American correspondents from the First and Ninth United States Armies—and four women war correspondents—were at the conference. The women were asked to sit at the back of the hut, because 'the field-marshal is nervous of ladies being present when he is speaking.'

Montgomery, who spoke without notes, paid these tributes to the British soldier, the United States GI, and to General Eisenhower:

The British Soldier: "I have spent my military life with the British soldier, and I have formed a very great love for him. I think he is a first-class chap."

The American Soldier: "He is a very brave fighting man, and he has that tenacity in battle which stamps a first-class soldier. He is basically responsible for Rundstedt not doing what he wanted to do.

"During this battle I tried to identify myself very closely with the American soldier, so that I shall take the correct action with these great Allied armies which are now under my command.

"I now have an American identity card which identifies me in the Army of the U.S. My fingerprints are registered in the War Department at Washington—and I would sooner have them there than at Scotland Yard."

General Eisenhower: "The captain of our team here is General Eisenhower. Personally I am absolutely devoted to 'Ike.

"We are great friends, and it has been a grief to me sometimes when I have seen some rather uncomplimentary things written about Ike.

"Nobody objects to healthy, constructive criticism. I've had bags of it myself.

"But destructive criticism, which tries to drive a wedge between the Allies, is bad."

…NTERIM DOUBLED

…ity Editor, 7 Angel-court, E.C. 2.

…angers, Limited, the manufacturing and … receive an interim dividend of 10 p.c. …o. Total distribution for the year to …ast 22½ p.c. for the previous year, and

… p.c. equal to over 13½ p.c. gross if a… allowance is made for the reduced rate of tax. The … p.c. non-cumulative preference also … each are around par, while the … deferred shares, on which no dividend has ever been paid, stand at 2s.

Peru Debt Disappointment

A MESSAGE from New York states that Peruvian Government bonds have been unfavourably influenced on Wall Street by a report that there is no prospect of an early resumption of the debt service. This report, if confirmed, will be a disappointment to recent buyers of Peru National 6 p.c. Bonds, but no information tending to support it has been received in London quarters connected with Peruvian debt.

Negotiations were undertaken early last summer between American bondholders' representatives and the Peru authorities to arrange for a resumption of the debt service, but were discontinued after a short time.

"Face Saving"

IT was stated that the talks would be resumed in the autumn, and London circles assumed that the two parties had found their views very far apart and had adjourned as a "face saving" device to enable them to adjust their ideas.

There has been no news of a resumption of the talks, but Peru National 6 p.c. Bonds have attracted attention from time to time on hope of an ultimate settlement. The price of the bonds, which carry interest arrears from April 1, 1932, … 54½, compared with extremes last year … 22 and 54½.

U.S.-Russian Trade Hitch

From Daily Mail Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sunday.

THE U.S. has refused to supply Russia with Lend-Lease goods which the Soviet could put to civilian use in post-war years, it was learned authoritatively in Washington to-day.

This has delayed the signing of the fourth Lend-Lease agreement under which Russia had requested over £500,000,000 worth of goods from the U.S., Britain, and Canada.

This included large orders for heavy machine tools, presses, and other industrial equipment which, said Washington, would be more useful in Russia's post-war plans than in helping Soviet war production.

Dam Buster V.C. Killed

Wing Commander Guy Gibson, V.C., D.S.O., and Bar, D.F.C. and Bar, famous "dam buster" and master bomber pilot, is presumed killed in action, in an R.A.F. casualty list, published to-day.

Italian Carrier Hit

Daily Mail Special Correspondent

ITALY H.Q., Sunday.—The former Italian liner Roma (32,000 tons), now the aircraft-carrier Aquila, was badly damaged by direct bomb hits from Thunderbolts in Genoa Harbour yesterday.

Belgians 'Sell' Army Goods

From Daily Mail Correspondent

BRUSSELS, Sunday.

THE pilfering of Allied Armies' stocks goes on in Belgium.

British military police, accompanied by local police, have just made a round-up in the Antwerp port district, confiscating in one house 4,000 cigarettes, eight tins of margarine, towels, and many pairs of socks.

Many Brussels back-street shops are selling British Army rations—cheese, margarine, bacon, and tea—at fantastic prices, and English cigarettes can be bought at over 2s. for ten.

U.S. Men Accused

PARIS, Sunday.—Two American officers and 182 soldiers will appear before a military court on Tuesday on charges of stealing cigarettes. The trial, which will be held in public, is expected to last about a month.

According to the newspaper *Liberation*, the accused are liable to a sentence of 30 years' hard labour if found guilty.—*Reuter.*

A TROOPSHIP BLOWN UP

With 3,000 Germans

Reports reaching Stockholm last night said that the German auxiliary cruiser Kaiser, with 3,000 troops aboard, has been blown up with an ammunition ship after a collision in Kalundborg Fiord.

The Germans disclosed no details of the disaster, but it is known that ambulances with doctors and nurses were rushed to the coast.

Atlantic Ports Repair Drive

From Daily Mail Correspondent

MADRID, Sunday.—Thousands of tons of material are being collected in readiness for repairing the Atlantic ports, once the German garrisons have been eliminated.

According to reports here, Rochefort and Tonnay Charente will be among the first places to be put in order. These have been freed from the Germans, but cannot be used while the enemy still have guns on Oleron Island and at Ré and La Rochelle.

Barter in Yugoslavia

BARI, Sunday.—Throughout Dalmatia and the whole of Western Yugoslavia a system of barter is replacing currency. Owing to invasions the people have lost confidence in paper money.—*Reuter.*

Jap Airfields Hit

CHUNGKING, Sunday.—A Chungking communiqué states that U.S. bombers destroyed 24 Jap planes and probably eight more, in raids on enemy airfields in Central and South China.—*Exchange.*

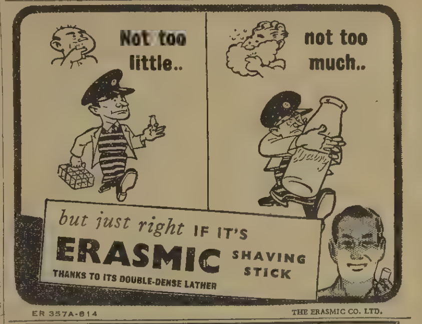
ARCHIDAMUS

Jan. 20 to Feb. 18.—Relations with others need more than average care. **Feb. 19 to Mar. 20.**—You appear to reach a critical stage in current affairs. **Mar. 21 to Apr. 20.**—Financial arrangements need more than average care. **Apr. 21 to May 20.**—A settled day with little immediate prospect of major developments. **May 21 to June 20.**—Hasty decisions are likely to cause friction. **June 21 to July 20.**—Decisions should be made early in the day.

July 21 to Aug 21.—Recklessness will have to be checked, especially in regard to expenditure. **Aug. 22 to Sept. 22.**—Set-backs indicated if you allow yourself to act without adequate preparation. **Sept. 23 to Oct. 22.**—A helpful day so long as you are content to keep to normal activities. **Oct. 23 to Nov. 22.**—No sign of special difficulties so long as you avoid experiments. **Nov. 23 to Dec. 20.**—Relations with others may be rather difficult. **Dec 21 to Jan 19.**—Play for safety in everything. Financial arrangements need maximum care.

TO-DAY'S BIRTHDAY

Considerable fluctuation appears likely. I advise against experiments. Financial prospects are below par.



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"The thrill of anticipation" may be a hackneyed phrase: it certainly is no empty one. Who can fail to find joy in looking forward to good times, good things—soon, we hope, to be our happy lot when Victory brings us Peace and Plenty.
We share the regret of our many friends that supplies are so limited as the result of war conditions.
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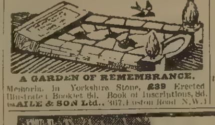

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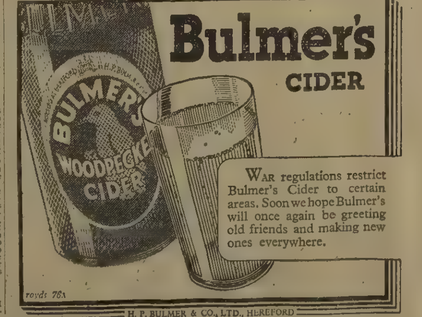

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Daily Mail
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4 A.M. EDITION

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MONTGOMERY FORESAW ATTACK

His Troops Were All Ready to March

ACTED 'ON OWN' TO SAVE DAY

By **WILSON BROADBENT,** Political Correspondent

FIELD-MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S part in stopping von Rundstedt from successfully developing his offensive in its early stages will be described by the Prime Minister, other conditions permitting, in the war review he has promised to give in the House of Commons when Parliament reassembles on January 16.

According to information obtained in reliable political quarters, Field-Marshal Montgomery took command of all the armies along the whole northern flank of the German salient several days before the idea was confirmed in the highest quarters.

Apparently the situation was so desperate that Field-Marshal Montgomery, using his own initiative, threw in all his weight and authority and asserted his leadership, which was accepted by those around him.

It appears that for some time previously he had felt some forebodings about German intentions. To this extent he was ready for what eventually happened.

He swung some of his British forces around at quick notice into defensive positions, set in motion new strategy, and undoubtedly saved a critical situation. It was not until he had done this that it was decided that his command should be enlarged to include four armies.

We Are Writing Off Bulge—Montgomery

From **ALEXANDER CLIFFORD,**
Daily Mail Special Correspondent.

NORTH-WEST EUROPE, Sunday.

"ONE of the most interesting and tricky battles I have handled" was Montgomery's own description of the Ardennes fighting when he told the full story of it to-day. He told it very clearly and simply, and with great cheerfulness and zest.

You really felt he had everything under control, and was almost enjoying it.

He said: "Rundstedt attacked on December 16 and obtained tactical surprise. He drove a deep wedge into the centre of the United States First Army and split the American forces in two.

"The situation looked as if it might become awkward. The Germans had broken through a weak spot, and were heading for the Meuse.

"As soon as I saw what was happening I took certain steps to ensure that if the Germans got to the Meuse they would certainly not get over it.

"I carried out certain movements to provide balanced dispositions for meeting the threatened danger.

"The situation began to deteriorate, but the whole Allied team rallied and national considerations were thrown overboard. General Eisenhower placed me in command of the whole Northern Front."

IN ENEMY LINES

Montgomery did not tell the whole drama of that appointment.

He actually got the news at 4 o'clock on the morning of December 20.

Instantly he sent his personal liaison officers forth to all his American divisions, and made an appointment with General Hodges, Commander of the American First Army for midday.

Then he sat down for the long period of private, uninterrupted thinking which is essential to him.

Meanwhile, his liaison officers were getting arrested as spies and generally being asked not to interfere.

One had to go through the Germans to a trapped American division. But his reception wasn't any better—no one knew yet of Monty's appointment.

But at midday Monty arrived at Hodges' headquarters, and all his liaison officers were there to meet him.

He brought his own Intelligence officer. Thus he started straight in to work on the basis familiar to him, which meant he could work fast.

This is his own account of what he did: "I used the whole available power of the British group of armies.

'LEFT HOOK'

"I brought it into play very gradually in such a way that it would not interfere with the American lines of communication. Finally, it was put into battle with a bang.

"In fighting a battle it is very important to shape it to your own design — so that whatever the enemy does you will never be obliged to react to him.

"Balance is the thing. I am always looking to see if I am balanced—if I am so poised that I do not mind what the enemy does.

"Apply that principle to this battle. When the blow came it was inevitable that the battlefield should be untidy.

"So first I busied myself on making it tidy—getting balanced. I regrouped the whole show.

"It looked as though Rundstedt was trying a big left-hook up to the Meuse. There was not much there to stop him.

"I formed a new Army Corps under General Collins, and I had to decide where to put it. I put it in to take the full blow of Rundstedt's left-hook.

"I had intended this Corps for

BACK PAGE—Col. FOUR

GERMANS CYCLE TO BATTLE

Lorries Smashed in Air Blitz

From **COURTENAY EDWARDS,**
Daily Mail Air Correspondent

WESTERN FRONT, Sunday.

GERMAN troops arriving to reinforce the hard-pressed enemy formations in the Ardennes are having to finish their journey on bicycles, as they had to in France before the break-through at Caen.

This is the latest heartening evidence provided by air reconnaissance of the confusion into which the enemy's supply organisation has been thrown by our massive air blitz on his communications.

Full weight of British and American air power in the west is being used day after day, night after night, to isolate a battlefield which may become as famous as Waterloo.

Never before has such a tremendous weight of bombs been rained down in tactical support of armies locked in battle. Never before has such a variety of warplanes been committed, day after day, in a ground-support rôle.

Day-and-Night Blitz

They have been at it for weeks now in fair weather and foul. And it is still going on—an experiment in the tactical use of air power which will be quoted in all the military manuals of the future.

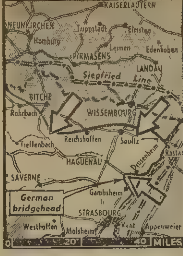
By day when the weather is clear, British and American fighters nip over the frozen woods and snow-covered hills of the Ardennes to blast with bombs, rockets, and cannon shells enemy transport.

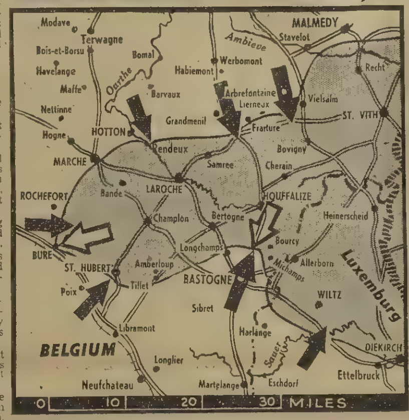
Nor do the enemy's transport routes get any rest at night, when heavies, mediums, and intruders take over where the day squadrons leave off.

That is the general pattern. But the air arm is such a flexible weapon that the heavies are sometimes switched to cascade their bombs only a few miles ahead of our own troops.

Similarly, our fighters do not confine their activities to the bulge, but also range far afield, to places like Munster and Osnabruck, to strafe

BACK PAGE—Col. THREE





682 WIN LEAVE FROM THE MIDDLE EAST

From Daily Mail Correspondent

CAIRO, Sunday.

FIFTY officers, five nursing sisters, and 627 other ranks in the Middle East are due to go back to England following the second home leave draw just completed in the Canal Zone. First name out of the drum was that of Gunner J. Brooks, whose wife lives in Chippenham-road, Paddington, W.

The first nursing sister was Sister F. G. Copley, now serving with the general hospital at Beirut, whose sister, Mrs. Hackling lives in Foxhill-road, Birley, Carr, Sheffield.

Practice proved that the method of conducting the draw needed no alteration and will be used again for the third draw which takes place in Palestine shortly. But this time two drums were installed in two halls.

One was operated by three A.T.S. and E.F.I. girls and the other by three A.T.S. Half a dozen winners were present in the hall when their names went up on the board.

There were many highlights in this draw. A messenger suddenly noticed his name on a list of winners he was taking to post up. He became so excited that for a while he couldn't carry on with his work.

The messenger was Pte. W. K. Llewellyn, whose home is in Commercial-road, Machen, near Newport, Mon.

1945 'Pin-up' General

In Monty's Caravan

FIELD-MARSHAL Montgomery told correspondents yesterday that von Rundstedt was easily the best German general he had yet fought against.

Says Alexander Clifford: 'He declared, 'I used to think Rommel was good, but Rundstedt could knock him for six.

"Montgomery now has a picture of Rundstedt stuck up in his caravan where Rommel's used to be.'

Rundstedt is Eight Miles From Strasbourg

'Civilians leaving'

RUNDSTEDT has increased his threat to Strasbourg by throwing tanks across the Rhine into his bridgehead eight miles north-east of the Alsatian capital.

This new turn in the German Alsace-Lorraine offensive was reported last night by Eisenhower's H.Q., which said the enemy bridgehead is now seven miles long and three miles deep.

More German infantry have also reinforced the bridgehead, which reaches to within six miles of Haguenau, key town on the road to the Saverne Gap.

According to unofficial reports, German tanks are trying to press out of the bridgehead while infantry and armour attack southwards towards Haguenau from Wissembourg, on the German border.

COLMAR THREAT

The Germans still hold Gambsheim, eight miles north-east of Strasbourg, as well as Offendorf, two miles farther north.

American pilots of the First Tactical Air Force report that they bombed German motor transport about seven miles north of Strasbourg.

Unofficial but reliable reports say civilians are leaving Strasbourg as the peril to the city grows.

To lend further weight to their new aggressiveness along the Rhine front in Alsace, the Germans have ferried tanks and infantry reinforcements across the river into the Colmar pocket.

First French Army outposts have withdrawn from Neunkirch, north of Colmar, in the face of an attack, supported by tanks.

MONTY CUTS SUPPLY ROAD

From **NOEL MONKS**
Daily Mail Special Correspondent

ARDENNES, Sunday.

IN the most important gains since we began our counter-attacks on Rundstedt's salient, our forces have cut the main highway between Laroche and Vielsalm in three places, leaving the Germans only one main supply route for their forces in the north-western end of the bulge.

Tanks of our Third Armoured Division first cut across Rundstedt's artery, and they were soon followed by American airborne troops. To-night our cuts in the road are firmly held.

No German traffic has passed along the road for more than 24 hours. The Laroche highway represents an advance of five miles into the "snout" of the bulge in the north-west and it was made in terrible conditions.

The Germans fought fiercely for their roadway, using dug-in self-propelled guns against our tanks. Our commanding general told his tank men: "I want you to cut this road, if it's humanly possible. It is vital to our operations."

Our tanks reached their objectives several hours ahead of schedule, despite the difficulty of detecting mines covered by snow.

The American tanks were so eager they charged at full speed into the jaws of the tank traps and hidden anti-tank gun positions, went sliding and spinning on their way down the snow-covered slopes to the roadway.

In their dash, the tanks scooped up more than 300 German prisoners. They are eating to-n… but they would not have been … they had not surrendered bec… with the road cut, hundreds … Germans are foodless.

MYSTERY OF SUDDEN QUIET

From **WALTER FARR,**
Daily Mail Special Correspond…

BASTOGNE, Sunday

THE Germans still have ten g… divisions concentrated n… Bastogne. To-day we pushed so… of these forces back one mile to t… west of the town and opened … the Bastogne "horseshoe."

To-night there is an air of mystery over the bulge. Rundstedt's forces, after a series of v… counter-attacks, have suddenly mysteriously quieted down. There were 17 counter-attacks in one d… three days ago.

Next day there were 11, and … day there were none at all.

The enemy has apparently satisfied himself about our strength in the various sectors and is now … ing his plans accordingly.

It would be wrong to interpret the comparative calm here as a s… of his weakness. He might be bringing in more material to prepare … lunge back at us in the Bastogne area.

Or he might still be planning … thrust somewhere else.'

All the fighting troops here feel immensely pleased that the R.A.F. was able to swoop on Houffalize—communication centre just to the north of us—yesterday and pound it to pieces. That bombing probably did more good than all the gains we have made on the ground, both to the north and south of the bulge during the whole of last week.

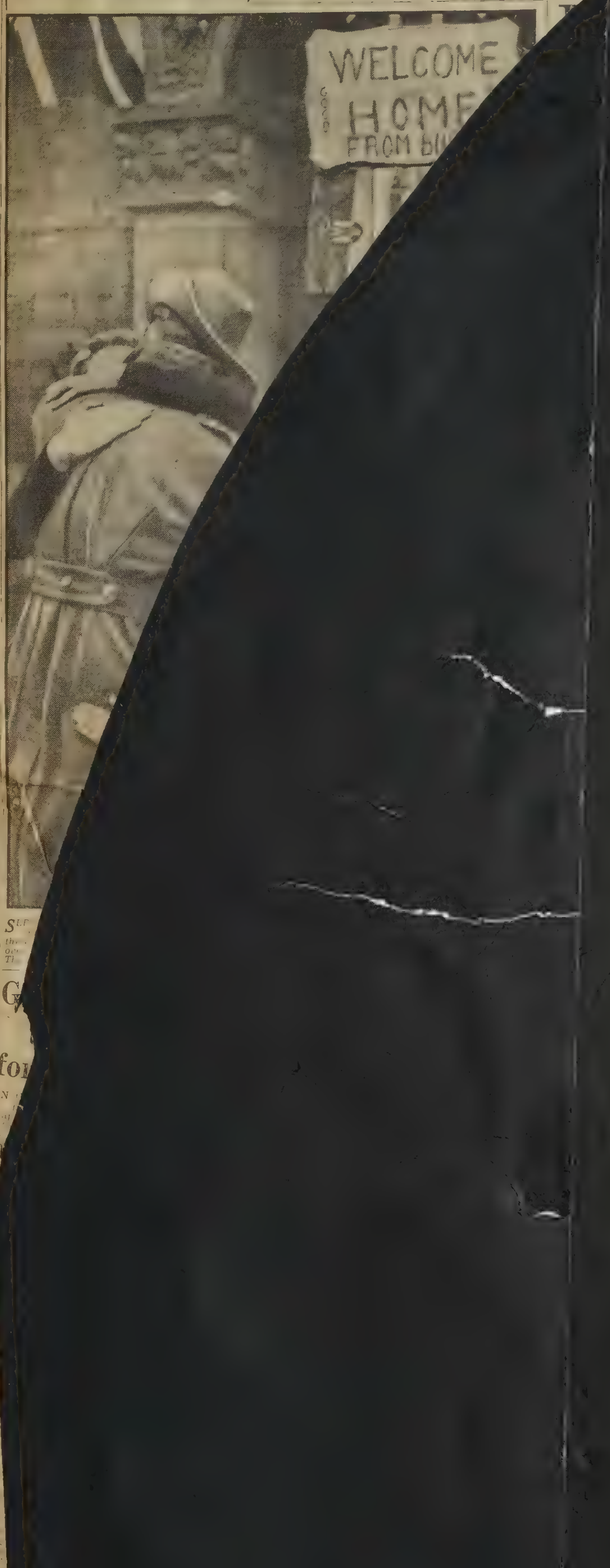
Snow in Strait

Snow fell heavily in the Strait o… Dover area for a brief period yesterday afternoon and again after nightfall.

London was the coldest spot in Britain on Friday night, when 1… degrees of frost was registered at Kew.

AFTER THREE YEARS

Peace Priori…



Times 8 January 45

ROAD FROM ST. VITH TO LAROCHE CUT

CROSSED BY AMERICAN TANKS

F.-M. MONTGOMERY'S HEARTENING MESSAGE

RUNDSTEDT'S FORCES BEING "WRITTEN OFF"

Field-Marshal Montgomery, speaking to correspondents on the western front yesterday, said that though the battle of the Ardennes salient is not yet over, Rundstedt's forces "are now being written off."

American tanks on Saturday night crossed the main lateral road from St. Vith to Laroche in the Ardennes salient. The crossings have been secured and the road has been cut in several places.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER

SIR B. MONTGOMERY'S TRIBUTE

From Our Special Correspondent

WESTERN FRONT, JAN. 7

Field-Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery to-day spoke to war correspondents on the subject of the present battle in the Ardennes. He frankly admitted that Rundstedt "dealt us a shrewd blow and we reeled a bit—it is no good saying we did not," "but we recovered and now we have the initiative." The Field-Marshal announced that the British 6th Airborne Division which landed in Normandy on the allied left flank on D Day, and eventually returned to England to refit, is now engaged in the allied attack south of Rochefort.

Sir Bernard Montgomery was wearing the maroon beret of the British airborne forces, with, as his second badge, the silver wings of the Parachute Regiment, of which he has lately become colonel commandant; and he wore a parachute soldier's blouse belted over his grey sweater and fawn corduroy slacks.

WESTERN FRONT, Jan. 7.—Field-Marshal Montgomery said:—

When Rundstedt attacked on December 16 he obtained a tactical surprise. He drove a deep wedge into the centre of the United States First Army, and the split might have become awkward: the Germans had broken right through a weak spot, and were heading for the Meuse. As soon as I saw that was happening I took certain steps myself to ensure that if the Germans got to the Meuse they would certainly not get over the river. I carried out certain movements so as to provide balanced dispositions to meet the threatened danger. These were, at the time, merely precautions—that is I was thinking ahead.

Then the situation began to deteriorate. But the whole allied team rallied to meet the danger; national considerations were thrown overboard. General Eisenhower placed me in command of the whole northern front.

A TRICKY BATTLE

I employed the whole available power of the British group of armies: this power was brought into play very gradually and in such a way that it would not interfere with the American lines of communication. Finally it was put into battle with a bang, and to-day British divisions are fighting hard on the right flank of the United States First Army.

The battle has been most interesting—I think possibly one of the most interesting and tricky battles I have ever handled, with great issues at stake.

The first thing to be done was to "head off" the enemy from the tender spots and vital places. Having done that successfully, the next thing was to "see him off"—that is to rope him in and make quite certain that he could not get to places he wanted, and also that he was slowly but surely removed away from those places. He was therefore "headed off" and then "seen off." He is now being "written off," and heavy toll is being taken of his divisions by ground and air action.

What was Rundstedt trying to achieve? No one can tell for certain. The only guide we have is the measure he issued to his soldiers before the battle began. He told them it was the last great effort to try to win the war; that everything depended on it; that they must go "all out." On the map you see his gains—that will not win the war; he is likely slowly but surely to lose it all. He must have scraped together every reserve he could lay his hands on for this job, and he has not achieved a great deal.

RUNDSTEDT ON DEFENSIVE

One must admit that he has dealt us a sharp blow, and he sent us reeling back. But we recovered. He has been unable to gain any great advantage from his initial success. He has therefore failed in his strategic purpose, unless the prize was smaller than his men were told.

But when all is said and done I shall always feel that Rundstedt was really beaten by the good fighting qualities of the American soldier and by the team work of the allies. I would like to say a word about these two points.

I first saw the American soldier in battle in Sicily, and formed then a very high opinion of him. I saw him again in Italy. And I have seen a very great deal of him in this campaign. I want to take this opportunity to pay a public tribute to him. He is a brave fighting man, steady under fire and with the tenacity in battle which stamps the first-class soldier. All these qualities have been shown in a marked degree during the present battle.

I have spent my military career with the British soldier, and I have come to love him with a great love. I have now formed a very great affection and admiration for the American soldier. I salute the brave fighting men of America—I never want to fight alongside better soldiers.

Just now I am seeing a great deal of the American soldier. I have tried to feel that I am almost an American soldier myself, so that I might take no unsuitable action or offend them in any way. I have been given an American identity card. I am thus identified in the army of the United States, my fingerprints being registered in the War Department at Washington—which is far preferable to having them registered at Scotland Yard.

And now I come to my last point.

It is team work that pulls you through dangerous times: it is team work that wins battles: it is victories in battle that win wars. I want to put in a strong plea for allied solidarity at this vital stage of the war: and you can all help in this greatly. Nothing must be done by anyone that tends to break down the team spirit of our allied team: if you try to get at the captain of the team you are liable to induce a loss of confidence, and this may spread and have disastrous results.

Let me tell you that the captain of our team is General Eisenhower. I am absolutely devoted to Ike. We are the greatest of friends. It grieves me when I see uncomplimentary articles about him in the British Press. He bears a great burden, he needs our fullest support. He has a right to expect it, and it is up to all of us to see that he gets it.

No one objects to healthy and constructive criticism. It is good for us. But let us have done with destructive criticism that aims a blow at allied solidarity, that tends to break up our team spirit, and that therefore helps the enemy.

DESIGN OF BATTLE

This is my military philosophy. A fundamental point is shaping the battle to your design. I always maintain that you have got to decide what your design of battle is going to be before you start the battle and so you fight it your way and not anybody else's way and make the enemy dance to your tune.

Now, if you're going to fight battles that way, you've got to have balance or poise—so balanced that whatever the enemy may do there will never be any need for you to react to him. That is the fundamental point in my military philosophy. If you've not got balance obviously you are easily pushed off by the other chap. So I frequently examine my battle area and say to myself: "Now I am balanced for anything the enemy may do." If he puts in a hard bang I have to be ready for him. That is terrifically important in this battle fighting. I learned it in Africa. You learn all these things by hard experience.

When Rundstedt put in his hard blow and parted the American Army, it was automatic that the battle area must be untidy. Therefore, the first thing I did when I was brought in and told to take over was to busy myself in getting the battle area tidy—getting it sorted out. I got reserves into the right places and got balanced—and you know what happened. I regrouped the American and British armies—a question of grouping is another important point mixed up with battle-winning.

One of the things I had to do was to position an army corps in what I thought was going be the line of approach of the German left hook towards Namur and Dinant. It looked to me as if Rundstedt was trying to do a big left hook to the River Meuse. There was not much there—there was damn little there—so I collected here and there, pulled in divisions, and formed an army corps under that very fine American General Collins. It was that corps, which I had formed for offensive action, which eventually took the full blow of Rundstedt's left hook. It took a knock. I said, "Dear me, this can't go on. It's being swallowed up in the battle."

I set to work and managed to form the corps again. Once more pressure was such that it began to disappear in a defensive battle. I said: "Come, come," and formed it again, and it was put in offensively by General Hodges after we had consulted together, and that is his present job.

GETTING BALANCED

It is a question of getting balanced and putting reserves in such places that you don't mind what the enemy does because you have grouped your forces to meet the problem. And you must not hurry. You must have a well-balanced, tidy show when you are mixed up in a dogfight. You can't do it nohow—I do not think that word is English—you can't win the big victory without a tidy show.

It is very interesting to see how both sides—the Germans and the allies—use their airborne troops in land battles, not having dropped them from the sky. They use them with great advantage. The danger with an airborne force is that it is kept out behind somewhere. All their thought and training and philosophy is built up in flying over to the battle and landing there. That is the approach to battle. It is what happens when they get on the ground that is difficult.

The Americans have two airborne divisions, the 101st and the 82nd fighting on the ground, and we have got the 6th Airborne Division. It is O.K. to mention them because I know the Germans have captured some of their wounded at Bure. They are now fighting on the right flank of the northern battle, and they are fighting very well.

The American soldiers of the U.S. 7th Armoured Division and the 106th Division stuck it out and put up a very fine performance. By Jove, they stuck it out, these chaps. And there was the 101st Airborne Division at Bastogne who held out magnificently.

The places where these men fought were, I maintain, terrifically important. I consulted with General Hodges, of the United States First Army, and there came a day, about the 20th or 21st (of December). I said to Hodges: "I think we ought to get these chaps back if we can. They will be swamped. They will disappear. They have done their stuff. They are great fighting men."

BACK WITH HONOUR

During this time the 82nd Airborne Division had been moving slowly forward to try to get contact with cut-off elements. We pulled them back, then withdrew the 82nd Airborne Division to a more secure line. They did not want to come. They protested vigorously.

I said to Bradley: "They can come back with all honour." They came back to the more secure positions. They put up a wonderful show.

The writing off process is going on now. I am prepared to say the initiative has passed from Rundstedt to us and he is fighting on the ground now defensively and against troops who have recovered their balance and are properly poised to use the initiative the enemy has lost.

When the inner history is told you will find that because the Americans held out in three places the Germans could not take advantage of their initial success. The first was in the Elsenborn salient, south of Monschau, which had to bear fully the blow of almost a whole Panzer army, and the Panzer army recoiled. They could not do it.

I used to think that Rommel was good, but my opinion is that Rundstedt would have hit him for six. Rundstedt is the best German general I have come up against in this war. He is very good. He knows his stuff. I would very much like to get myself into Rundstedt's brain for a couple of minutes. I have a picture of him in my room. I have both Rommel's and Rundstedt's pictures always near me.—*Reuter.*

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One must admit that he has dealt us a sharp blow, and he sent us reeling back. But we recovered. He has been unable to gain any great advantage from his initial success. He has therefore failed in his strategic purpose, unless the prize was smaller than his men were told.

But when all is said and done I shall always feel that Rundstedt was really beaten by the good fighting qualities of the American soldier and by the team work of the allies. I would like to say a word about these two points.

I first saw the American soldier in battle in Sicily, and formed then a very high opinion of him. I saw him again in Italy. And I have seen a very great deal of him in this campaign. I want to take this opportunity to pay a public tribute to him. He is a brave fighting man, steady under fire and with the tenacity in battle which stamps the first-class soldier. All these qualities have been shown in a marked degree during the present battle,

I have spent my military career with the British soldier, and I have come to love him with a great love. I have now formed a very great affection and admiration for the American soldier. I salute the brave fighting men of America—I never want to fight alongside better soldiers.

Just now I am seeing a great deal of the American soldier. I have tried to feel that I am almost an American soldier myself, so that I might take no unsuitable action or offend them in any way. I have been given an American identity card. I am thus identified in the army of the United States, my fingerprints being registered in the War Department at Washington—which is far preferable to having them registered at Scotland Yard.

And now I come to my last point.

It is team work that pulls you through dangerous times: it is team work that wins battles: it is victories in battle that win wars. I want to put in a strong plea for allied solidarity at this vital stage of the war: and you can all help in this greatly. Nothing must be done by anyone that tends to break down the team spirit of our allied team: if you try to get at the captain of the team you are liable to be the line of approach of the German left hook towards Namur and Dinant. It looked to me as if Rundstedt was trying to do a big left hook to the River Meuse. There was not much there—there was damn little there—so I collected here and there, pulled in divisions, and formed an army corps under that very fine American General Collins. It was that corps, which I had formed for offensive action, which eventually took the full blow of Rundstedt's left hook. It took a knock. I said, " Dear me, this can't go on. It's being swallowed up in the battle."

I set to work and managed to form the corps again. Once more pressure was such that it began to disappear in a defensive battle. I said: " Come, come," and formed it again, and it was put in offensively by General Hodges after we had consulted together, and that is his present job.

GETTING BALANCED

It is a question of getting balanced and putting reserves in such places that you don't mind what the enemy does because you have grouped your forces to meet the problem. And you must not hurry. You must have a well-balanced, tidy show when you are mixed up in a dogfight. You can't do it nohow—I do not think that word is English—you can't win the big victory without a tidy show.

It is very interesting to see how both sides—the Germans and the allies—use their airborne troops in land battles, not having dropped them from the sky. They use them with great advantage. The danger with an airborne force is that it is kept out behind somewhere. All their thought and training and philosophy is built up in flying over to the battle and landing there. That is the approach to battle. It is what happens when they get on the ground that is difficult.

The Americans have two airborne divisions. the 101st and the 82nd fighting on the ground, and we have got the 6th Airborne Division. It is O.K. to mention them because I know the Germans have captured some of their wounded at Bure. They are now fighting on the right flank of the northern battle, and they are fighting very well.

The American soldiers of the U.S. 7th Armoured Division and the 106th Division stuck it out and put up a very fine performance. By Jove, they stuck it out, these chaps. And there was the 101st Airborne Division at Bastogne who held out magnificently.

The places where these men fought were, I maintain, terrifically important. I consulted with General Hodges, of the United States First Army, and there came a day, about the 20th or 21st (of December). I said to Hodges: " I think we ought to get these chaps back if we can. They will be swamped. They will disappear. They have done their stuff. They are great fighting men."

BACK WITH HONOUR

During this time the 82nd Airborne Division had been moving slowly forward to try to get contact with cut-off elements. We pulled them back, then withdrew the 82nd Airborne Division to a more secure line. They did not want to come. They protested vigorously.

I said to Bradley: " They can come back with all honour." They came back to the more secure positions. They put up a wonderful show.

The writing off process is going on now. I am prepared to say the initiative has passed from Rundstedt to us and he is fighting on the ground now defensively and against troops who have recovered their balance and are properly poised to use the initiative the enemy has lost.

When the inner history is told you will find that because the Americans held out in three places the Germans could not take advantage of their initial success. The first was in the Elsenborn salient, south of Monschau, which had to bear fully the blow of almost a whole Panzer army, and the Panzer army recoiled. They could not do it.

I used to think that Rommel was good, but my opinion is that Rundstedt would have hit him for six. Rundstedt is the best German general I have come up against in this war. He is very good. He knows his stuff. I would very much like to get myself into Rundstedt's brain for a couple of minutes. I have a picture of him in my room. I have both Rommel's and Rundstedt's pictures always near me.—*Reuter*.

Telegraph

4 A.M.

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SHAL MONTGOMERY CONFERS WITH ALLIED GENERALS

BIG THREE MEETING AFTER JAN. 20

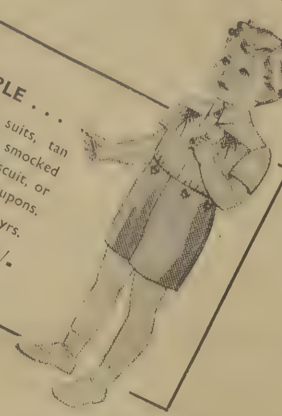
Mr. Roosevelt's Disclosure

TIME AND PLACE BEING FIXED

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
WASHINGTON, Friday.

President Roosevelt, at his Press conference to-day, confirmed earlier unofficial reports that he would meet Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin some time after his fourth-term inauguration on Jan. 20.

He indicated that progress had been made in fixing the date and place of the meeting and the



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PLASTICS QUIZ

Question No. 7

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Answer

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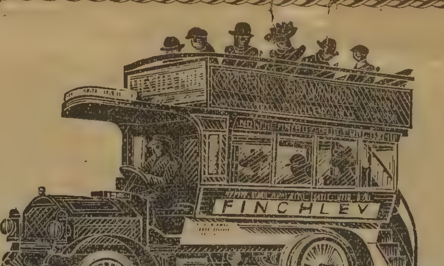

A milestone in passenger transport: The motor bus arrives

Cavalcade of Enterprise

With first a splutter rising to a roar, then with a crash of gears, the first double-decker motor omnibus rolled out of the garage at the turn of the century, licensed to ply for hire on the streets of London, soon to be followed by its counterpart in the provinces.

That's over forty years ago, but many can remember the derision that met the new idea, and of course, things did not run too smoothly in those early days. Breakdowns were frequent and prejudice was deep. It was not a money-making proposition.

But the pioneers were stubborn. They poured their money into the venture, and the travelling public today can be thankful for the faith of those early enthusiasts which gave such a stimulus to the growth of the finest road passenger transport service the world has seen—can, in fact, thank British enterprise.

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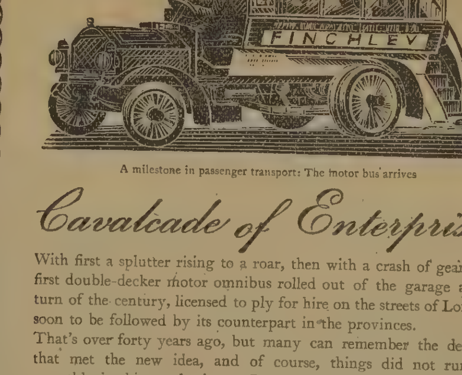

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BRITISH IN DRAMATIC RACE FOR MEUSE

TANKS COVERED CROSSINGS FROM LIEGE TO GIVET

2 U.S. ARMIES UNDER MONTGOMERY

NEW GAINS IN BULGE: NAZI PROGRESS ON SAAR

British troops, it was revealed last night, played a vital part in foiling Rundstedt's bid for the Meuse crossings.

On Dec. 17, the day after the German offensive opened, Field-Marshal Montgomery was appointed to command all the Allied armies on the northern flank of the break-through.

Immediately a dramatic race developed between British armour, ordered south, and the panzer spearheads for the main bridges over the Meuse between Namur and Givet. The British won.

Now British tanks and infantry are engaged in the counter-offensive mounted by Field-Marshal Montgomery on a 21-mile front between Marche and Arbrefontaine.

Midnight news from Shaef was that Allied troops had battled on another 1,000 yards along the road from Hotton to within 4½ miles of Laroche, a key point in the salient road system. Farther east other formations pushed into the outskirts of Lierneux, and reached a point only 2½ miles short of the enemy supply route from Laroche to St. Vith.

These advances were made despite thaw and fog which cut down visibility to 10 yards in places.

On the southern flank American Third Army men, heavily counter-attacked, were forced back from one to two miles on a three-mile front north-east of Bastogne.

GERMAN THREAT TO STRASBOURG

Farther south again the German attack in the Saar Valley has assumed the scale of a full offensive. Enemy spearheads were reported within 12 miles of the Saverne Gap, key to Strasbourg, and threatening a possible break-through into the plains of Alsace and Lorraine.

The German High Command, in a late radio announcement, claimed that a 25-mile breach had been forced in the American lines and 100 places captured. Allied reserves, they added, were being rushed up by forced marches to stem the German onrush.

Field-Marshal Montgomery's new command, it is learned, includes both the United States First and Ninth Armies as well as the British Second and the Canadian First Armies. Lt.-Gen. Bradley commands the Allied troops on the southern flank of the Ardennes battle.

It was disclosed in London that Mr. Churchill has paid another visit to France, where he conferred on Western Front operations with Gen. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied C.-in-C., Field-Marshal Montgomery and Gen. de Gaulle.

2nd ARMY FORCE SENT TO STEM PANZERS

From CHRISTOPHER BUCKLEY,
Daily Telegraph Special Correspondent
WESTERN FRONT, Friday.

British forces, armour and infantry, in action in the Ardennes are taking part in the fighting in the Marche area and co-operating with the First Army attack on the German salient.

The dramatic decision to switch British forces to the south was made during the first three or four days of Rundstedt's break-through before Christmas.

When the German armoured spearheads were plunging forward through the First Army positions towards Liége, Namur and Dinant, it became urgently necessary to prevent the enemy from storming the Meuse crossings as they had done, before adequate strength could be brought to hold them, in 1940.

Accordingly, an armoured formation was selected to cover the various crossings of the river all the way from Liége to Givet, a distance of over 70 miles.

But by about Dec. 20 it was already becoming clear that the Germans, foiled in their immediate attempt to storm Liège, were gradually deflecting the direction of their attack further south.

In particular they were moving towards the crossings of the Meuse from Namur to Dinant. So the bulk of the British advance guard was directed to that sector.

It was a race for the river crossings, the British columns speeding southwards down the roads of Central Belgium, and the German panzers shooting their way eastwards through the forest tracks of the Ardennes.

DINANT THE POINT OF FOCUS

For both forces the focal point was Dinant, a pleasant riverside town on one of the prettiest stretches of the Meuse. Dinant was a favourite holiday resort for artists in the remote days of peace.

The British unit had set out without its tanks. These were "picked up" on the way as the unit passed through Brussels.

Four bridges had to be covered: two at Namur, one at Dinant and one at Givet. On Dec. 21 it looked to be touch and go whether we or the Germans would reach the Dinant crossing first.

The British troops won the race. On Dec. 22, just 24 hours after they had started out from the north the vanguard was in position.

A motor company was patrolling each bridge, before each of which was a squadron of tanks.

The following day the main body arrived and got fully into position. The British troops were now ready to contest any challenge that might be made by the German spearheads.

But for the moment their rôle was rather that of "full-back" to the American forces in the neighbourhood. These, having been driven back 40 miles through the Ardennes, were now rallying and putting up an increasingly stiff resistance at the approaches to the Meuse.

The German spearhead in this sector was getting smaller and smaller. But it was still advancing.

Christmas Eve was the crucial day. A German column of 14 tanks and a battalion of infantry moved out in the morning in the direction of Dinant to seize the river crossing.

They ran into an ambush of tanks and anti-tank guns. They were subsequently rounded-up and destroyed by the American forces in the neighbourhood, with British tanks participating.

With that action the threat to the Meuse was at an end.

The Germans had been beaten by the skilful shooting of the American gunners just two and a half miles short of the point at which the forward British patrols were waiting to engage them.

GRAVEST MOMENT
Troops' Fresh Spirit

Field-Marshal Montgomery assumed command in the Ardennes at possibly the gravest moment in the Ardennes battle. It was at a time when the enemy break-through had by no means been sealed off and the Germans' tank columns were still lumbering through the forest glades towards the Meuse.

Though far less desperate, the situation was reminiscent of that with which the almost unknown Lt.-Gen. Montgomery was faced when he took over the command of the defeated and rather disgruntled Eighth Army at Alamein in August, 1942.

In each case the Germans had won a victory which, if far from decisive, offered peculiarly favourable possibilities for exploitation. In each case within a very few days the new commander introduced a fresh spirit and a new defensive preparedness.

British reinforcements were swung down from the north to hold the Meuse crossings, whose capture was necessary to Rundstedt if he was to carry his offensive on into its second phase.

The weather changed for the better, permitting the Allied air forces to strike blow after blow during four critical days, and under cover of the stiffening resistance Field-Marshal Montgomery was able to plan counter-measures.

Within less than a fortnight the American First Army, with British support, was able to resume the offensive. It was a state of things which had seemed impossible so short a time before.

In the battle now being fought along the Grand Menin-Marche front the Allied forces have made little gain in the past 24 hours. The weather has not permitted any effective co-operation from

(Continued on P. 4, Col. 5)

FIELD-MARSHAL MONTGOMERY CONFERS WITH ALLIED GENERALS

Field-Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, whose appointment in command of all the Allied armies on the northern side of the German salient has just been announced, after a conference with his generals at his Headquarters. Left to right: Lt.-Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey, G.O.C. British Second Army, Maj.-Gen. Hodges, G.O.C. American First Army, Field-Marshal Montgomery, Maj.-Gen. Simpson, G.O.C. American Ninth Army, and Gen. Crerar, G.O.C. Canadian First Army.

GERMANS CROSS RHINE NEAR STRASBOURG

From DOUGLAS WILLIAMS,
Daily Telegraph Special Correspondent
SHAEF, PARIS, Friday.

On the Saar front enemy pressure continued and fighting reached Wingen on the main Sarreguemines-Haguenau road. From the line of attack the enemy had achieved a penetration of an average of 12 miles.

Eleven miles north of Strasbourg the Germans succeeded in crossing the Rhine in barges, presumably by night, and landed near Gambshein. As action developed in the town of Offendorf, which was entered by enemy troops, who now have a battalion entrenched on the west bank of the river.

We have counter-attacked and fighting continues. The German aim presumably is to secure a foothold south of Haguenau Forest and intensify the threat to Strasbourg.

Further gains of about 1,000 yards were reported along the northern flank of the German Ardennes salient, while at one sector unnamed the advance was more than two miles. A number of enemy counter-attacks were repulsed. Allied troops captured Arbrefontaine.

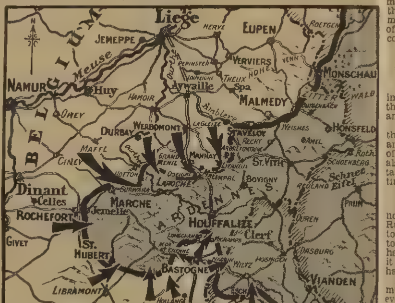
TOUGH GOING

Late this afternoon the Allies were fighting inside the town of Beffe and south-west of this place troops had entered the village of Rendaux.

The First Army in the last 24 hours have captured 815 prisoners.

On the southern flank enemy aggressiveness continued, and east of Bastogne we withdrew from one to two miles to high ground near Michamps. West of the town we made some gains.

Figures of material casualties suffered by the Germans in the Rochefort-Dinant area in the early stages, when they were pushing to reach the Meuse, show that they lost 81 tanks, 405 mixed vehicles, 74 guns and seven self-propelled guns. A number of these were found intact and abandoned through lack of fuel.



MR. CHURCHILL IN PARIS TALKS

REARMING FRANCE

Mr. Churchill's latest visit to France was announced in the following statement last night from 10, Downing-street:

"The Prime Minister, accompanied by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff [Field-Marshal Sir Alan Brooke], returned this afternoon from a short visit to France, during the course of which he met Gen. Eisenhower and Field-Marshal Montgomery.

"He also had conversations with Gen. de Gaulle and Mr. Duff Cooper [British Ambassador in France]."

Mr. Churchill, Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. de Gaulle met at Shaef on Wednesday and conferred on operations on the Western Front, it was announced at Shaef last night.

Sir Alan Brooke, Gen. Juin, the French Chief of Staff, and officers of Gen. Eisenhower's staff also attended the conference.

After the military talks, Mr. Churchill and Gen. de Gaulle had further conversations.

It was probably decided at Wednesday's meeting that a re-equipped French Army should play a greater part in the fighting to come.

On his way home the Prime Minister conferred with Field-Marshal Montgomery at the latter's H.Q.

Mr. Churchill's last previous visit to Paris was in November, when he took part in the Armistice celebrations.

M.P.'s ROAD DEATH

Mr. James Walker, 62, Socialist M.P. for Motherwell, Lanark, and former chairman of the Socialist party, died last night in the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, after being knocked down earlier in the day by an Army lorry near his home at Saltdean. The death necessitates a by-election in Motherwell. Mr. Walker's majority over his Conservative opponent in 1935 was 430.

Obituary—P3

Black-out (London) 5.37—8.35
Moon rises 12.37 a.m.; sets 12.56 p.m.

JUGOSLAVS' DOUBT ABOUT REGENCY

NOT DECIDED YET

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Final agreement on the political changes in Jugoslavia proposed by Marshal Tito and M. Subasitch, the Prime Minister, including the creation of a Regency Council, is likely to be delayed, I learn. Jugoslav circles in London said yesterday that no decision had yet been taken on the formation of a Regency.

The whole matter is still under discussion. The impression in well-informed circles is that King Peter has by no means made up his mind to consent to a Regency.

LATE NEWS

GREEK POLICE SAVE E.L.A.S. FROM CROWDS

Athens, Friday. — E.L.A.S. troops withdrawn from Athens, reported retreating along three main roads to mountains. Thousands of Athenians crowding streets and squares of city showing relief. Greek police had great difficulty protecting E.L.A.S. prisoners from angry crowds.

R.A.F. planes destroyed 15 retreating E.L.A.S. motor vehicles and damaged 16.

E.L.A.S. resistance completely collapsed in Piræus to-day as well as in Athens. British flying columns cleared the northern suburbs of Athens—last E.L.A.S. foothold in the city after yesterday's fighting. Numbers of prisoners are being brought back. Several hundred women prisoners have been taken in working-class settlements, where they were abandoned by the withdrawing E.L.A.S. troops.—Reuter.

SMALL U.S. WITHDRAWAL NORTH OF BASTOGNE

From CORNELIUS RYAN,
Daily Telegraph Special Correspondent
WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, Friday.

Following heavy German counter-attacks, Gen. Patton's troops have withdrawn to the Michamps area, north of Bastogne.

This withdrawal, greater to the north of Michamps than to the south, does not materially affect the American positions. In fact, from controlling heights their artillery can continue the slaughter to better advantage.

The battle of Bastogne is reaching unprecedented violence as Rundstedt throws his Panzers and Grenadier divisions in to make constant counter-attacks against the corridor.

In the past 48 hours 18 counter-attacks — many of them in strength — have been made against the eastern and western sides.

The enemy is trying desperately either to force the Third Army to pull out of the Bastogne bulge or to isolate it altogether. All these attempts have been repulsed, and the enemy has retired after suffering heavy losses.

WESTERN SIDE MOVES

The western side of the Bastogne corridor has moved forward. The Third Army line in that area runs nearly parallel with the thrusting nose of the advance north of Bastogne.

But on the eastern side the Germans are hitting back fiercely into the forested gap lying roughly 7½ miles east of Wiltz, around the town of Harlange, at the base of the corridor.

Rundstedt has staged 15 counter-attacks alone in this area and along the walls of the American line running west, and below Wiltz.

Using from one to 20 tanks, with infantry varying from 200 to 2,000, the Nazis have been battering hard and fiercely at the American lines.

The German losses are so heavy that it is doubtful whether they are able to bury their dead, because of the swirling snow storms, and also because they withdraw and attack over the same area time and time again.

"STOP PATTON" ORDER

The ferocity of these attacks cannot be minimised. It is obvious that Rundstedt's 11 divisions around Bastogne have been told to take Bastogne and hold Gen. Patton. They have slowed down our advance until it can be measured in yards, but they have not taken Bastogne.

In holding Gen. Patton their losses must be extremely high; in nearly every forest that the Americans have reached around the bulge they have

(Continued on P. 4, Col 6)

NEW PRIMATE'S ENTHRONEMENT

DATE AFTER EASTER

The enthronement of Dr. Fisher, 57-year-old Bishop of London, as Archbishop of Canterbury, will not take place until after Easter.

An announcement by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury yesterday said that this was because the Cathedral was at present without central heating. The aim of this is to save fuel, the Cathedral services being held in the crypt. The confirmation of the new Archbishop's election is expected to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Feb. 2 at noon.

DR. HYDE RETIRING

Dr. Hyde, President of Eire since 1938, who is 84, has decided not to be a candidate at the forthcoming election for the office of President. He has informed Mr. de Valera.

This Morning's War News

Battle of Germany
British in dramatic race for Meuse; tanks covered crossings; two U.S. armies under Montgomery; New gains in bulge—Nazi progress on Saar. (Pp 1 & 4)
U.S. withdrawal north of Bastogne. (Pp 1 & 4)
Germans cross Rhine near Strasbourg. (P1)

Air
1,400 planes in 2 R.A.F. blows at Hanover. (P1)
1,600 tons on besieged Germany. (P3)

Russian Offensive
Germans' Budapest relief push stopped. (P3)

Greece
Rebel forces melting away in Athens. (P4)

United States
Meeting of Big Three after Jan. 20. (P1)
Agreement to release more ships for freight. (P3)

Burma
Akyab taken. (P3)

Poland
Lublin Committee recognised by Moscow. (P1)

1,400 PLANES IN R.A.F. BLOWS ON GERMANY

In the 24 hours up till midnight R.A.F. Bomber Command sent out nearly 1,400 aircraft, of which fully 1,000 made two massive attacks on Hanover last night. The first force consisted of Halifaxes and the second of Lancasters.

Pathfinders marked out the area with skymarkers and ground indicators.

About 20 minutes after the first attack Mosquitoes, carrying 4,000lb bombs, made the first of two raids on Berlin. This made a total of four raids in two successive nights.

In the afternoon, Lancasters of R.A.F. Bomber Command, escorted by Spitfires, and Mustangs of R.A.F. Fighter Command, attacked the marshalling yards at Ludwigshaven. One enemy aircraft was destroyed.

More than 1,000 heavy bombers of the Eighth Air Force earlier pounded communications centres and railway yards in Western Germany.

They attacked over 20 targets in a broad area extending from Cologne to Karlsruhe and east beyond Frankfurt.

Over 500 Mustang fighters escorted the Flying Fortresses and Liberators. There was little opposition.

Two fighter landing grounds between Coblenz and Bonn were also attacked. At least four planes were destroyed on the ground.

CLOSE GROUND SUPPORT
Great Bomber Force

Great formations of Allied bombers blasted the German troops in Belgium, said Reuter. They struck ahead of Gen Hodges's First Army offensive in formations of up to 30.

Three German-occupied villages in the Dutch island of Schouwen, at the mouth of the Maas, were hit for the second day in succession with rockets and 1,000lb bombs by the R.A.F.'s Second Tactical Air Force, stated B.U.P. A road bridge south of Utrecht was destroyed.

In more than 500 sorties the Second T.A.F. destroyed 15 locomotives and damaged 14, and destroyed 27 lorries and damaged 140.

1,600 Tons On Germans—P3

V DEPOTS & SITES BOMBED

R.A.F. Spitfires and Polish squadrons yesterday continued their assault on enemy V-weapon storage and maintenance depots and launching sites in the Netherlands, said the Air Ministry. In one storage depot attack pilots saw their bombs make "pin-point" hits. Then they raked the place with cannon fire. None of the aircraft is missing.

NEW DEPUTY AIR CHIEF OF STAFF

It can now be stated that Air Marshal H. E. P. Wigglesworth is serving as Deputy Chief of Staff (Air), Air Staff, Shaef (Rear).

The Air Marshal, who is 49, was appointed Senior Air Staff Officer at Headquarters, A.E.A.F., in November, 1943.

COLD IN STRAITS

Following a slight fall of snow soon after dawn, the Straits of Dover had another cold day yesterday with a maximum temperature of 39 deg., falling to 33 deg. at 7.30 p.m. By 11.30 p.m. the temperature had dropped to 31 deg. and at one o'clock this morning it was 29 deg.

4 Years Ago To-day

Mr. Churchill set up new executives for production, imports and reconstruction.

President Roosevelt outlined Lend-Lease scheme.

3 Years Ago

President Roosevelt stated that United States land, sea and air forces would be sent to Britain.

1 Year Ago

Announced that Britain and United States had jet-propelled plane which would soon be in production.

LUBLIN POLES RECOGNISED BY MOSCOW

Moscow radio broadcast yesterday an official communiqué announcing the recognition of the Lublin Polish Provisional Government by the Soviet Government. The statement said:

"The Soviet Government received on Jan. 4 an official notification from the Provisional National Government of the Polish Republic stating that, in accordance with the decision of the Polish National Council, the Polish Committee of National Liberation had been re-organised as a Provisional National Government of the Polish Republic.

"Simultaneously, the Provisional Government of Poland made a proposal to the Soviet Government for the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of ambassadors.

"The Presidium of the Soviet Supreme Council, following their policy of supporting and strengthening friendly relations with democratic Poland, decided to recognise the Provisional National Government of the Polish Republic and exchange ambassadors."

It was added that M. Lebedev, formerly Soviet Ambassador to the Czechoslovak Government in London had been appointed Ambassador to the Provisional Polish Government.

ATTITUDE OF BRITAIN & U.S.

POSITION UNCHANGED

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Russia's recognition of the Lublin Committee as the Provisional Government of Poland will make no immediate difference to the attitude of the British Government towards the Polish Government in London.

It was authoritatively stated yesterday that M. Arciszewski's Cabinet in London would still be recognised by the British Government as the legal and constitutional Government of Poland.

This, it was pointed out, is also the view of the United States. Mr. Stettinius, Secretary of State, revealed on Thursday [as reported in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH yesterday] that the American Government would continue to "maintain formal diplomatic relations" with the Polish Government in London.

Mr. Stettinius's declaration was officially reaffirmed in Washington last night. The State Department said that advance notice had been received from the Soviet Government of its intention.

BIG THREE MEETING AFTER JAN. 20

Mr. Roosevelt's Disclosure

TIME AND PLACE BEING FIXED

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
WASHINGTON, Friday.

President Roosevelt, at his Press conference to-day, confirmed earlier unofficial reports that he would meet Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin some time after his fourth-term inauguration on Jan. 20.

He indicated that progress had been made in fixing the date and place of the meeting and the agenda, but he did not divulge any of those facts.

Nor would he say whether Allied leaders other than the "Big Three" would attend. He did say, however, that he had not heard any discussion of Gen. de Gaulle's attending.

The pattern and agenda would not be the same as at Teheran or Casablanca, in the sense that no two meetings were the same, he added. They belonged to different species, but most of them belonged to the same genus.

He indicated that details, including the question whether Mr. Stettinius, Secretary of State, attended, would not be available until a week after the meeting had taken place.

The President jokingly added that whether the meeting would be held at the North Pole or the South Pole depended on ice condition. At whichever Pole it was held, he intended to take with him "The English Spirit" [the book by Mr. A. L. Rowse presented to him yesterday by Lord Halifax].

Message to Congress

President Roosevelt told the conference that his message to Congress would deal, amongst other things, with the drafting of man-power, American foreign policy and supplies of raw materials for France, so that she could contribute more effectively to the war effort.

The message would be unconscionably long—8,000 words, he said. He would broadcast a summary. It was later announced that the broadcast talk would last half an hour, from 3 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. B.S.T. on Sunday.

Italy Gets Food

The President also said that a programme for the supply of food to Italy had been adopted by Britain and the United States and that food was going in. Italians, he said, were getting more calories and more supplies were moving in, but shipping was still the great problem.

When pressed regarding the publication of secret Allied Armistice terms with Italy, President Roosevelt said that their secrecy was still considered important by people on the spot.

MINISTRY & JOBS IN PEACE-TIME.

LIBERTY TO CHOOSE

Daily Telegraph Reporter

Under the Ministry of Labour's post-war scheme for finding executive posts for men and women from the Services, a man will still be free to choose his own job.

An employer would also be allowed to pick his executive, provided the appointment has been notified to the Ministry.

This was stated by a Ministry official yesterday

Permission might not be given if the Ministry thought the appointment unsuitable, but the "utmost co-operation" would be given, I was told.

Thus none would be compelled to obtain positions through the new Higher Appointments Branch of the Ministry, although every encouragement to take advantage of the scheme will be given to ex-Servicemen and women seeking employment after the war.

A NEW RECORDING
Sir Adrian Boult
and the
B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Elgar—Symphony No. 2 in E Flat
DB 6190-5
Auto. Couplings DB 8967-72 Album No. 378

JANUARY RECORDS

JOHN BARBIROLLI
and THE HALLE ORCHESTRA
"The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" Suite. *Wagner* C 3416-7

"HUTCH"
Don't you know I Care; No one else will Do - - BD 1096

ERIC WINSTONE
The Happiest New Year of All
My favourite Dream - BD 5869

ARTIE SHAW
My heart stood Still - } B 9399
Rosalie - - - - - - }

WEBSTER BOOTH
Come into the garden, Maud. *Balfe*; Morgen! (To-morrow). *R. Strauss* - - - - - C 3418

JOE LOSS
Tunisian Trail - - - - } BD 5868
It had to be You - - - }

BUDDY FEATHERSTONHAUGH
and the Radio Rhythm Club Sextet
Flying Home - - - - } B 9400
Seven come Eleven - - }

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"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

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Five miles—as my HERCULES flies

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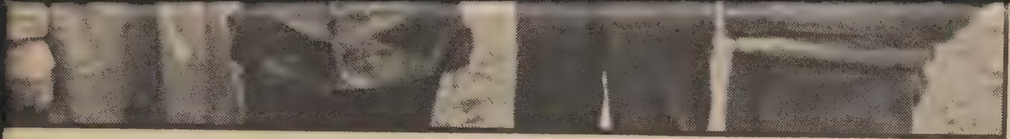

Field-Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, whose appointment in command of all the Allied armies on the northern side of the German salient has just been announced, after a conference with his generals at his Headquarters. Left to right: Lt.-Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey, G.O.C. British Second Army, Maj.-Gen. Hodges, G.O.C. American First Army, Field-Marshal Montgomery, Maj.-Gen. Simpson, G.O.C. American Ninth Army, and Gen. Crerar, G.O.C. Canadian First Army.

SMALL U.S. WITHDRAWAL NORTH OF BASTOGNE

From CORNELIUS RYAN,
Daily Telegraph Special Correspondent

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, Friday.

Following heavy German counter-attacks, Gen. Patton's troops have withdrawn to the Michamps, area, north of Bastogne.

This withdrawal, greater to the north of Michamps than to the south, does not materially affect the American positions. In fact, from controlling heights their artillery can continue the slaughter to better advantage.

The battle of Bastogne is reaching unprecedented violence as Rundstedt throws his Panzers and Grenadier divisions in to make constant counter-attacks against the corridor.

In the past 48 hours 18 counter-attacks — many of them in strength — have been made against the eastern and western ides.

The enemy is trying desperately

1,400 PLANES IN R.A.F. BLOWS ON GERMANY

In the 24 hours up till mid-night R.A.F.

LUBLIN POLES RECOGNISED BY MOSCOW

Moscow radio broadcast yesterday an official communiqué announcing the recognition of the Lublin Polish Provisional Government by the Soviet Government. The statement said:

"The Soviet Government received on Jan. 4 an official notification from the Provisional National Government of the Polish Republic stating that, in accordance with the decision of the Polish National Council, the Polish Committee of National Liberation had been re-organised as a Provisional National Government of the Polish Republic.

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ATTITUDE OF BRITAIN & U.S.

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MINISTRY & JOBS

8 January ~~44~~ 45

Germans in Ardennes Salient Are in Dire Peril

To Beat Them is to Beat the Wehrmacht

By LIEUT.-GEN. H. G. MARTIN,
Daily Telegraph Military Correspondent

A TIME-TABLE of the German offensive in the West is interesting reading. Model, Rundstedt's army group commander of the centre, attacked between Meuse and Moselle on Dec. 16. Next day Gen. Eisenhower regrouped his armies.

Command — that is, control—is mainly a matter of communications. By rupturing the communications across the sector of Hodges's First Army, which was the central army of Bradley's 12th Army Group, Model had made the set-up in that group impracticable. Gen. Eisenhower met the situation promptly by regrouping his armies in such a way as to form one group to northward and another to southward of the breach. He thus ensured that Montgomery and Bradley should each have a command that he could exercise.

By Dec. 19 Model had isolated Bastogne; next day he had reached St. Hubert and Laroche. By Dec. 21 he had forced the American Seventh Armoured Division to withdraw from St. Vith, thus vastly improving his own circulation.

By Dec. 22 things were improving: the advanced guard of British armour had reached the Meuse bridges at Dinant; while, according to the Germans, the counter-attack by Patton's Third Army against the southern flank of Model's salient had begun to make itself felt. Two days later the First Army smashed Model's spearhead 2½ miles short of the Dinant bridges and by Dec. 27

Hodges's concentric drives from south and north could not have been more closely synchronised. Clearly, however, synchronisation was impossible.

Patton's super-urgent task was to relieve Bastogne, and, that done, to consolidate his hold upon it. Thus he could not delay his attack for an hour. On the other hand, since Hodges has had to reassemble his army after a wedge 50 miles deep had been driven through his sector, we can only marvel that he and it were ready to attack once more after no longer an interlude than 18 days.

None the less, slowly but surely, the battle is coming the Allies' way. Three things they had to do in order to place Model in direst jeopardy: first, to reach the St. Vith-Laroche road—and this they have now crossed on either side of the road junction of Baraques de Fraiture, on the Bastogne highway, surely one of the coldest spots in all the world as I remember it on the afternoon before the battle began; secondly, to hold on to Bastogne itself—as to which Patton will see; and, thirdly, to continue to pound Model's communications from the air.

INDEED, as to Houffalize, which, with the cutting of the northern road, has become the sole supply bottle-neck of Model's western salient, the Allies would have no need to occupy it, since a single 1,000-ton

of Saverne, the loss of which would dislocate the Seventh Army front where it has been withdrawn from German soil, presumably into the great bend of the Maginot Line where it sweeps in a semi-circle to north-eastward of Haguenau at a radius of 8-10 miles. This thrust, too, which the Germans have combined with landings across the Rhine obviously directed against Haguenau, Gen. Patch has held. If, as we may hope, Knobelsdorff has already committed his known reserves, then the situation is well in hand.

As we survey the changed scene on the Western Front, we may well ask ourselves where the German High Command has found these, seemingly endless, reinforcements. From Norway?—yes, probably a few. From the Eastern Front?—in the form of divisions, perhaps nothing to speak of.

The point is this, however: for many months past some two-thirds of the Eastern Front—still in numbers by far the greatest front—have been quiet. The German High Command, therefore, has been free to direct a ceaseless flow of replacements—boys, convalescents, transfers from industry—into the divisions which it has been feverishly reforming for the Western battle. Of the resulting storm the Anglo-American forces now bear the brunt.

WE must not, however, let our present anxieties blind us to the plight of Germany. These last armies of the Reich, produced at heaven knows what cost, have nowhere as yet sufficed to win a decision. In the Ardennes Model's surprise stroke has failed; in the Vosges Knobelsdorff has been checked; outside Budapest the great counter-thrust so laboriously prepared—the counter-thrust by six panzer divisions, including two of the

THEATRES
ADELPHI. Tem 7611 Jack Hylton presents Arthur Askey in THE LOVE RACKET [illegible]
ALDWYCH (Tem 6404) 6.45 Wed Sat [illegible] TO-MORROW THE WORLD [illegible]
AMBASSADORS Tem 1171 Ev 6.15 [illegible] Sweeter & Lower
APOLLO Ger 2663 6.30 Weds Sat [illegible] PRIVATE LIVES
ARTS. Tem 7544 Evgs ex Mon [illegible] THE CRITIC [illegible]
CAMBRIDGE. Tem 6056 A NIGHT IN VENICE [illegible]
COLISEUM [illegible]
COMEDY. Whi 2578 Evgs 6.45 [illegible] SEE HOW THEY RUN
DUCHESS. Tem 8243 6.15 W and S [illegible] Blithe Spirit 4th Year
DUKE OF YORK'S Tem 5122 6.30 IS YOUR HONEYMOON REALLY NECESSARY?
GARRICK 6.15 Wed Sats 2.30 [illegible] UNCLE HARRY
GLOBE [illegible] Weds Sats 2.30 WHILE THE SUN SHINES
GOLDERS GREEN [illegible] THE SLEEPING BEAUTY [illegible]
HAYMARKET [illegible] HAMLET [illegible] THE CIRCLE
HIPPODROME [illegible] JENNY JONES
HIS MAJESTY'S Whi 6606 Jack [illegible] BABES IN THE WOOD
KING'S [illegible] Cinderella [illegible]
LYRIC [illegible] Weds Sats [illegible] LOVE IN IDLENESS
LYRIC H[illegible] Shaw Season [illegible] Pygmalion [illegible] Candida [illegible]
NEW [illegible]
PALACE [illegible] SOMETHING IN THE AIR [illegible] COURTNEIDGE
PALACE [illegible]
PALLADIUM [illegible] ALICE IN WONDERLAND
PHOENIX [illegible] HAPPY AND GLORIOUS [illegible]
PLAYHOUSE [illegible] ANOTHER LOVE STORY [illegible]
PRINCE OF WALES [illegible] QUIET WEEK-END [illegible]
PRINCES [illegible] STRIKE IT AGAIN [illegible] SADLER'S WELLS OPERA
SAVILLE [illegible]
SAVOY [illegible]
ST. JAMES'S [illegible]
ST. MARTIN'S [illegible]
STOLL [illegible]
STRAND [illegible]
VAUDEVILLE [illegible]
VICTORIA PALACE [illegible]
WESTMINSTER [illegible]
WHITEHALL [illegible]
WINTER GARDEN [illegible] CINDERELLA
WYNDHAM'S [illegible]
[illegible] SHEPHARD SHOW [illegible]
WINDMILL [illegible] REVUDEVILLE
Tickets all Theatres at Keith Prowse & Co [illegible]
Early English Watercolours [illegible]
Exhib of Flemish Old Masters [illegible]
LIFE AND STILL LIFE [illegible]
National Model Aircraft [illegible]
ROWLANDSON [illegible]
MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION [illegible]

CINEMAS
ACADEMY [illegible] DUMBO [illegible]
CARLTON [illegible] LAURENCE OLIVIER [illegible]
DOMINION [illegible] OLD ACQUAINTANCE (A) [illegible]
EMPIRE [illegible]
GAUMONT [illegible] MADONNA [illegible]
LEICESTER-SQ TH [illegible]
LONDON PAV [illegible]
MARBLE ARCH PAV [illegible] MADONNA OF [illegible]
NEW GALLERY [illegible] A SONG [illegible]
ODEON [illegible]
PLAZA [illegible] FRENCHMAN'S CREEK [illegible]
RIALTO [illegible]
STUDIO ONE [illegible]
STUDIO TWO [illegible] NEWS [illegible]
TIVOLI [illegible] THE IMPATIENT YEARS [illegible]
WARNER [illegible]

CONCERTS, &c.
[illegible]

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH AND MORNING POST
DAILY TELEGRAPH 29th June 1855
MORNING POST 2nd November 1772
Amalgamated 1st October 1937
SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1945
135 Fleet-street London, E.C.4
Telephone: Central 4242

279th Week of War

RE-GROUPED

As was to be expected, the German switchover to the offensive on the Western Front has led to a re-grouping of the Allied Armies. It is announced that Field-Marshal MONTGOMERY has been placed in command of all armies operating north of the salient created by the enemy in the Ardennes, and that Gen. BRADLEY now commands all troops to the south. This means that most of the American First and all their Ninth Army have joined the predominantly British 21st Army Group, for which alone the Field-Marshal was formerly responsible. There could be no greater proof of that complete interchangeability of British and American forces which has been one of Gen. EISENHOWER's greatest gifts to the Armies of Liberation. In this country there will be no cavilling at any grouping which seems best adapted to the circumstances existing at any moment whether it adds to or detracts from the responsibilities of British commanders.

In this case the re-grouping follows strictly the logic of the situation created by the German offensive. The First American Army, on which the main shock fell, rallied nobly but inevitably the most compact and undamaged group north of the salient is the 21st Army Group, composed of the British Second and the Canadian First Armies. Moreover, the existence of this long, narrow (and happily narrowing) enemy salient cutting across former communications makes, as the Shaef announcement states, "two fronts, one substantially facing south and the other north." It is therefore natural that Gen BRADLEY should retain command of the second of these two fronts, manned probably by some elements of the First American Army, but mainly by Gen PATTON's Third Army. It is not clear whether his command has been extended to include Gen. PATCH's Seventh Army and the French, but other German attacks, which are on a serious scale in the Saar, seem to make a single operational control south of the Ardennes desirable.

The instant and smooth response to the unexpected, reflected in this re-grouping, will increase the growing confidence that the Allies can cope with the enemy's new moves. The Prime Minister has just been to see for himself that they can, and we hope that his visit will be of as good augury as his visit to the Western Desert before Alamein. It is a tough struggle. At the present moment the opposing armies on the Western Front are probably not so unequal in the number of divisions and in hitting power as has been commonly supposed, and the Allied air mastery can only be intermittently exercised. But in the matter of ultimate reinforcement there is only one side in it, and therefore, failing some swift and far more spectacular German success, only one end to the present battle.

CAREER AND TALENT

AFTER the war large numbers of highly capable men and women will be seeking careers for which their talents qualify them. Industry, commerce and the professions will at the same time urgently need competent people to take responsible posts. These facts apparent in 1943, have been examined by the Committee on Higher Appointments then set up with Lord HANKEY as chairman. The committee now recommends that a Higher Appointments Branch of the Ministry of Labour be established with ut the compulsory powers of direction which the Ministry now exercises. No one who would rather not, need be directed by this new branch of Mr BEVIN's department. On the other hand, men and women who abstain from applying to it may lack the departmental assistance in education and training that it is to receive.

Some general scheme of the kind is undoubtedly required to deal with the huge task of restarting the national industrial and social organisation when the war ends, and it will probably prove desirable that it should operate for several years. When, however, we read that it is intended to become a permanent State service doubts arise. "Director of Appointments" is an unfortunate phrase. Officials, though profoundly sage, have no peculiar inspiration which renders them immune from the common error of thrusting square pegs into round holes and the still more common delusion that other people never know what is good for them. Everyone must agree on the desirability of raising the general standard of efficiency, industrial commercial and professional. Without such improvement we shall not hold our place in a post-war world in which we shall start without some of the advantages which many years of enterprise abroad had built up for us. It must be a primary objective to employ natural talent and scientific and technical qualifications where they can render the best service to the nation, but recruiting the right people is a matter which the industries and commerce can best arrange and judge for themselves. We shall not attain that object by the directive power of an official or a department.

(Continued on Page Four, Col. Seven)

Miniature Battle of "The Island"

By H. D. ZIMAN,
DAILY TELEGRAPH
Special Correspondent

NIJMEGEN, HOLLAND, Thursday.

BETWEEN the southern arm of the Rhine known as the Waal, on which Nijmegen stands and the lower Rhine or Lek, which passes Arnhem, lies a long low mass of flat land known to all troops in this north-eastern corner of our line as "the island." Ten miles across at its broadest and twice that distance from where the two arms separate to where they almost come together again it has been widely flooded in the south by winter rains and in the north by the Germans' deliberate blowing of a lock.

At one time we "owned" all the island except for the eastern and north-eastern stretches, but we were driven a mile or two south of the Lek by the floods. A no man's land has grown up, patrolled by us and by the enemy but "owned" by neither side. The scene is set for a curious semi-static warfare which flickers into action along the flood-line parallel with the Lek.

Patrolling by day is apt to be mere suicide, so good is the visibility between the thin belts of trees. Patrolling by night was difficult before the frost because of unexpected plunges into ditches eight feet deep. Nowadays it is even harder, because the floods have subsided anything from a foot to three feet, leaving an inch-thick sheet of ice suspended mostly over nothing, and the crackle of broken ice draws immediate fire.

None the less our patrols nightly cross the no man's land and reach the Lek at some point or another. At intervals they probe across the further bank. The enemy for his part is far from idle but unfortunately for him runs repeatedly and fatally into our concerted standing patrols.

Month's Good "Bag"

A forward unit which I visited this afternoon had captured six enemy prisoners and killed eight Germans, including the commander of a German parachute battalion, within the past fortnight. The month's "bag" on the island for December of the formation to which my friends belong is 85 Germans killed, 157 unwounded prisoners, 10 wounded prisoners and three deserters. Not a bad score on a sector reckoned as "dead," while their own losses have been infinitesimal.

These figures do not include the results of a little episode which developed yesterday near the small village of Hemmen when a platoon of infantry supported by a single six-pounder gun and three "Wasps"—flame-thrower carriers—attacked the castle which commands a road used by enemy patrols.

Hemmen Castle, a small country house surrounded by a moat in its own little park, was approached before first light. Two sections went north of the castle and cleared the grounds and stables, but when a section went to clear the castle itself they were greeted by fire from small arms and Spandau machine-guns. The castle beautifully barricaded by the attacking unit themselves when they "owned" it before the floods, was occupied by the best part of an enemy platoon.

Up came the six-pounder within full view of the castle and fired 30 rounds under severe small-arms fire from the Germans. Up came the three Wasps to set the castle on fire. They were riddled with bullets but delivered their gusts of flame.

Up Came the Tanks

So well however, had the castle been sandbagged by the British unit which had originally held it that the building remained virtually unharmed, though a number of its defenders were killed. So far the fight had lasted from 7.30 to 11.30.

It was decided to summon up four Sherman tanks. These were in action by 2.30 and fired some 80 rounds from their 17-pounders before dusk fell. They demolished the windows and blew in the front door and even set the roof on fire, but the sandbagged castle still stood its ground, and about three p.m. some 35 fresh Germans arrived on the scene from the north ready to reinforce the broken garrison.

Twelve of these were accounted for by the small-arms fire of one of our infantry sections and 12 more by 17-pounders which were directed unerringly upon a difficult target only just ahead of our own men. The remaining 11 Germans withdrew, unable to reach the survivors in the castle, who are believed to have numbered less than a dozen.

By No Means "Dead"

A patrol before dawn this morning found the castle silent and still barricaded. They fired at it, failed to receive any answering fire and withdrew at dawn. As I write the castle still stands in no man's land—a magnificent example of the strength of Dutch building and British protective works.

Historians will not mention this miniature battle of Hemmen. It has no place beside those conflicts of armies which are in progress on the active fronts further south, but it illustrates admirably the atmosphere of the supposedly dead battle area on the island.

The Germans in their effort to control this little corner of no man's land must have lost at least 40 dead. Our casualties were two wounded and four missing, believed wounded. One of our tanks went aground overnight, but returned to-day.

Building the Forward Airfields

By Air Cmdre.
HOWARD-WILLIAMS,
Daily Telegraph Air Correspondent

A GREAT service is being rendered the Allied cause by a body of men who seldom hit the headlines, but who are often in the thick of the turmoil of modern battle. I refer to the men of the Airfield Construction Service. It is their job to build and repair airstrips and runways so that our aircraft may swiftly mount their superiority over that of the enemy.

In all our invasion operations they have landed with the assault troops and proceeded as soon as their field was captured to make it ready for speedy occupation. Enemy snipers, shell fire, S.S. patrols, tanks and occasionally diving bombers are part of the day's hazards they must run and often without any chance to hit back.

Sometimes they are mistaken for the R.A.F. Regiment. The uniforms are alike and for obvious reasons they work in close company. Both wear a khaki battledress with a blue cap. The job of the R.A.F. Regiment is to protect the new airfield sites against the enemy, often while their friends of the A.C.S. lay the landing strips and clear away the obstacles.

The Airfield Construction Service is a recently developed branch of the R.A.F. which quickly proved its value. Speed of construction is its speciality. Air superiority waits on no one in modern war.

When I was in North Africa and Italy I saw some of the work of its American equivalent and marvelled at its success. Vast airfields were operating scores of aircraft hourly. The runways laid upon all manner of soils and over all manner of obstacles. At Gherbini and Foggia, for instance it was found easier to discard an old bombed-out airfield used by the enemy in favour of the construction of new ones in the same neighbourhood.

It may now be revealed that during our operations in Normandy and onwards through Belgium and into Holland dozens upon dozens of airfields were built with an astonishing speed. Fighters were operating from strips on the Continent a few days after D Day thanks to the Airfield Construction engineers.

LONDON DAY BY DAY

First and Foremost a Soldier
New Primate as Headmaster

THE new Greek Premier, Gen. Plastiras—the accent is on the second syllable—was described to me yesterday by a Greek who has known him for many years as first and foremost a soldier.

In his younger days Gen Plastiras had the reputation of being the best rider in the Greek Army. This earned him the sobriquet of "O Mavros Kavallaris" (the Black Horseman).

My informant emphasised that Gen. Plastiras could not with justice be described as self-seeking or even particularly ambitious. In support of this he said that the General had never held a Ministerial post.

Though the leader of the coup d'etat in 1922 which established the Republic, he soon withdrew from politics, in which his sympathies, on the whole, were Venizelist.

Courageous Leader

At the same time he showed firm courage by signing the death warrants which sent M. Gounaris, who had been Premier at the time of the military disaster in Asia Minor with four other ex-Ministers and the former Commander-in-Chief, to the firing squad.

Gen Plastiras was in very poor health for many years. Hence during his period of exile he lived, not in Paris but in Cannes. He has been better however since one of his lungs was collapsed. He is abstemious and quiet in manner, as in his way of life.

Like the majority of Greek officers, the General is much attached to the Orthodox Church. For this reason my friend thought that he would get on well with the Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos.

Repton's Primates

LORD KINDERSLEY was talking to me yesterday about the new Primate, whom he knew intimately when Headmaster of Repton.

For 12 of the 18 years Dr Fisher spent there Lord Kindersley was chairman of the Governing Body. "An absolutely splendid administrator who made my job a pleasure," was his verdict.

He drew some Reptonian parallels between the careers of the late Dr Temple and Dr Fisher. They were successive Headmasters, and when in 1938 Dr Temple resigned from the Governing Body after being on it for 18 years, Dr Fisher took his place.

Archbishop Governors

Now, once again Lord Kindersley finding his present work for National Savings demanded all his energies, handed over the chairmanship of the School to Dr Fisher.

As Dr Temple resigned from the Governing Body of Repton to become chairman of the Rugby School Governors, a post he continued to hold as Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Kindersley hopes that Dr Fisher will still be able to preside over Repton's Governing Body.

Speaking as an Old Reptonian Lord Kindersley said that he considered the appointment of the last two Archbishops a great compliment to the school.

Lt Gen. Sir Wilfrid Lindsell

"Q" Expert

ONE of the generals who have built up a great and solid reputation in Service circles during the war is now in London. He is Lt-Gen Sir Wilfrid Lindsell, Chief Administration Officer, India Command.

Sir Wilfrid proved his genius in "admin" when he organised the supply lines that made our great advance after Alamein possible. Ever since the last war he has concentrated on "Q."

Few of the chiefs at G.H.Q. India Command have established themselves more firmly in the estimation of their colleagues and subordinates than this genial, very widely-read and extremely businesslike former gunner.

P.M.'s New Constituency

SIR JAMES HAWKEY, who made the announcement that Mr Churchill's division at the next election will be Woodford, the southern offshoot of the present Epping division, is acting chairman of the West Essex Unionist Association.

He has been erroneously described as Mr Churchill's agent. This is not surprising in view of the great amount of political work he has done in the division for many years.

Sir Harry Goschen, the chairman of the association, has for long been prevented by ill-health from taking a very active part in the organisation. As there is, in fact, no paid agent in the division, the greater part of the burden falls on Sir James Hawkey.

His helpers, like himself, all give their time voluntarily, although, to comply with the law, the association has its accounts handled professionally.

Mr. Churchill seems to have inspired in his own constituency what, as Leader of the Conservative party, he holds up as an ideal to all Conservative Associations, a loyalty to the party involving the minimum financial demands on the candidate or member.

France's Willie Walton

FRANCIS POULENC, William Walton's equally brilliant French counterpart, is in London this week-end. He is one of the soloists in his concerto for two pianos at the Albert Hall this afternoon.

To-morrow afternoon some of his most recent songs are being performed at the Wigmore Hall concert, which is sponsored by the French Government.

The composer, who has now reached the maturity of his forties, was the lion of a party given by the London Philharmonic Orchestra at which all the arts were represented.

Sole survivor of the famous "Six" who were the enfants terribles of post-last-war Paris, M. Poulenc assured me that the younger generation are coming along well.

"Are they more than six?" I asked. "At most douze," he replied.

During the German occupation M. Poulenc devoted himself to writing for unaccompanied voices in the 16th century fashion.

£10,500 Picture Vanished

A COMPLETE stranger, armed with a big cheque-book and a banker's reference, began the bidding yesterday at Christie's at £5,000 for an unnamed woman's sparkling oracelet of 38 diamonds. Doughtily he fought against all-comers.

Just when he seemed to be winning, however, the veteran collector, Mr. S. H. Harris, joined issue, and, at the huge bid of £16,800, the stranger had had enough.

The incident reminded my colleague A. C. R. Carter, of the converse scene at Christie's on June 15, 1895 when another complete stranger won Gainsborough's portrait of Lady Mulgrave at 10,000 guineas, beating Sir William Agnew and the rest.

He paid cash at Christie's counter, called for a four-wheeler and departed with his prize. Many years elapsed before it was disclosed that he had been acting for that eccentric French collector M. Camille Groult.

Lese-majesty

A GERMAN news reel was being shown in a Norwegian cinema. When a large picture of Hitler appeared a woman shouted from the audience: "Who is that?"

The light was immediately switched on and a man came on the stage and asked, "Who was that?"

The voice from the audience replied: "So you don't know him either."

PETERBOROUGH

Lighting-up time, 5.37 p.m. Sun rises 9.6 a.m.; sets 5.7 p.m. Moon rises 12.37 a.m.; sets 12.56 p.m.

BANK PROFITS RISE

PRELIMINARY figures announced by Lloyds and the National Provincial bring further evidence that the use of larger deposit resources enabled the banks to achieve a fairly substantial increase in earnings last year. Profits of Lloyds Bank rose from £1,715,002 to £1,816,400. This has enabled the board to maintain the dividend on the "A" shares at 12 p.c. and on the "B" stock at the 5 p.c. maximum rate as well as to make large allocations to various reserves. While there is no transfer against £200,000 to Contingencies Account, £500,000 against nil goes to Reserve Fund, the transfer to Bank Premises is maintained at £100,000 and £100,000, against £250,000 is appropriated to War Contingencies Account. Total reserve allocations have therefore amounted to £750,000, against £550,000 a year ago. The carry-forward is reduced from £565,237 to £548,934.

The rise in profit from £1,256,395 to £1,270,670 announced by the National Provincial Bank is much smaller than that recorded by Lloyds. In this case the dividend is comfortably maintained at 15 p.c., while the transfers to Bank Premises, Pension Fund and War Contingencies Fund are unaltered at £100,000, £150,000 and £250,000 respectively. This bank has increased its carry-forward from £609,614 to £669,328. In all cases the banks' profit figures are struck after covering taxation, but so far no indication has been given as to whether tax charge for 1944 has included any E.P.T.

ANGLO-TRUST PROFITS

With a final of 12 p.c. the £2,500,000 Anglo-American Investment Trust is maintaining a distribution for [illegible] the same rate as was paid for 1943. Estimated profits after providing for taxation have fallen from £622,000 to £565,000. This holding company is largely interested in De Beers, the Diamond Trading Company and the Consolidated African Selection Trust.

T.D.R.'S £25,000,000

Next week's call on the banks in Treasury Deposit Receipts has been reduced sharply to £25,000,000. For yesterday's offer of £110,000,000 Treasury Bills applications reached £224,240,000. For bills dated Monday tenders at £99 15s 1d were allotted [illegible] while for bills dated Tuesday and Saturday tenders at £99 15s received about 36 p.c. The average rate was 20s 1·81d p.c. Next Friday's offer will again be £110,000,000. In Lombard street floating credit remained in plentiful supply down to [illegible] p.c. when the demand for funds was still not fully satisfied. In Bombay the promising war news from the Burma front was reflected in a fall in silver from Rs 1[illegible] annas 7 to Rs [illegible] annas 4. Gold was down from Rs [illegible] annas 12 to Rs [illegible].

BELFAST LOAN REPAYMENT

Belfast is making arrangements for repaying outstanding £1,835,000 5 p.c. loan due on Oct 4 next at par.

Company Results

Provl Bk of Ireland.—5 p.c., mkg 10 p.c. [illegible] 10.

Bt Mutual Banks. Pft., £21,456 (£2[illegible],289) 5 p.c. 5.

Manaos Harbour.—Bal. of div. on 5 p.c. 1st Debs of 3½ p.c. for yr '38-9 a[illegible] p.c. for yr '39-40 and ½ p.c. on acc of hf-yr to May 31 '41 mkg 8½ p.c.

WALL STREET

Inflation buying based on prospects of long war remained as principal bolstering influence while talk of stock split-ups, dividends and mergers aided individual issues. Close was irregular. Sales totalling 1,798,000 shares comprised 982 issues.

RECEIVING ORDER

Norwich: Cooper, Royal W. J., The Woor[illegible] and [illegible], farmer.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES carries every Saturday a complete list of markings of business on the Stock Exchange for every day of the week.—[Advt.]

PRICES & CHANGES

Cons [illegible]	106 [illegible]	+ [illegible]	C P R 4 p.c. Pf	67	[illegible]
Do [illegible]	103 [illegible]	+ [illegible]	Cent Argent	8[illegible]	[illegible]
Consols 4 p.c.	110 [illegible]	[illegible]	Do 4½ Deb	55 [illegible]	[illegible]
Local Loans	94 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60	[illegible]
L N E Pref	8 [illegible]	[illegible]	B [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Def	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	Hng & Shang	62	[illegible]
Do 4 [illegible]	32 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 [illegible]	[illegible]
L M S [illegible]	32 [illegible]	[illegible]	Do [illegible] B	95 0	3d
Antofagasta	10	[illegible]	Nat Prv [illegible] A	56 6	+1 0
B A W[illegible] 4% Db	55½	[illegible]	Do [illegible] B	78 9	+6d
C P R Com	$15[illegible]	[illegible]	Westminster [illegible]	96 0	3d

INDUSTRIALS

Amal Press	26 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26 [illegible]	6[illegible]
A B P ture	22 9	+4[illegible]	Harrods	32 3	1½d
Ass E[illegible]	57 6	+3[illegible]	[illegible]	50	+1½d
[illegible]	6 10½	[illegible]	[illegible]	73 0	+3d
[illegible]	26 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	36 9	9d	[illegible]	79 6	+1½d
[illegible]	31 6	6d	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bt Plaster	40 [illegible]	+3[illegible]	Kensington [illegible]	41 3	[illegible]
John Brown	26 [illegible]	3d	[illegible]	37 [illegible]	+3d
[illegible]	16 [illegible]	[illegible]	Lever [illegible]	47 9	+3d
[illegible]	[illegible]	+1½d	P & O Def	41 0	+1½d
[illegible]	32 [illegible]	9d	Powell Duffryn	23 9	[illegible]
[illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75 6	+3d
Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Thomas	13 0	[illegible]
E M I	[illegible]	9d	[illegible]	45 0	+3d
[illegible]	56 7½	+1 [illegible]	Utd Molasses	34 [illegible]	+3d
[illegible]	21 0	6d	Vickers	18 7½	+1½d
Gen Electric	49 0	+6d	Woolworth	68 6	+1½d

MINES, OIL & RUBBER

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 9	+1½d
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24 3	[illegible]
[illegible]	48 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 3	+3d
[illegible]	50 6	+3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28 6	[illegible]
[illegible]	13 1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daggafontein	2[illegible]	[illegible]	Westn Hldgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12 9	[illegible]	Westn Reefs	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	West Wits	15 6	[illegible]

Market Pointers

Renewed firmness of the Funds was a feature of quietly satisfactory markets. Local Loans further rose to 94, and Conversion 3½ p.c. to 106 9-16.

West Wits developed buoyancy at 15[illegible]-8 on fresh Johburg buying. Nat. Mining at 5s 3d and Beralt Tin at 7s 3d were bright low-priced mining features.

Talk of impending developments revived E.M.I. at 37s 3d, but Bt Celanese at 36s lacked support. Gt Universal fell to 26s 1½d on the abortive merger negotiations while Utd. Drapery were 20s 7½d after 19s 9d.

Favourable dividend estimates assisted Barrow Hematite at 22s 6d and D[illegible] at 111s 9d attracted renewed investment interest.

"The Leading of a Star"

By the Rev. L. B. ASHBY

EPIPHANY, or Twelfth Night, or Three Kings' Day is one of the very oldest Christian festivals. For the first three centuries it was observed as Christmas Day, which was kept on Jan. 6 long before it was moved back to Dec 25. Under the name of Twelfth Night it has come to be the traditional date for the close of the Christmas festival, when we take down our decorations and put away our Christmas cards.

The story of the Wise Men coming to Bethlehem to pay homage to the infant Christ appeals to us all, if for no other reason because it has about it the same kind of atmosphere which we find in the fairy tales, which, no matter how old we are, never really lose their attraction for us.

It is a particularly beautiful story which all the children find fascinating and which has become one of the most beloved of all subjects treated in Christian art. Since "truth embodied in a tale may enter in at lowly doors" we should approach it with childlike hearts, seeking to learn the spiritual lessons which it has to offer us.

* * *

One of these lessons, surely, is that it is by a kind of intuition or divine instinct and not by any process of reasoning that we discover God for ourselves. "The world by wisdom knew not God," said a man who had come to know Him in quite a different way; and, though these visitors to Bethlehem are called the Wise Men, it was not their learning which guided their steps to Christ's cradle. It was "the leading of a star." That, clearly, stands for divine guidance as opposed to human ratiocination.

We may be thankful that this is so—that what is hid "from the wise and prudent" is "revealed unto babes," for we should be in a sorry case if it were true that we needed intellectual ability to come to the knowledge of God.

It is significant that whole libraries of philosophical speculation, so far from throwing any kind of helpful light upon the mystery of God, have only succeeded in darkening counsel and in making Him seem farther away and more inscrutable, whereas many millions of quite unlearned people with simple hearts appear to have found Him without any difficulty and have come to know Him intimately as a great Reality. What is more, having once found Him, they remain sure of Him.

* * *

There's the lesson. It is by the leading of a star that God is made manifest to us when, like the Wise Men, we become willing to set aside our intellectual cleverness and with simple hearts follow such inner light as has been granted to us.

Simplicity of heart does not, of course, mean the simplicity of Simple Simon. It means that single-minded sincerity of heart of which our Lord was thinking when he said, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." For it is those who have within them an honest and sincere desire to find Him whose steps God leads to that sure and certain knowledge of Himself where their souls find rest and perfect satisfaction.

The World of Music

POULENC IN A DUAL ROLE

THIS afternoon two composers, Benjamin Britten and Francis Poulenc will be heard at the Albert Hall in a performance of the latter's concerto for two pianos.

Poulenc is known here as one of the most interesting of modern French composers, and he is sure of the welcome which in other days has been extended to famous French musicians. His visit may also help to bring about a closer understanding between the artists of two countries bound together by so many political and cultural ties.

Much in Common

French and English musicians have much in common. Here, as in France there is a school of young artists, gifted determined to strike out on new paths, untrammelled by traditional ties yet fully aware that true progress is achieved by evolution sooner than by revolution. Of this school Poulenc's colleague, Benjamin Britten, is an admirable exponent.

At the same time, it is not to be denied that temperamental differences exist. While in this country the greatest of the French artists from Couperin to Debussy, have always found devoted admirers, others have been accepted only with some reservations, especially the opera composers—apart from Bizet, who devoted themselves to a genre more popular in France than here.

If the visits of French composers should result in a widening of interests and outlook they will have served a great purpose.

New West Country Orchestra

A new venture will be tried in Exeter next Friday, when an enterprising young musician, Mr. B. Haigh Marshall, will conduct the Western Philharmonic Orchestra he has founded in a programme of Mozart and Schubert.

The attempt to create a music centre for the West Country deserves every sympathy and encouragement.

F. B.

Gardening

FROST AND SNOW

By H. H. THOMAS

Frost has a beneficial effect on soil which was ridged up or dug roughly in the autumn, but it is doubtful if it destroys ground pests as it is commonly supposed to do. Their numbers are not noticeably smaller following a cold winter than after a mild one.

Celery is liable to be damaged by severe frost, and some additional protection is usually provided by the use of straw or other material. Potatoes and other vegetable roots in clamps out of doors or stored in sheds may need further covering.

Although a heavy fall of snow is beneficial to the garden it may damage some of the evergreen trees and shrubs by causing the branches to snap off. The conifers with flat, horizontally-disposed branches, e.g., abies and picea, are likely to be spoilt unless the snow is removed in good time.

The branches of Mexican orange blossom or choisya may be broken if the snow is not dislodged. In bleak gardens it is wise to tie up the shoots of standard rose trees lightly and fasten bracken or straw round them.

Sprouting Seed Potatoes

Orders for seeds and seed potatoes should be despatched for deliveries are likely to be delayed owing to wartime difficulties. If seed potatoes are received in time to be set up in a light frost-proof place to sprout they will yield better crops than others planted while dormant.

If seeds of sweet peas are sown now in 6in pots of soil in an unheated frame or greenhouse, and the seedlings planted out of doors in April and grown as single-stemmed plants, they will yield fine flowers for cutting.

The Duchess of Sutherland, chairman of the committee for the premiere film for Stage Door Canteen, wishes to thank all those whose generosity and help contributed so vitally to the great success of the undertaking and produced a final result of approximately £5,000 for the good of the cause.

Ratio of Wages to Prices

Why the Public is Apathetic

To the Editor of The Daily Telegraph

SIR—One of your correspondents, Mr J. G. Bulger, has recently offered one solution to get industrialists and employees to work together for their mutual good by having an "industrial party"—but will it work?

Unfortunately in this country and even more so abroad, political parties are fighting each other for power so that their particular interest may be enforced upon others. Whilst "class" legislation may appear good to those who receive, it follows that the incentive for those who "lay the golden eggs" becomes less.

In my opinion this country is suffering from the result of a long era of industrial slackening by both employers and employees. The employer knows that by being in a minority he must accept "class legislation" without much demur. The employee is urged by his trade union and political party to use his political power to enforce demands. The employer cannot do much against such pressure, and gives way because he can generally pass on the cost to the consumer. The public as a result is quite content to be told that the cost of coal must be increased and houses must cost more it seems inevitable.

I have been twitted over employers accepting piece-work rates of 800 per cent over basic wage rate, but the consumer, i.e., the Government in this case, has now revolted and threatened to place its orders elsewhere, with the result that the union concerned has agreed to halve the piece-work rates.

The tragedy is that an organised body has enforced for a long period a wage rate which is now acknowledged to be at least double what it should be. Can this state of affairs be avoided when the Labour party seeks money from the trade unions in order to be returned to Parliament? Obviously some class must suffer when sectional interests are allowed to finance members of Parliament.

Every wage demand without any production increase means a decrease in the spending power of those who are living on pensions, investments or allowances, and there are many such people. The thrifty man who has retired and lives from his war loan investments finds these increases have confiscated half his income.

Yet Parliament declines to investigate these inflated wages, with the result that employers take the line of least resistance and agree to pay these demands because the public never demurs.

We certainly need an industrial statesman who is unafraid to be just to all classes. Yours faithfully,

MIDLAND MANUFACTURER.

Warwickshire.

SPEED AND SAFETY

To the Editor of The Daily Telegraph

SIR—It is satisfactory to learn from Sir Miles Thomas that the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd. does regard speed as an important factor in road accidents.

It is now explained that "what the S.M.M.T. was urging in its previous letter was that the accident rate could be reduced by allowing drivers of vehicles to see their way in the hours of darkness." What prevents them from seeing their way at the present time? Their headlights have been restored, and it cannot be doubted that an even more efficient lighting system will be available to motorists after the war. In the circumstances, if there is any question of "throttling traffic to a crawl" at night, one wonders what the motorist's definition of a crawl may be.

What Sir Miles Thomas calls "the self-definition of cyclists by means of rear lights" has been in practice for five years, but why should it be necessary when motor vehicles are again fully lighted?

To force the cyclist to carry a red light, a reflector and a white patch, as the latest bill proposes, and to make it impossible for him to prosecute a claim for compensation if any one of these should be found lacking after an accident, is not the best way of attaining that state of good will on the highway which Sir Miles Thomas, as well as everybody else, so evidently desires. Yours faithfully,

G. HERBERT STANCER.
Sec., Cyclists' Touring Club,
London, W.2.

P.O.W. MAIL TO EAST

To the Editor of The Daily Telegraph

SIR—I feel sure that many of your readers who have relatives and friends in Japanese internment camps will be interested to know that I have just received a card from my brother from Camp 2, P.O.W. Camp, Thailand, dated May 22, in which he acknowledges receipt of letters sent to him by his family and friends and, what is even more important, Red Cross gifts.

Yours, &c.,
GRACE MACDONALD.
London, W.

"LEARN TO HATE"

To the Editor of The Daily Telegraph

SIR—Wicked advice was given to 2,000 British school children by Dr. Barbara Simonds at a Youth Conference in London. "Learn to Hate" was the evil doctrine of both Bismarck and Hitler, and to inject hate poison into the pure minds of youth must be considered by all who believe in the Christian Faith as an unpardonable crime. The seed of hate is the cause of wars. A better and nobler world society can only be built when the evil doctrines of hate fade from the minds of mankind. Yours, &c.,

N. EDMUND HOGGE.
Bude, N. Cornwall.

To the Editor of The Daily Telegraph

SIR—Hate is not an emotion which inspires wise action, as do loyalty, courage and the zeal for the right—the virtues stressed by Dr. Simonds' husband in his letter to his small step-son. Hatred can be easily aroused. The greatest danger existing in Europe to-day is the hate which the foul deeds of the Nazis have already brought to birth. Hate is a double-edged weapon and it is a terrible responsibility for anyone to stir up hatred in the minds of 2,000-3,000 school children.

Yours, &c.,
E. E. READ-MUNSFORD.
Beaconsfield.

AUSTRALIAN WINE

To the Editor of The Daily Telegraph

SIR—With reference to your paragraph headed "Big Profits on Australian Wine," I would point out that in the article by an Australian trade writer from which you quote the prices described as being "almost beyond the dreams of avarice" are not those paid for exports to this country, but for those obtained locally and for export elsewhere. From these new overseas sources in particular the returns have indeed been high, whereas the price control exercised in this country has effectually prevented British importers from offering returns to the grower that show more than a reasonable increase under present conditions of restricted shipping. Yours faithfully,

CUTHBERT BURGOYNE
Chairman, Australian Wine Shippers (Proprietary Brands) Ass'n.
London, E.C.4.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

[illegible] Society of Musicians: Annual General Meeting, Royal College of Organists, [illegible] Juveniles. Sir Harold Spencer Jones, "Astronomy in Our Daily Life," 2.30.

Court Circular

HAREWOOD HOUSE, Jan. 5.

The Princess Royal was present this afternoon at the Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service advisory board meeting at the Air Ministry. Miss Kenyon-Slaney was in attendance.

Major Thomas Dugdale, who is still unable to deal with correspondence, wishes to thank most sincerely all those who have sent him letters and telegrams of congratulation and good wishes on the conferment of a baronetcy. He hopes to be able to reply personally when his health improves.

BIRTHDAYS TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

The Earl of Carlisle is 50 to-day; Master of Burleigh is 18; Hon Jasper Ridley 58; Sir T. Beevor 16, Sir R. Green-Price 73, Sir R. Muir Mackenzie 28, Sir C. Stafford King-Harman 50, Sir J. Adam 75, Sir K. Fitze 58; Sir E. Packe 67; and Rear-Adml. A. Robertson 61.

Lord Merthyr will be 44 to-morrow; Hon John Bradbury will be 31, Sir L. Duff 80, Adml. of the Fleet Sir A. Cunningham 62, Sir J. Ramsden 68, Sir E. Clarke 77, Mr. Frank Heartz 74; Mr. A. Hudson, K.C., 84, and Mr. A. Ridley 49.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

Lieut.-Col. R. M. Chatterton and Miss W. G. M. Haxby

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Richard Martin Chatterton, T.D., R.A., only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Martin Chatterton, of Louth, and Winifred Grace Maria (Peggy), youngest daughter of the late Mr. Tom Haxby, of Utterby, Louth, and of Mrs. Haxby, of Sutton-on-Sea, Lincolnshire.

Capt. J. Farmar and Miss D. Carlisle

The engagement is announced between Capt. Julian Farmar, R.A., only son of Major-General G. J. Farmar, C.B., C.M.G., and Mrs. Farmar, Millwood, Wrotham Heath, Kent, and Daphne Carlisle, Junior Commander, A.T.S., only child of Mr. W. J. Carlisle and Mrs. Carlisle, C.B.E., Controller A.T.S., White Waltham, Berks (present address: 54, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7).

Capt. A. F. Appleton and Miss E. W. Devas

The marriage arranged between Anthony Francis Appleton, Captain, R.A., and Elizabeth Ward Devas, Subaltern, A.T.S. (F.A.N.Y.), will take place on Tuesday, January 9, at 11 o'clock at St. Catharine's, Chipping Campden. Friends are invited to the church and afterwards to Cotswold House.

Lieut. A. Sharp, R.N., and Miss J. P. Jeffares

The engagement is announced between Lieut. Anthony Sharp, R.N., younger son of the late Mr. E. Sharp and Mrs. Sharp, of 33, Hadlow-road, Tonbridge, and Third Officer Joan Jeffares, W.R.N.S., elder daughter of the late Mr. W. H. Jeffares and Mrs. Jeffares, of Old House, Hitcham, Suffolk.

Lieut. D. Watt, R.N.R., and Miss B. Davies

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Donald Watt, R.N.R. (overseas), son of Mr. and Mrs. William Watt, 177, Great Western-road, Aberdeen, and Budding (Bee) only daughter of the late Rhys Davies, J.P., Cefnymeusydd, Abercrave, Breconshire, and Mrs. Rhys Davies, Gorwel, Sketty, Swansea.

Lieut. R. B. Uprichard, R.N.V.R., and Miss H. B. Jones

The engagement is announced between Lieut. Robert Basil Uprichard, R.N.V.R., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Uprichard, of Hillfield, Marlborough Park South, Belfast, and Heather Beatrice Jones, Third Officer, W.R.N.S., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Jones, of Netley-Dene, Pyrford, Surrey.

Mr. B. A. Sowden and Miss R. A. Garland

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Basil Aubrey Sowden, The Essex Yeomanry, only son of the Reverend Jack [illegible] and Mrs. Sowden, of Freckenham Rectory, Suffolk, and Rose Ann Garland, A.T.S., only daughter of Major Frank Garland, R.A., and Mrs. Garland, of Foxcote, Andoversford, Gloucestershire.

Mr. T. H. Tyler and Miss J. M. Stanser

The marriage between Lieut. Trevor H. Tyer, The Middlesex Regt., eldest son of Mr. L. A. Tyer and the late Mrs. Tyer, of Tunbridge Wells, and Joan Mary Stanser, V.A.D., elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waring Stanser, of Rotherham, will take place on January 10, at 11.15 a.m., at Whiston Church, Rotherham.

Mr. R. M. Bache, R.N.V.R., and Miss J. R. E. Bowker

The engagement is announced between Sub-Lieut. Rupert Michael Bache, R.N.V.R., only son of Capt. A. F. Bache and Mrs. Bache, of Sjakenbridge, near Kidderminster, and Miss June Rosemary Edith Bowker, only daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Bowker and of Mrs. Bowker, The Malms, Shawford. The marriage will take place at All Saints, Compton, on January 22, at 12 noon. All friends will be welcome at the church.

The Rev. J. W. Roxburgh and Miss M. St. C. Rumbold

The engagement is announced between James William, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Roxburgh, of Ridgeway, Doran Drive, Redhill, and Mary St. Clare, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. St. C. Rumbold, of Alexandra Lodge, Pelham-gardens, Folkestone.

Dr. R. H. Marten and Miss M. A. Percival

The engagement is announced between Robert H. Marten, B.M., B.Ch., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Marten, of 6, Slaybridge-lane, Fulwood, Sheffield, and Margaret Ann, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. E. Percival, of 6, Honeybourne-road, N.W.6.

Mr. W. D. Baker and Mrs M. M. Harcourt-Freeman

The engagement is announced between Corporal William David Baker, Movement Control, East Africa Command, and Mrs. Marguerite May Harcourt-Freeman (née Montgomerie), of West Moors, Dorset.

Mr. W. A. Hartop and Miss R. M. McIntosh

The engagement is announced between William A. Hartop, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hartop, and Rita Molly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McIntosh, of Luton, Bedfordshire.

Mr. D. G. Melrose and Miss A. M. Warter

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place in January, between Dennis Graham Melrose, of The Cottage, Wells, Somerset, and Ann Meredith Warter, of Portway House, Kirtlington, Oxford.

Wills and Bequests

Mr. ALEXANDER MONCUR, 80-year-old Dundee jute manufacturer, left £20,000 for the building of a new church and manse on Stronsay Island in the Orkneys, and £10,000 for the endowment of the church. His grandfather, the Rev. Al Mudie, was once minister in Stronsay. Mr. Moncur's estate is estimated at £250,000 and after several annuities it will form a permanent trust the income from which will be distributed to English and Scottish charities. Other wills:

BASDEN, D. F., Hampstead, formerly chairman and managing director of Uganda Co., Ltd. (n.p. £81,142)	£81,569
BIRD, Sir Charles, Cardiff, chemical mftr, Father of Cardiff City Council, past president of British Waterworks Association (n.p. £43,412)	47,213
HOLMES, A. C. S., Oxted, for many years associated with W. J. and H. Thompson, tea, rubber and produce brokers, director of other tea companies (n.p. £150,395)	156,515
MARSHALL, Lady, St. Ives, widow of Lt.-Gen. Sir William Marshall (n.p. £67,168)	67,913
PEEL, Maj. D. A., Irish Guards, Lacock, son-in-law of Lord Huntingfield, died on war service (n.p. [illegible])	68,459
THORN, F. C., Haywards Heath [illegible] (n.p. £47,844)	48,476

(n.p., net personalty)

RUSSIANS STOP GERMANS' BUDAPEST RELIEF PUSH

AIR SUPPORT MAY DECIDE

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
MOSCOW, Friday.

In spite of increased pressure for the relief of Budapest, the units of 10 German divisions attacking north-west of the city have been stopped.

To-night's Soviet communiqué stated that in this area Soviet troops "successfully repelled" the strong attacks launched by the enemy infantry and tanks trying to break through to Budapest.

The Germans threw 300 tanks into the attacks. They were split up into groups and many of them were destroyed. More than 3,000 Germans were killed.

The communiqué added that 51 enemy tanks were destroyed north-west of Budapest yesterday and 29 German planes were shot down. This means that in two days — Wednesday and Thursday—the Germans lost 129 tanks and 87 planes.

Inside Budapest another 233 blocks of houses were taken by the Russians to-day. In the streets yesterday 2,400 Germans and Hungarians were taken prisoner.

In Pest a furious struggle is going on for the racecourse, used by the Germans as a landing field for transport aircraft.

A huge tank battle is now raging for the second day on the southern bank of the Danube. Soviet tanks are counter-attacking, despite the superiority of the enemy's armour.

The fighting north-west of Budapest is marked by a high degree of mobility. Both Russians and Germans are manœuvring on a wide scale and fierce clashes flare up unexpectedly at different points of the huge battlefield. There is apparently no fixed front, and the dispositions of the opposing forces are extremely entangled.

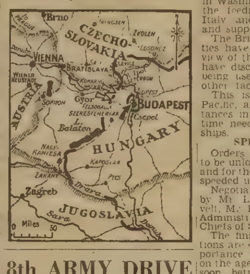
[According to the German Overseas radio, fighting was going on north-east of Felsogalla, 35 miles west of Budapest, and the Russians were now attacking in this area.]

Air fighting north-west of Budapest is now going on on a major scale. It can be expected to grow in fury, since support from the air may decide the outcome of the battle raging on the ground.

Each German panzer attack is covered from the air with groups of up to 50 planes at a time, briefed to bomb the positions of the Soviet troops.

Although the Soviet fliers still hold the initiative in the air, they are frequently fully engaged by the opposing forces. Air battles over the battlefield go on the whole day. Most of them end in victory for the Russians.

The Luftwaffe is putting up a particularly stubborn resistance to protect concentrations of tanks and troops from raids by Stormoviks. Large formations of Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs circle overhead ready to engage any attacking aircraft.



NAZIS HALTED BY SECRET GUN

BEFFE SECTOR, BELGIUM, Friday.

A new secret American artillery weapon is in use on a large scale on the Western Front. It shattered the Nazis' counter-attacks when they were trying to halt the British First Army drive in the bulge in Belgium. All over the snow lay German dead.

Details of the weapon are still secret on security grounds. It was developed by the American Navy, and subsequently found useful against ground troops.—A.P.

8th ARMY DRIVE HALVES GERMAN SALIENT

From JOHN WALLIS
Daily Telegraph Special Correspondent
ALLIED H.Q., Italy, Friday.

Canadian troops of the Eighth Army made further impressive progress yesterday in fierce fighting south of the Comacchio Lagoon, despite the fact that Kesselring has reinforced his troops in this area.

As both flanks of the Canadian Corps made important strategic gains the Canadian centre beat back one counter-attack after another in the area of Fusignano.

The right flank, advancing north-east from Conversello, reached the 20-ft. wide Bonifica Canal. Turning east, they rushed down the south bank of the canal to capture intact the bridge on the main San Alberto-Ravenna road, about two and a half miles away.

From there they pushed on a further half-mile northwards to the old watercourse of the Lamone River less than a mile away from the lagoon.

BRIDGEHEAD FORCED

The Canadians on the left flank, attacking the northern portion of the German salient between the Senio River and the Naviglio Canal north of Faenza, forced a mile-wide bridgehead over the canal at a point some five miles north of the town.

At the same time British tanks and infantry from the 56th (London) Division attacked the German salient from the south.

This highly successful Anglo-Canadian attack more than halved the German salient, which now has a frontage along the canal of less than two miles.

Elsewhere along the Italian front active patrolling continues.

MORE SHIPS TO BE RELEASED FOR CARGO

AGREEMENT IN U.S.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
WASHINGTON, Friday.

Substantial amounts of Allied shipping tonnage, now used for storage and non-transport purposes, are to be released. It was authoritatively learned to-day.

This is the outcome of the mission to America of Mr. Law, Minister of State and British member on the Council and Committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The first phase of Mr Law's mission is now completed. He arrived in Washington on Dec. 16 to discuss the feeding of Europe, including Italy, and a new over-all shipping and supply allocation plan.

The British and American authorities have made a comprehensive review of the shipping situation. They have discovered a number of ships being used for storage, because no other facilities were available.

This is particularly true of the Pacific, and is due to the vast distances involved and the length of time needed for the turn-round of ships.

SPEED UP ORDERED

Orders have been issued for ships to be unloaded as quickly as possible and for the turn-round to be generally speeded up.

Negotiations have been conducted by Mr Law with President Roosevelt, Mr Harry Hopkins, Lend-Lease Administrator, and the combined Chiefs of Staff.

The final results of the conversations are expected to be of such importance that they will be included on the agenda of the talks to be held soon between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

BRITAIN DEFENDED
"Unique Restraint"

The New York Herald Tribune's suggestion in a leading article, that the British are "over-sensitive" to American criticism is challenged to-day by a reader.

In a letter to the editor, he writes: "On the contrary I think the British have so far shown unique restraint in the face of the bitter and hypercritical attitude expressed throughout America in a way which might lead many to think that the enemy whom America is fighting, and who is the main obstacle to world peace, is the British Empire."

Tribute to Sir J. Dill

The Distinguished Service Medal awarded to Field-Marshal Sir John Dill, former chief of the British Military Mission in Washington, who died in November, was received by Lady Dill at the White House, Washington, to-day.

The ceremony was attended by Gen. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Arnold, Chief of United States Army Air Forces, Adml. King, United States Naval C.-in-C., and Adml. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President.

Lady Dill was escorted to the White House by Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, and was accompanied by her young daughter, Sonia.

Pacific Conference

The conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, which opens at Hot Springs, Virginia, to-morrow, will discuss "the broad aspects of security and economic well-being in the Pacific."

Pope's Hebrew Blessing

The Pope, speaking in Hebrew, blessed a group of Canadian Jewish soldiers during a recent audience in Rome. The scene is described by Pte. Lou Herman in the Jewish Post, published in Indianapolis.

Three Die After Party

Three British seamen are dead and four became blind after a party aboard a ship in New York Harbour at which they drank liquor stated to consist of turpentine anti-freeze liquid.

The dead are George Middleton, 48, and Archibald MacPhail, both from Scotland, and an Irishman named Quinn.

ABSENTEES BACK ON BOMB REPAIR

SPEEDING UP WORK

Daily Telegraph Reporter

Practically all the "missing" 20,000 men on bomb damage repairs are now back at work, I was informed yesterday. It is unlikely that any action will be taken against them.

This was the first time an official holiday has been given, and some difficulties were expected. These troubles were increased by the fact that the holiday coincided with the bad weather for travel.

The authorities hope that work will now be speeded up to make up for the lag in repairs. This could be done, it was emphasised yesterday, if builders and public were prepared to accept more substitute materials for temporary work.

These substitutes, such as plaster board and "imitation" glass, will be replaced later.

3,542 HIGH COURT ACTIONS LISTED

A total of 3,542 actions are down for hearing in the various divisions of the High Court in London during the Hilary Term which opens on Thursday. There is no diminution in divorce suits which comprise the bulk of the cases. In the other divisions there is a marked decline.

Undefended divorce suits to be heard number 2,266, and contested ones 625. Other figures are: accident cases, over 150; libel and slander suits, 27; claims for damages for alleged fraudulent representation, four; divisional court matters, 114, Appeals, 106; and Chancery cases, 85.

Obituary

Sir Llewelyn Chisholm Dalton. At Hove, aged 65. Entered Colonial Service, South Africa, 1901. Puisne Judge, Gold Coast Colony, 1923-25; Ceylon, 1925-36, Chief Justice, Tanganyika, 1936-40.

Eng. Vice-Adml. Sir George Preece. In London yesterday, aged 60. Professor of Marine Engineering R.N. College, Greenwich, 1923-27. Engineer-in-Chief of Fleet, Admiralty, 1936-42. Retired 1942.

Col. Sir Thomas A. A. M. Cuninghame. At Willards Hill, Etchingham, Sussex, yesterday, aged 68. Tenth baronet, retired from Rifle Brigade, 1924. Educated at Eton and Sandhurst. British Representative American Staff College in France, 1918; Military Representative in Austria, 1919-1920, Military Attache, Vienna and Prague, 1920-1923. Succeeded by his son.

Dr. Walter E. Wynter. At Newbury on Thursday, aged 84. Former physician and lecturer on medicine, Middlesex Hospital, major R.A.M.C. (T.) in last war. Author of a number of books on medical subjects.

Dr. Joseph Griffiths. Yesterday, aged 81. Hon. surgeon of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, from 1895-1928.

Mr. James Walker, M.P. At Brighton yesterday, aged 62, following a road accident. Educated in Glasgow and a Ruskin College Oxford. Organiser of Iron and Steel Trades Association since 1908. Socialist M.P. for Newport, Mon., 1929-31, before representing Motherwell, Lanarkshire, from 1935. Former chairman of Scottish T.U.C. Chairman of Socialist party 1940-41. Member of Glasgow City Council for 1[illegible] years. Member of British Council, 1941. Known for doggerel verses attacking political opponents.

Mr. James Harry Edwards. Yesterday, aged 74. Chairman and managing director of Middle Docks and Engineering Co. Ltd., South Shields. Past president of Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and past vice-president of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.

Mr. David McNail, deputy chief reporter and agricultural correspondent of the Scotsman, on staff of which he served about 44 years. Yesterday, aged 69.

R.A.F. DROP 1,600 TONS ON BESIEGED GERMANS

KEY TO FRENCH BISCAY PORTS

By Air Cmdre. HOWARD-WILLIAMS,
Daily Telegraph Air Correspondent

Early yesterday morning Bomber Command sent a force of 350 Lancasters to attack the defended area of Royan, at the mouth of the River Gironde, in France, about 55 miles north-west of Bordeaux. The area is the key to Bordeaux and other French Atlantic ports on the Bay of Biscay.

Two attacks were made in darkness, with an interval of just under an hour and a half between them, said the Air Ministry.

More than 1,600 tons of bombs were dropped on German troops and artillery strongpoints and supplies, at the request of the French Government. The weather was clear, apart from ground haze, and the attack was well concentrated.

Light and heavy A.A. defences in and around Royan opened up at both waves of Lancasters.

An oil fire was started during the first attack and during the second, a large and violent explosion was seen. Each attack was controlled by Master Bombers.

All French civilians have been evacuated from Royan, where between 5,000 and 10,000 German troops are holding out, surrounded by the French Forces of the Interior, but making frequent raids into the countryside.

The enemy have been kept under regular survey by the R.A.F. since the Battle of Normandy last summer.

From these and other operations six aircraft are missing.

APATHY IS VICE OF DEMOCRACY

MINISTER'S WARNING

Daily Telegraph Reporter

"If the besetting vice of dictatorship is tyranny, the besetting vice of democracy can be slackness."

Mr. Morrison, Home Secretary, gave this warning to 3,000 young people in the concluding address to the youth conference at the Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday.

Democracy could be lost, even in Britain, he added. The weaknesses which could destroy it were irresponsibility and apathy by the body of citizens, a readiness to "pass the buck," to leave it to "them."

Mr. HUGH LYON, headmaster of Rugby, who presided, expressed the hope that the main work of the Home Secretary after the war would be the restoration of "some of our liberties."

"Nobody will be happier than I shall to restore some of your liberties," replied Mr. Morrison.

Conference Points

Mr. J. H. BRUCE-LOCKHART, headmaster of Sedbergh School, at conference of Educational Associations.—Every boy should learn a foreign language and learn it well. That universal language must be French.

Miss N. EDMED, headmistress, Parliament Hill School: Where else but in France are women so truly valued, so much appreciated for themselves? Men expect them to be pretty and well-dressed and gay. Paris models have stirred many a sluggish liver.

Sir FRED CLARKE, director, Institute of Education, London University.—There are those who cannot teach for nuts," who yet might be ideal people to consort with children. The thing upon which I have come to lay more and more stress is that much-abused thing, "a sense of vocation."

COTTON INDUSTRY RECRUITING PLAN

MR. BEVIN'S ADVICE

Daily Telegraph Reporter

The Recruitment and Training Committee of the Cotton Board, at a meeting with the Minister of Labour, Mr. Bevin, in Manchester yesterday, agreed to set up a sub-committee immediately to consider the training of the new adult labour.

The scope of the committee's examination will include the training of disabled people and the formation of refresher courses for operatives.

Mr. Bevin emphasised that the Government would be prepared to establish training centres. The industry must evolve conditions to attract new entrants. He suggested that consideration should be given by the trade to regularity and continuity of employment, including a guaranteed week.

NEW U.S. LANDING IN PHILIPPINES

American Forces on Wednesday occupied Marinduque, a small island 20 miles south of Luzon, the main island in the Philippines, it was announced last night from Gen. MacArthur's H.Q.

The American destroyer Reid has been lost in action in the Philippines area, the United States Navy Department announced last night. Casualties were not disclosed.

Air Base Hit

Adml. Nimitz's communiqué yesterday announced still further raids on the Japanese island of Iwojima. The Iwojima Group (the Sulphur or Volcano Islands) consists of three small islands south-west of the Bonin Islands, and 600 miles from Tokyo.

EMERGENCY COAL DUMPS IN USE

Daily Telegraph Reporter

Londoners waiting for long overdue coal deliveries have been asking why the reserve dumps set up by the Ministry of Fuel have not been extensively drawn on.

A Ministry official's answer yesterday was that the dumps have been already used in some districts to eke out deliveries, but this was only done "in a real emergency." He would not say what constituted an emergency.

SCHUBERT MAY WIN FIRST 'CHASE

By HOTSPUR

Steeplechasing is to take place to-day on the famous Cheltenham course and also at Wetherby after a break of nearly three years.

I am taking Schubert to win the New Year 'Chase at Cheltenham in the absence of Coti[illegible]polis. Schubert is a Cheltenham winner and is a sound jumper. His trainer, C. Beechener, who is to ride him, tells me the 11-year-old is very forward in condition.

Vic Smith runs Forestation and Seneca, both Champion Cup winners in the Berkeley Hurdle. I expect to see the former score again. Selections:

CHELTENHAM.—12.30, Mountain Ranger; 1.0, Foxendown; 1.30, Schubert (nap); 2.0, The Devil's Lady; 2.30, Forestation; 3.0, Karlstar; 3.30, Psychic Bid.

WETHERBY.—1.0, Lion Hunter; 2.0, Unofficial; 2.30, Pipe Major; [illegible] Venturesome Knight; [illegible] Easter Parade; 4.0, Arch Stone.

CHELTENHAM PROBABLES

12.30.—ROSEHILL SELLING HURDLE [illegible] Mersteiner [illegible] Sprinkle [illegible] Portreeve [illegible] Say Nowt [illegible] Mountain Ranger (F. Lay), Birthlaw (H. Nicholson), The Nigger [illegible] Oakley Wood [illegible] Flying Mascot (T. Magee), Hasty Kate [illegible] Clarendon (D. L. Jones), Welsh Rabbit (C. Mitchell), Desert Rat, [illegible] (W. Holman), Dick The Mer[illegible], Statute Book (E. C. Taylor), Platyp[illegible]

[illegible] Mountain Ranger, 100-30 Birth[illegible], 5-1 Desert Rat, Flying Mascot, [illegible] Say Nowt, 8-1 Clarendon, 10-1 Statute Book, 100-7 [illegible]

1.0.—SHURDINGTON NOVICES' HURDLE (Div I [illegible]) 2m. Rue de la Paix, Count [illegible] Foxendown (E. C. Brown), Second Son, [illegible] Dust-a-Blowing (T. [illegible]), Yune[illegible] K. Piggott, Barn Dance [illegible], Have England [illegible] Sunfish (T. [illegible]), Crane, Colony, Raghery (H. Nicholson), Tavistock, [illegible] Salvaged (S. Magee), Bayrux (P. [illegible]), Old Charlie [illegible] Chalmo [illegible] Tippet (T. [illegible]), Care [illegible] Mischief VII [illegible] Sporting Sam [illegible], Miss Rowley (D. L. Jones), Silver Idol [illegible], Cornmarket [illegible] Acceleration (M. Feakes), King's Double [illegible] The Master (T. Isaac).

[illegible] Foxendown, 9-2 Tippet, 6-1 Bayrux, The Master, 8-1 Acceleration, 10-1 Raghery, Rue de la Paix, 100-8 Salvaged, Chalmo, 100-6 others.

1.30.—NEW YEAR STEEPLECHASE [illegible] 3m. Red Prince (T. F. C[illegible]), Beech[illegible], Empire Breeze [illegible], The Hack [illegible], Lay, Roi D'Egypte (E. C[illegible]), [illegible] Nobletot [illegible], Mount Rob[illegible] (H. Wilcox), [illegible]

[illegible] 7-2 Red Prince, 5-1 [illegible] Roi d'Egypte, 15-[illegible] Musqu[illegible], 10-1 Empire Breeze, [illegible]

2.0.—SHURDINGTON NOVICES' HURDLE (Div 2) [illegible] Bonny Cloud [illegible] In the North [illegible] Ross-Muir [illegible] (T. F. Rim[illegible]), Gray Vale [illegible] Brown Master Troy [illegible] Rudolph (A. [illegible]), Corvel[illegible], Typhoon B[illegible] (T. F. Carey), Trevant [illegible], Hastily (D. [illegible]), Second [illegible] (A. Jenkins), Tactics (T. M[illegible]), Gay [illegible] The Devil's Lady [illegible], Prince Paramount (Capt. J. [illegible]), Staff (T. Isaac), Statute B[illegible], Chesterholme [illegible]

[illegible] The Devil's Lady [illegible]

2.30.—BERKELEY HURDLE [illegible] Southport (D. L. [illegible]), Innisfallen [illegible] (W. Redmond), Boccaccio [illegible], Smoky Jays Wing [illegible], Castle Rock (F. L[illegible]), Time Step [illegible], Brains Trust [illegible] Port [illegible]

11-10 Forestation, [illegible] Castle Rock, 8-1 Time Step [illegible] others.

3.0.—BOROUGH NOVICES' [illegible] 2m. Nierstein[illegible], Karl[illegible], Portreeve, Farther West, [illegible] (P. La[illegible]), Harmonic [illegible] Ephesus (C. Mitchell), Bright Light [illegible] Jor[illegible], Pas de Quatre [illegible], Saint [illegible], Range[illegible], Porthos (T. [illegible]), The [illegible] (E. [illegible] Taylor), Blue Jack [illegible], Battersea, [illegible] Brumaid [illegible], Hob [illegible], Parsley Bill (W. M[illegible]), [illegible] Dinkie [illegible], Fast Son [illegible]

[illegible]

3.30.—SEVERN MODERATE HURDLE [illegible] Say Nowt [illegible] Mitchell, Hadrian's Wall [illegible], Revelry (D. L. Jones), [illegible]

[illegible]

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL

Kick-off 2.15 p.m. except where stated

LEAGUE CUP QUALIFYING COMPETITION

[illegible]

LEAGUE SOUTH

[illegible]

RUGBY UNION

[illegible]

JUNIOR TENNIS FINALS

William Moss, of Birmingham, won the boys' singles in the junior lawn tennis championships at Queen's Club, West Kensington, yesterday, [illegible]

In the girls' singles final Miss Jane Morgan beat Miss Georgina Woodgate, 6—4, 6—3.

FRANCE MUST BE LEADER, SAYS MINISTER

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
PARIS, Friday.

M. Bidault, French Foreign Minister, in an interview with the Paris newspaper Resistance, declared that the Franco-Russian pact would handicap an eventual general agreement on collective security. It could be integrated into any world plan, he said.

Small nations, M. Bidault added, had legitimate claims to a voice in world organisation, but those carrying the heavy burden of the war had the right to play the rôle of "guides." Among such leaders France had an incontestable place.

Trials Delayed

Delays in the preparation of the prosecution's case in the trials of Gen. Dentz, Adml. Esteva and other equally prominent Vichyites will cause their postponement for some weeks. They were due to begin this month. Documents are so numerous that they would fill a 3-ton truck, train.

New Note Issue.—M. Pleven, Finance Minister, said yesterday that 65,000,000 of the National Loan was contributed in banknotes. It is believed he will take this opportunity to make a new note issue to make useless the £500,000,000 worth of currency stolen by the Germans.

Coal Delay.—Paris coal distribution has been postponed because bad weather has prevented the arrival of stocks.

LONDON FIREMEN TO STAND DOWN

PART-TIME STAFFS

Daily Telegraph Reporter

London's 30,000 part-time firemen and firewomen are to stand down on Feb. 1. Proposals for a ceremonial march-past before Sir Ernest Gowers, Regional Commissioner, are being discussed.

Part-time personnel will be relieved of regular duties, but will retain their uniform and equipment as they may still be called upon in an emergency. They will continue to "fall in" at their local stations once a week to keep in touch with any developments.

Part-time staff officers will be retained as a cadre to ensure the efficiency of the organisation in the event of a recall. Some of the part-time stations will close down.

SLIP IN HONOURS LIST

OIL CHIEF A KNIGHT

Daily Telegraph Reporter

A correction in last night's London Gazette announced that a knighthood had been conferred on Mr. Harold Roper, C.B.E., M.C., general manager of the Burman Oil Co. Ltd. By the transposition of his name in the London Gazette announcing the New Year Honours on Jan. 1 he was shown as among those appointed an O.B.E.

Mr. Roper was made a C.B.E. in January, 1943, for bravery and distinguished services in the Burma evacuation. He played a leading part in denying oil supplies to the enemy in Burma and left Rangoon by sea with the last demolition party. He is now in Calcutta.

1,756 CAPTIVES TO COME HOME

AGREEMENT REPORT

The release of 1,756 British prisoners of war, including 70 to 80 Canadians, has been agreed to by the Germans in a new repatriation arrangement, said a Reuter message from Ottawa last night.

The Canadian prisoners will return in the Swedish ship Gripsholm, due in New York next month. Americans are also to be freed under the agreement.

BISHOP TO OPEN WEEK OF PRAYER

A universal week of prayer opens to-morrow with a broadcast by the Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Chavasse. On Wednesday the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Frank Alexander, will preside at a meeting in the Mansion House.

Next Saturday a United Nations' service of thanksgiving and prayer will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral at 2.30 p.m. It will be attended by representatives of some 30 countries.

WELSH BY-ELECTION

Mr. D. R. Davies, Reader in Law at London University and President of the Caernarvonshire Welsh Society in London, has been nominated by the Pwllheli Liberal Association for adoption as candidate for the Caernarvon Boroughs by-election caused by the elevation of Mr. Lloyd George to the peerage. Mr. Davies is 43.

MINISTER SEES FIRST PORTAL HOMES BUILT

25 SITES CHOSEN

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

Work started yesterday on the erection of Britain's first Portal Houses, pre-fabricated dwellings approved by the Government. A group of four began to take shape on a site at Thames-street, Greenwich, S.E.

Mr. Sandys, Minister of Works, and Lord Portal, his predecessor, spent half an hour watching progress.

Altogether 25 sites on which about 400 temporary houses can be built are now being prepared in Greenwich, Poplar, Lewisham, Lambeth, Wandsworth and Hackney.

SMALL-SCALE ONLY

Large-scale building cannot be undertaken until labour, materials and factory capacity are released from munitions production at the end of the war in Europe.

Portal houses are of the "unsecon" type, 32ft 4in by 21ft 3in, with a 7ft 6in ceiling.

There is a living room 14ft 6in by 10ft 4in, two bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, lavatory and an outside shed. The walls are wooden frames covered with asbestos sheeting and filled with wood wool and cement insulating material.

Homes On Graveyard

Following long negotiations between Shoreditch Borough Council, the Church authorities and the Ministry of Health, erection began yesterday of 29 prefabricated dwellings on bombed [illegible] property in a graveyard adjoining the ruins of St. Mary, Haggerston Church, Shoreditch.

The church was destroyed in the 1940 blitz.

"Mixed" Estates

Pre-fabricated houses would be followed by estates of permanent houses in the erection of which local authorities would be able to show individuality, said Mr. Bevan, Minister of Labour, in Manchester yesterday.

The authorities would be free as the forthcoming Housing Bill would demonstrate to build mixed estates to mix the community.

REQUISITIONING MAY BE FOUGHT

BLITZED SITE RENT

Poplar Borough Council may be challenged by the National Federation of Property Owners about the requisitioning of the site of two blitzed houses in Tredegar-road, Bow, owned by Mr. Ernest Boston, of Southgate, Middlesex.

According to the Property Owners' Gazette, organ of the federation, the capital value of the site agreed to by the War Damage Commission is £250. The owner was notified, says the journal, that the council intended to take possession for temporary structures at a compensation rent of £1 a year.

Referring to the relevant Housing Act and to a Ministry of Health memorandum the journal adds: "We have searched diligently without discovering any reference to requisitioning powers. In both are unmistakably definite that sites must be obtained by acquisition—in other words by purchase."

STRIKERS "EAGER TO WORK"

SENTENCES DEFERRED

Walker-on-Tyne boilermakers were found guilty at Newcastle yesterday of unlawfully taking part in a strike at the Vickers-Armstrongs shipyard. They assured the magistrates through their counsel, Mr. Gerald Rutledge, that they had no desire that the war effort should be held up at the present critical time. They were eager to work.

Dr. J. Charlesworth, prosecuting for the Ministry of Labour, supported Mr. Rutledge's request that the magistrates should defer sentence until to-day to enable all the 300 men involved in the dispute to hold a meeting. This was agreed to after two of the 127 summonses were dismissed.

Mr. Rutledge said that a decision to take a certain course was reached by the men summoned, but they could not bind others not before the court.

£91,000 TOTAL AT JEWEL SALE

By A. C. R. CARTER

A total of £91,914 was reached at a memorable jewel sale at Christie's yesterday. The necklace of emeralds and sapphires given by Nelson to Lady Hamilton was withdrawn. It will be offered later in the season.

Co. A. H. Drayson gave £3,000 for Mrs. Olive Tudor Hart's necklace of 81 genuine pearls. He believes that pearl necklaces will again bring the huge prices of 30 years ago.

Other lots which fetched over £1,000 yesterday were:

Diamond tiara £4,600 (Nyburg); Mrs. Payne's diamond collar £1,550 (Gieker); necklace of 81 diamonds, £2,100 (Eyes); pair of diamond earrings, £1,450 (Isaac); diamond clip, [illegible] £1,[illegible] (B[illegible]); sapphire pendant £1,800 (Kater); diamond [illegible] £1,500 (Cohen); diamond necklace bracelet £1,[illegible]80 (Payne); diamond neckband £3,[illegible] (Zwerk); necklace of 41 diamonds, £1,580 (Weis).

CLUMBER PARK PURCHASE FUND

The effort of the National Trust to purchase for £45,000 Clumber Park, the ancestral home of the Duke of Newcastle is to have the support of 14 Midland local authorities. This was decided yesterday at a conference at Nottingham, under the chairmanship of Sir Joseph Nall, M.P., of Notts County Council.

The representatives agreed to recommend their authorities to contribute about £40,000. The Pilgrim Trust has promised £3,800.

AKYAB TAKEN IN NEW BURMA ADVANCE

NO SHOT FIRED

From Our SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
AKYAB, Burma, Friday.

Akyab Island off the west coast of Burma, is now firmly in our hands.

British and Indian troops landed on Wednesday morning. Without firing a shot they moved on to the [illegible] port of Akyab 12 miles away on the other side of the 72 square miles island. The last remnants of the Japanese garrison had departed to the mainland the previous night.

One blow was struck at the retreating enemy, a party which had returned to the mainland being dive-bombed.

The quiet landing came as an anti-climax to weeks of preparation for what was intended to be the largest amphibious operation in this theatre so far.

AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

It came ahead of schedule. The evidence that the enemy's retreat from areas of the Arakan front had been much more hasty than was expected.

An airstrip in good condition was found and an artillery observation officer made the first landing.

Troops which had been specially trained for the landing included a large British Commando force and the following units of the 25th Indian Division:

Oxfordshire and Buckingham[illegible] Light Infantry [illegible] Baluch[illegible] and the [illegible] Gurkha Rifles.

Destroyers of the Royal Australian Navy had co-operated with the force that advanced down the Mayu Peninsula and as a compliment to them one [illegible] operation was termed the Melbourne Cup.

I visited the port of Akyab with [illegible] convoy of lorries. Every [illegible] had [illegible] The Japanese apparently had made no attempt to use the port [illegible] They had conscripted [illegible]

[illegible] have been discovered [illegible] around Akyab. But the docks [illegible]

PORT AND AIRFIELDS

Akyab has long been one of the primary objectives of our forces in Arakan, who have made two previous attempts to take it. It has an all-weather port, where steamers up to 8,000 tons were accommodated before the war.

Half a dozen airfields including at least one all-weather strip.

The town of Akyab is the third seaport of Burma.

"STRIP HOMES TO EQUIP ARMY"

ORDER TO GERMANS

The German people have been ordered to strip their wardrobes and store cupboards to equip thousands of new conscripts.

A manifesto by Himmler, Goebbels, Bormann, Hitler's deputy, and Funk, German economic chief broadcast yesterday said: "Though the results of our total war effort are beginning to show, we must have still more Volksgrenadier divisions for the fronts.

"Thousands of battalions are being raised and some are in action. For those in training we urgently need clothing and equipment."

Until Jan. 28 collections will take place of uniforms and parts of uniforms of the Nazi party, Wehrmacht, police, fire brigades, postal services as well as shoes and boots, caps, belts, tents, blankets, rucksacks, cooking utensils, steel helmets, spades, clothing and knitted wear of all kinds.

From All Quarters

PILOT SAVED FROM CRASH

Lost [illegible] coast yesterday a Marauder pilot with only a [illegible] walkie-talkie [illegible] that he was going in to land at an airfield whose lights he could see. Observer Corps plotters reported that the airfield was an Army dogs' [illegible] the lights were [illegible] for the dogs. Fighter Command ordered the R.A.F. [illegible] and in [illegible] the pilot [illegible] to [illegible] led him [illegible] landing-ground.

Two British Aircraft Carriers are being lent to the Royal Canadian Navy.

Foot-and-mouth disease was confirmed among pigs at Hythe, Southampton.

M.P.s in Italy.—[illegible] M.P.s have [illegible]

Mr. J. F. Wylie, 67 [illegible] Cambridge, died [illegible]

Germany Returns Wagons.—Germany [illegible] railway [illegible] 1940.

Cheap Travel Warrants [illegible] 7s 6d [illegible]

Foreign currency [illegible] £1,600,000 [illegible] to Egypt by [illegible]

Whisky Distilling Again.—Idle [illegible] distilleries at [illegible]

Lt. Gen. [illegible] J. [illegible] King, Mr. Churchill's personal representative [illegible] India.

Lufthansa's Future.—[illegible] German-Portuguese [illegible] Lisbon.

Pit Fire.—F[illegible] at Lea Green Colliery, St. Helens, Lancs, on Wednesday was [illegible] more than 700 men [illegible]

British Again.—Of 541 certificates of naturalisation granted last year, 447 [illegible] the Empire [illegible] readmission to British nationality.

Sir Donald Vandepeer, Second Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture [illegible] chairman [illegible] Poultry [illegible] Improvement Advisory Committee.

Apprentices' Education.—A [illegible] the [illegible] trade [illegible] Ministry of Education.

Luftwaffe "Offensive."—Karl Zeppler [illegible] correspondent of the German Overseas News Agency said the Luftwaffe's [illegible] in the West from the defensive to the offensive is an important event.

Football Dispute.—Mr. Percy Harper, chairman of Crystal Palace F.C., has been granted leave by Mr. Justice Bailhache [illegible] to serve a summons for Friday for an injunction [illegible] the Football Association from suspending him.

Canada Honours Holborn.—A plaque from which the Canadian [illegible] was unveiled at Holborn Town Hall [illegible] base to Holborn by the Canadian Army and [illegible] by the Canadian corps [illegible] had H.Q. [illegible]

Lifeboat's Search.—The Penlee lifeboat from Newlyn, Cornwall, was out five hours on Wednesday searching [illegible] believed to be missing after a naval trawler had taken off others from a coastal vessel which capsized off Cape Cornwall.

Garage attendants [illegible] a school [illegible] diplomas from the Ministry of Education [illegible] the National Joint Industrial Council representing the Motor Agents' Association and the trade unions concerned.

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SOFT FRUITS for jam making and preserving. Selected varieties for heavy crops include:—BLACK CURRANTS, Seabrook's Black, 22/6 dz. RED CURRANTS, Laxton's No. 1, 22/6 dz. GOOSEBERRIES, Careless, all purposes, 42/- dz. RASPBERRIES, Lloyd George, 6/6 doz., car 1/-. STRAWBERRIES, Royal Sovereign, 27/6 100. LOGANBERRIES and BLACKBERRIES, prolific, [illegible]
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Webbs' 1945 Garden Guide, now ready for despatch, reviews the full range of Webbs' Pedigree Seeds and Balanced Fertilisers which are so well known for STRAIN and QUALITY. It is a valuable manual of wartime gardening and food production offered post free to those who apply for it at once. Write now as a first step to successful crops in 1945.
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BIRTHS

ANDERSON.—On Dec. 29, 1944, at Links Cottage, Bamburgh, Northumberland, to ANNE ANDERSON (née Patten-Thomas), wife of Lt. Wm. St. G. Anderson, D.S.C., R.N.R., a son.

BIRD.—On Jan. 2, 1945, at Craigie Park Nursing Home, Perth, to JEAN (née McLeish), wife of Lt. W. A. BIRD, The Black Watch, a son (Malcolm).

BISHOP.—On Jan. 2, 1945, to EMERALD (Shirley) (née Howley), wife of Sqdn. Ldr. IAN BISHOP, R.A.F., a daughter (Sandra Frances).

BROWNFIELD POPE.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at Wood Farm, Streatley, to JOAN (née Hurn) and Lt. PETER M. BROWNFIELD POPE, N.I.H., a daughter (Victoria).

CAMPBELL.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at Wellington Nursing Home, to PAMELA, wife of Lt. (A) A. S. CAMPBELL, R.N., a son.

CARROLL.—On Dec. 31, 1944, at Axminster, to BUNTY (née Dyball) and Capt. JAMES D. CARROLL, Devon Regt., the gift of a daughter (Sheila Jane).

DATSON.—On Jan. 5, 1945, at Frascati Nursing Home, Bromley, to DOROTHY (née Norman), wife of FRANK R. DATSON, a son (Anthony).

DELANEY.—On Dec. 29, 1944, at St. Joseph's Nursing Home, Beaconsfield, to YVONNE (née Mayers), wife of C. T. (Tom) DELANEY, a brother for David, Geoffrey and Roger.

DUFFELL.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at Mount Vernon Nursing Home, Retford, to RUTH, wife of Major R. J. DUFFELL, R.E., a daughter, a sister for Janet, Peter and Michael.

EDKINS.—On Dec. 30, 1944, at the London Clinic, to KAY (née Howland), wife of J. R. P. EDKINS, M.D., a son (John Robert).

GARDINER.—On Dec. 30, 1944, at the Chesterfield Nursing Home, Clifton, Bristol, to BRIDGET MARY (née Taplin), the wife of Lt.-Col. C. J. GARDINER, D.S.O., R.E., a son.

GARNETT.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at Penrhyn Nursing Home, Cheltenham, to BARBARA, wife of Lt.-Col. J. C. GARNETT, A.M.Inst.C.E., Royal Engineers, a daughter.

GEAR.—On Jan. 1, 1945, at St. Catherine's Nursing Home, Letchworth, Herts, to PHYLLIS (née Kefford), wife of Lt. GEAR, Hertfordshire Yeomanry, a son.

HODD.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at Manor Farm, Wells, Norfolk, to JEAN (née Flint), wife of Capt. R. W. HODD, The Royal Norfolk Regt., B.L.A., a daughter.

KEMEYS-JENKIN.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at Merrivale, Exton, Exeter, to BETTY (née Angear), wife of Lt. B. KEMEYS-JENKIN, The Devonshire Regt. (killed in action in Normandy), a son.

KING.—On Jan. 5, 1945, at Basingstoke, to AGNES RAMSAY MCKENZIE (Ada), wife of Lt. FRANK H. KING, R.E.M.E., India, a son.

MATHESON.—On Jan. 1, 1945, at the Radcliffe Infirmary, to LOUISE, wife of N. M. MATHESON, F.R.C.S., a daughter.

MAULEVERER.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at 8, Old Castle-rd., Salisbury, to HAZEL (née Flowers), wife of Major A. A. MAULEVERER, R.A.S.C., a son (David Robin).

MEYNELL.—On Jan. 1, 1945, at Courtbourne Maternity Unit, Farnborough, Hants, to JEAN, wife of Lt.-Col. DAVID MEYNELL, a son.

MOORE.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at Bolney, Sussex, to SALLY (née Cowderoy), wife of KEITH A. MOORE, Major, R.A.M.C., of Brisbane, Australia, a daughter (Sarah).

MOORE-STEVENS.—On Dec. 31, 1944, at Mount Alvernia Nursing Home, Guildford, to BETTY (née Blows), wife of Lt. R. MOORE-STEVENS, R.G.H., B.L.A., a son.

NEWTON DUNN.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at Osmanthorp, Duke's-ride, Crowthorne, Berks, to JUSTINE (née Tilly), wife of Major T. R. NEWTON DUNN, Royal Tank Regt., B.L.A., a son.

PHILLIPS.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at Luton, to PAMELA HAZEL (née Ralph-Bowman), wife of WILLIAM GLANVILL PHILLIPS, a daughter.

PUTLEY.—On Dec. 19, 1944, at Norfolk, Virginia, to SYLVIA (née Ordish), wife of Lt. JAMES C. PUTLEY (S), R.N.V.R., a son (Jeremy John).

ROWE.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at Woodcote Nursing Home, Beckenham, to WINIFRED (née Ogden), wife of HAROLD P. ROWE, a son (Peter Nigel).

SHAW.—On Jan. 1, 1945, to DORIS (née Annett), wife of Capt. G. HUBERT SHAW, R.A.M.C., of Wigan, Lancs, the gift of a son (Howard).

SULLY.—On Jan. 2, 1945, at Old Court, Ealing, W.5, to MARJORIE, wife of HUBERT B. SULLY, a brother for John.

TAYLOR.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at 16, Sunnydale-park, Ossett, Yorks, to PADDIE, wife of S/L. B. A. TAYLOR (overseas), a fifth daughter.

THOMAS.—On Jan. 1, 1945, in the Brunswick Nursing Home, Cambridge, to JUDITH (née Silk), wife of Capt. L. E. THOMAS, 15/18 Royal Hussars, B.L.A., a brother for David (Andrew).

WHITE.—On Jan. 2, 1945, at Chesterfield Nursing Home, Bristol, to DONNEE (née Vallance), wife of Capt. ASHTON WHITE (killed whilst ferrying H.M. aircraft, August, 1944), a brother for James.

WYNNE-ROBERTS.—On Dec. 22, 1944, to MARCELLE (née Espinosa-Epstein), wife of Lt. (A) D. R. M. WYNNE-ROBERTS, R.N., a son.

MARRIAGES

BUXTON—SKENE.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at St. John's Church, Pittenweem, Capt. DAVID GRANT BUXTON, The Middlesex Regt. (D.C.O.), only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Buxton, of Highgate, London, to DIANA MILDRED, widow of Major N. R. H. SKENE, Royal Marines, and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Erskine, Bt., and Lady Erskine, of Cambo, Kings Barns, Fife.

GOWAR—ROGERS.—On Dec. 8, 1944, in Colombo, Surg. Lt.-Cmdr. FREDERICK JOHN SAMBROOK GOWAR, F.R.C.S., R.N.V.R., to DOROTHY MARY ROGERS, Q.A.R.N.N.S. (R.).

THOMSON—MARTIN-DAVIES.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, by special licence, W. G. THOMSON, Lt.-Cmdr. (E), R.N.V.R., second son of the late George Thomson and Mrs. Thomson, of Aberdeen, to MARJORIE, only daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. MARTIN-DAVIES, of Bedford and Pretoria.

WHEELER—HAMMOND.—On Jan. 4, 1945, by the Rev. J. L. T. Speechly, assisted by Preb. S. A. H. Eley, at St. Barnabas Church, Southfields, S.W.18, Capt. G. A. WHEELER, R.A., second son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wheeler, of Dungarvan-ave., Putney, to MARY URSULA, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. HAMMOND, of Southdean-gdns., Wimbledon Park.

WILD—WAINWRIGHT.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at Winchester Cathedral, the Rev. JOHN HERBERT SEVERN WILD, eldest son of the late Right Rev. Bishop H. L. Wild and Mrs. Wild, to MARGARET ELIZABETH EVERARD, daughter of Dr. G. B. WAINWRIGHT, O.B.E., and the late Mrs. Wainwright.

SILVER WEDDING

PARRY—CHRIMES.—On Jan. 6, 1920, at Hove Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. Reid, M.A., of Eastbourne, NORMAN ERNEST, second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. PARRY, of Third-ave., Hove, to HILDA MURIEL, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD CHRIMES, of Holmcroft, Hove, Sussex.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

FLETCHER.—In December, 1944, killed in action, GEORGE ANTHONY TOLSON FLETCHER, London Scottish, C.M.F., beloved second son of Capt. Garnet and Violet Henderson Fletcher, 98, Penn Hill-ave., Parkstone, Dorset, aged 25.

HUNTLEY WRIGHT.—In December, 1944, killed in action in Burma, Major MACKINDER, Royal Armoured Corps, only beloved son of Mrs. HUNTLEY WRIGHT, Brae Cottage, Hendon, and the late Mr. Huntley Wright.

LANG.—In December, 1944, killed on active service, Wing Cmdr. E. J. M. LANG, R.A.F., adored husband of "Peggy" and brother of "Tods," beloved eldest son of Major and Mrs. J. A. M. Lang, Wingfield, Much Birch, Hereford.

McLAUCHLAN-SLATER. — In December, 1944, killed in Italy, Major ARTHUR DOUGLAS McLAUCHLAN-SLATER, Royal Army Service Corps, dearly beloved eldest son of Mrs. McLauchlan-Slater, Hyde Lodge, Chalford, Gloucestershire.

REEKIE.—In Burma, during December, 1944, Major ALAN GARVIE, Royal Artillery, beloved husband of Marjorie (née Garrod), and daddy of Ann, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. JARED REEKIE, of Caledonian-rd., N.7. Good-bye, darling, all our love.

ROWELL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1945, killed in a flying accident, Cmdr. GEORGE WILLIAM ROWELL, R.N., C.B.E., D.S.O., beloved husband of Daphne Rowell and only son of the late George Rowell and of Mrs. Dunbar Brander.

WEBBER.—In January, 1945, on air operations, DONALD, dearly loved husband of WINIFRED WEBBER, Lyndale, Grange-rd., Bowdon, Cheshire.

WILLIAMS.—In December, 1944, killed in action in Western Europe, GILBERT CHARSLEY, Capt., Rifle Brigade, beloved youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. WILLIAMS, Redbourne, Shenfield, Essex, adored husband of Mollie (née Verry), and much loved father of Michael and Jeremy, at Hovewood, Hutton, Essex.

WILSON.—On Christmas Eve, 1944, died in Ceylon, Capt. J. B. M. WILSON, Intelligence Corps, late of Presgrave & Matthews, solicitors, Penang, S.S., beloved husband of Violet Wilson, 28, Warwick-ave., London, W.9.

IN MEMORIAM

"THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE"

ASHTON.—In ever-loving memory of PHILIP JOHN ASHTON, Capt., The Royal Ulster Rifles, only son of Percy and Eveleen Ashton and beloved husband of Joan Ashton. France, 1940.

BOLTON.—In ever-loving memory of my darling husband, MIKE, S./Lt., R.N.V.R., lost at sea, Jan. 6, 1944.—Bobbie.

CASSY.—In ever-constant memory, on this his 24th birthday, of MICHAEL, Lt., Grenadier Guards, beloved and precious only son of Mr. and Mrs. DOUGLAS W. CASSY and brother of Faith, killed in action in Italy, October, 1944.

CRONIN.—In proud memory of my adored husband, JACK, F./O., R.A.A.F., killed in flying accident, May, 1944. In the mosaic of Victory I place this precious piece.—Fifi.

DELANEY. — In proud and ever-loving memory of Flyg. Offr. LUKE SYLVESTRE DELANEY ("Duke" to his friends of the R.A.F. 211 Sqdn.), who gave his life on Jan. 6, 1941, aged 21, after attack on Valona, Albania. "One of our aircraft failed to return." Youngest beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Delaney, of Belmont, Brondesbury Park, London. "That there's some corner of a foreign field that is forever England."

FORTESCUE.—To the undying memory of our beloved son, H. ERIC FORTESCUE, Cpl., R.A.F., who gave his life on Jan. 6, 1941.

JENKINS.—On this our wedding anniversary, in precious, grateful and abiding memory of my darling husband, Lt. ROY JENKINS, The Buffs, who gave me such wonderful happiness always, and went ahead on Aug. 25, 1942.—Margot.

"Nothing is left or lost—nothing of good, or lovely; but whatever its first springs has drawn from God returns to Him again."

JOEL, K. M., Royal Engineers, our precious only child, killed in Italy, July, 1944, aged 20 years. Love is so strong, Sonny, it binds us to you. God's blessing, darling, until we meet again.—Mum and Dad.

JONES.—In ever-loving memory of CHARLES W. F., Lt.-Col., Royal Artillery, who died Jan. 6, 1942.—Marjorie, Anthea and Ralph.

KIRKBY.—In most treasured birthday memory of my darling husband, CLIFFORD, 2nd Lt. C. G. KIRKBY, Royal Wiltshire Yeo. (attd. Royal Gloucestershire Hussars), killed in action on July 16, 1942, aged 23 years. My love, always.—Cicely.

KIRKBY.—In proud and ever-treasured memory of 2nd Lt. CLIFFORD GEORGE KIRKBY, Roy. Wilts. Yeo. (attd. Roy. Glouc. Hus., late Derbys. Yeo. and H.A.C.), on this his 26th birthday, killed in action at El Ruweisat Ridge, July 16, 1942, beloved only son of Capt. and Mrs. P. O. Kirkby, of Mill Hill, and precious husband of Cicely, of Warnham. Sadly missed but always in our hearts.

ORCHARD, ANTONY, Lt., R.E.—In proud and loving memory on to-day, his 21st birthday, killed Kohima, May, 1944.

PINHORN.—In proud and loving memory of our son and brother, S/Ldr. A. J. (Tony) PINHORN, R.A.F., who lost his life during air operations over the Atlantic on Jan. 6, 1944. "That the inhabitants of our Empire may in peace and quietness serve Thee our God."—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Pinhorn, Victoria, B.C., and Wendy, Canadian Army (overseas).

PRICE.—In loving and happy memory of my darling husband, RHYS, Lt., Royal Artillery, killed Jan. 5, 1944. For ever in my heart. Betty. "O true brave heart! God bless thee wheresoe'er in His wide universe thou art to-day."

(Continued on next column)

PERSONAL

12/6 per line, Charities 7/6. (Min. 2 lines.)

MALAYA.—Any news of Lt. PAGET BINGHAM, East Surreys, last heard of wounded in Alexandra Hospital, Singapore, Feb., 1942, would be gratefully received by his mother, Holly Tree Cottage, Goring Heath, Reading.

LT. H. F. LAWRENCE TURNER, R.A., P.O.W. Japanese hands. Postcard received dated 10th June, 1944. Receiving mail and in good health.—S/O E. M. Turner, W.A.A.F., 53, Lancaster-gate, London, W.2.

PICKERING, R. H. E. U.—Mrs. Pickering wishes to thank all their friends for the very kind letters she has received and hopes to answer them personally as soon as possible.

AS WE have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men. Gal. vi. 10.

MR. D. SETH-SMITH (known to millions of listeners as "The Zoo Man") will BROADCAST TO-MORROW, Sunday, Jan. 7, at 8.25 p.m. on Home Service.

"SALLY" has birth announcement and acknowledgment cards.—Send stamp for samples, Home Lodge, Cranleigh, Surrey.

REQUIRED, PEWTER TANKARD with musical base.—Replies to Mrs. Webber, Hillcrest, Honiton-road, Exeter.

GLASS CHANDELIERS and Candelabra both. Victorian jewellery, cameos and fine china. Generous prices paid.—Mrs. M. E. CRICK, 166, Church-street, Kensington. Bay. 1568. Estab. 1897.

SCHOOL TUTORS, Domestic Science, Secretarial colleges, &c. Advice given free of charge. Experts with over 40 years' experience. State fees, age of pupil and district preferred. J. & J. PATON, Ltd., 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Tel. MAN. 5053.

ROLLS LIMOUSINE 1934. Mileage 20,000. 25 H.P. Perfect condition. Offers.—Smith, 53, Lutterworth-rd., Leicester.

BIANCA MOSCA'S COLLECTION can be seen Daily at 16, GROSVENOR-STREET, W.1.

PIANO for Sale, Ibach baby grand, rosewood. Length 5ft. 6in. Schwander action. Maintained by manufacturers in perfect condition. Price £185.—P.4206, Daily Telegraph, E.C.4.

AUSTIN 12 Saloon, 1935. Only 23,000 miles. Offers?—Write 69, Priory-rd., N.W.6.

LONDON THE COLDEST PLACE in all England.—We are able to alleviate suffering and hardship in this badly-damaged and devastated East End area where patched-up walls and roofs and makeshift windows are the rule. Will you please help in this vital work. Funds are so sorely needed.—Rev. Ronald F. W. Bollom, EAST END MISSION (Founded 1885), 583, Commercial-road East, London, E.1.

FOR YOUR THEATRE TICKETS 'phone Reg. 2002.—Simpson (Piccadilly), Ltd.

£85 REWARD. STOLEN, on 29th Dec. from tobacconist and confectioner's premises in Hammersmith-rd., W.14, a QUANTITY of CIGARETTES, including Players, Gold Flake, &c. Frank Brown & Co., 79, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, will pay the above reward to the first person giving them information leading to the arrest of the thief or thieves and recovery of the property intact or pro rata.

£75 REWARD.—LOST, between Oxford-st., W., and Brim Hill, Finchley-rd., N., Thurs., 7th Dec., Black Patent Leather Handbag, containing cash and jewellery, inc. gold cigarette case, with monogram "I.R."—Apply Daniel Smith & Co., 4, Tokenhouse-bldgs., E.C.2. (Monarch 5671.)

IN MEMORIAM (continued)

"THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE"

WHERRETT, RALPH NORMAN ROY, Pilot Offr., R.A.F.V.R., and crew, 500 Sqdn., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. WHERRETT, Church-st., Matlock, killed on operations in January, 1943. Buried El Alia, North Africa. "A dauntless spirit is the breath of freedom."

CAREY, SEYMOUR JAMES, Lt., 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt.—To the very dear memory of our brother "SIM," killed gallantly leading the remnants of his company in the night attack off Colesberg, S.A., Jan. 6, 1900 (mentioned in despatches in Crete, 1899). Always missed by Laura and Reginald.

SECKHAM.—In loving memory of GERALD ADAIR (Robin) SECKHAM, Lt., 2nd Bn. East Lancashire Regt., killed in action, Jan. 6, 1915.

DEATHS

AKAM.—On Jan. 3, 1945, WILLIAM GEORGE AKAM, of 54, Athelstan-rd., Faversham, late Headmaster Hernhill School, aged 77.

ANSON.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at Victoria Hospital, Deal, NANCY (née Harvest), darling wife of Sqdr. Ldr. N. P. ANSON, R.A.F. No flowers or mourning.

BAYLY.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at the home of her daughter, Sheila Sears, The Beeches, Hart Plain-ave., Cowplain, Portsmouth, ZOE, wife of late Major BAYLY, of Cyprus. Funeral to-day (Saturday), 1.30.

BOR.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at Minnesota, East-hill, Sanderstead, Surrey, MABEL LLOYD BOR, beloved mother of Max Adrian.

BOWEN.—By accident at Chandler's Ford, R. TREVOR B., only surviving son of RICHARD and VIOLET BOWEN, Lincolns Farm House, Allbrook, Hants, aged 22.

BRACEWELL.—On Jan. 2, 1945, very peacefully, at her home, Dormansland, DOROTHY FRANCES, aged 75.

BRADLEY.—On Jan. 3, 1945, in Sydney, WILLIAM BRADLEY, formerly of Egypt General Mission. "He finished his course with joy."

BROWN.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at Bournemouth, EMILY LOUISA, beloved mother of Louise Denton. No letters, please.

BUCKWELL.—On Jan. 5, 1945, CHARLES WILLIAM BUCKWELL, solicitor, of the Guildhall, 34, High-st., Battle, Sussex, dearly loved husband of Renee Elsie Buckwell. Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 9, at Peasmarsh Church, 2.30 p.m.

CAMERON.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at Rose Markie, Bexhill-on-Sea, JOSEPHINE CONSTANCE, beloved wife of G. N. M. CAMERON and loved mother of Meryll, Mackay Tayleur and Constance Mayne Lang. Cremation at Charing, Kent, Mon., Jan. 8, 12 noon. Please, no flowers.

CREGEEN.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at Basildon, Sidcup, EMILY AUGUSTA, beloved wife of WALLACE J. CREGEEN and devoted mother of Alice.

CRICHTON.—On Dec. 25, 1944, Major HEW CRICHTON, dearly beloved husband of Rosa Crichton. No letters, please.

CUNINGHAME.—On Jan. 5, 1945, suddenly, at Willards-hill, Etchingham, Sussex, Col. Sir THOMAS ANDREW ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY CUNINGHAME, Bt., D.S.O., in his 68th year.

DUNCAN.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at Crieff, GEORGE LOGAN DUNCAN, Strathearn Leigh, eldest son of the late George Duncan, M.D., J.P., Lochalsh. South India papers, please copy.

DUNLOP.—On Jan. 1, 1945, at Edenderry House, Ballylesson, Belfast, ELIZABETH, widow of Dr. JAMES DUNLOP, Fleet Surgeon, R.N. Funeral held privately, Ballylesson Church, Jan. 4.

EDDY.—On Jan. 5, 1945, at a Bournemouth nursing home, FRANCES MARY EDDY, widow of A. W. Eddy, of Moor Park, Hertfordshire. Funeral private.

ESMOND.—On Jan. 4, 1945, in London, ANNIE ESMOND. Cremation at Golders Green on Monday, Jan. 8, at 12.45 p.m.

EVERED.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at Salisbury, BARBARA EVERED, the dearly loved wife of Major Elwin Evered, The Somerset Light Infantry.

FOX.—On Jan. 2, 1945, at 9, Southern-rd., West Southbourne, Bournemouth, ARTHUR PAYNE, aged 78 years.

GARDNER.—On Jan. 3, 1945, after a few days' illness, at Ottery St. Mary, HENRY DENT, eldest son of Mrs. DENT GARDNER and the late Henry Dent Gardner, of Eastbourne.

HEVENINGHAM.—On Jan. 2, 1945, at King George's Hospital, Newbury Park, BETTY HEVENINGHAM (née Kitchen), beloved wife of Denis Heveningham and daughter of Mrs. E. Miller, of Roxby, Forest-lane, Chigwell, Essex. Cremation took place Friday, Jan. 5.

HOBBS.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at Ashcott, Som., AMY FLORENCE, widow of HENRY JAMES HOBBS, of Gosport, aged 81. Funeral 2 p.m. Gosport Cemetery, Jan. 8. Flowers to 2, Portland-bldgs., Gosport.

HOGG.—On Jan. 2, 1945, at Hillside, Rotten-row, Lewes, EMILY, widow of ALFRED ALBERT HOGG, aged 76.

INGHAM.—On Jan. 5, 1945, at Holcombe Bank, Holcombe, Bury, SAMUEL, the dearly loved husband of NELLIE INGHAM, aged 60 years. Service at Holcombe Church, Holcombe, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 12 noon. No flowers, please.

JACOBSEN.—On Jan. 3, 1945, suddenly, at Moncrieff, East Horsley, ENID MURIEL ELISE, beloved sister of SCOTT MONCRIEFF JACOBSEN. Funeral East Horsley Parish Church, 12 noon to-day (Saturday, Jan. 6).

JANSTEIN.—On Dec. 31, 1944, at her home, c/o Montford, Ringinglow, Winchcombe, Glos., ELISABETH VON JANSTEIN, former correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse and vice-president of the International Federation of Journalists. Neutral, French and American papers, please copy.

LAING.—On Jan. 1, 1945, at Castle Farm House, Wickham, Hants, JOHN BRIDGES, late member Executive Council, British Guiana, and of Royal Bank of Canada, in his 93rd year.

LEVI.—On Jan. 5, 1945, at 9, Amherst-rd., Ealing, suddenly, in his sleep, ARTHUR JOSEPH LEVI, aged 82 years. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium Monday, Jan. 8, at 1.15.

LINDSAY.—On Jan. 5, 1945, at Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, RALPH LINDSAY, of Patchway, Cranleigh, Surrey. Service at St. John's Crematorium, Woking, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 3 p.m. No flowers, by request.

LLOYD.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at Cheltenham, GWENDOLINE BEATRICE, widow of the late Lt.-Col. J. H. LLOYD. No flowers or letters, please.

LYLE.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at Mackino, Eridge-rd., Crowborough, ETHEL MAUD, loving and beloved wife of FREDERICK GEORGE LYLE. Cremation at Brighton Crematorium. No mourning, no flowers, by request.

MARTIN.—In December, 1944, by enemy action, MAURICE LUTHER, precious and much loved youngest son of JANE and LUTHER MARTIN, and dear husband of Barbara, of Ilford, Essex, formerly of Egypt.

"God giveth His beloved sleep."

MELLOR.—On Jan. 4, 1945, suddenly, at Maryland, Warwick-rd., Beaconsfield, HAROLD DIXON, the dearly loved husband of A. L. MELLOR, in his 80th year. Cremation private. No flowers or mourning, by his request.

MOREAU.—On Friday, Jan. 5, 1945, at a nursing home, Inverness, LUCILLE RENEE HENRIETTA MOREAU, beloved wife of Lt. Humish Weir Samson Moreau, M.C., Cameron Highlanders, and most beloved mother of John and Ann. Australian papers, please copy.

NAPIER.—On Jan. 4, 1945, Major W. NAPIER, R.A.M.C., of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, late of Epsom.

PASKE.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at Aldershot, Lt.-Col. GEORGE FREDERICK PASKE, D.S.O., late Oxon and Bucks Light Infantry, third son of the late General William and Eliza Paske, in his 81st year. Funeral arrangements later. No letters.

PEGGE.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at a Bath nursing home, EMILY MARY, widow of CECIL VALENTINE PEGGE. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

PETROCOCHINO.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at Nutlands, LAURA, widow of the late JOHN PETROCOCHINO, aged 91.

PHILLIPS.—On Jan. 4, 1945, CLIVE ALEXANDER, of 29, Morpeth Mansions, Westminster, S.W.1, aged 52, dearly loved husband of INGRID IRENE (Gesha) PHILLIPS.

POLLARD.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at Hillingdon Hospital, PAULL GRAHAM, beloved husband of GRACE ELIZABETH. Funeral at Hillingdon Cemetery, Uxbridge, at 2 p.m. Monday, Jan. 8.

POOLE.—On Jan. 4, 1945, RACHEL AUGUSTA DOROTHY, widow of CYRIL BERNARD POOLE. Requiem Mass at St. Benedict's Church, Ealing, Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 10 a.m.

POOLE.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at 21, The Drive, Ewell, in his 80th year, ROBERT POOLE, late of H.M. Office of Works, beloved husband of Elizabeth A. Poole.

QUARTLY.—On Jan. 5, 1945, at 29a, Wilbury-cres., Hove, FLORENCE ANNIE, dearly loved wife of A. A. QUARTLY and devoted mother of Leslie, aged 65. Funeral service at Union Church, Brighton, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 3 p.m.

SPEER.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at Combe Martin, in her 76th year, JESSIE HANNAH, widow of HUGH FREDERICK SPEER, and dearly loved mother of Jessie, Pat, Jack and Norman. Service at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Northey-ave., Cheam, at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, Jan. 9. Interment [illegible] Cemetery 3 p.m.

STOWELL.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at 43, St. Dunstan's-ave., Acton, JANE MARY, widow of HILTON STOWELL, aged 94.

TALFOURD-JONES.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at Fiddington House, Market Lavington, DORA, widow of Dr. W. H. TALFOURD-JONES, of Harlesden.

TRENAMAN.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at Mill Hill, JOHN ALBERT TRENAMAN, of 48, Sunningdale-ave., Leigh-on-Sea, beloved husband of Edith, after four days' illness. Cremation to-day (Sat.), at Hendon Park, 12 noon. No flowers.

(Continued on next column)

DEATHS (Continued)

TANNER.—On Jan. 3, 1945, at Grendon, Marlow, Bucks, REGINALD CAMERON, beloved husband of MAUDE ("Dick") TANNER. No flowers or mourning.

TWINING.—On Jan. 5, 1945, peacefully, in London, LULU, widow of HERBERT HAYNES TWINING. Funeral private.

WADE.—On Jan. 2, 1945, at Tunbridge Wells, ALICE ELIZABETH WADE, aged 81, late of North Finchley and formerly of Clacton-on-Sea, widow of Thomas Wade and beloved mother of five surviving sons and two daughters.

WARTENBY.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at Worthing, JOHN WARTENBY, aged 83 years, late of the Persian section of the Indo-European Telegraph Dept.

WATSON.—On Jan. 3, 1945, ROBERT JOHN, late of Exchequer and Audit Dept., of 75, Streathbourne-rd., S.W.17, aged 81 years, beloved husband of Christiana Daggot (Kate). Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 2.30 p.m., Wandsworth (Magdalen-rd.) Cemetery.

WATTS.—On Jan. 2, 1945, at St. Andrew's-rd., Henley-on-Thames, AGNES EDITH (Maynard), widow of late JOSHUA WATTS, J.P.

WILKINS.—On Jan. 5, 1945, at 1, Vanbrugh Park-rd. West, S.E.3, RUTH ANNE, aged 76, for 57 years devoted friend of the Dennant-Davis families.

WYNNE.—On Dec. 30, 1944, at Woodville, Keighley, Yorks, KATHERINE DORA, wife of the late Rev. E. H. WYNNE, The Rectory, Guestling, Sussex. Funeral service at Guestling Church on Friday, Jan. 12, at 2.30 p.m.

WYNTER.—On Jan. 4, 1945, at Newbury, Berks, Dr. WALTER ESSEX WYNTER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., aged 84, late of Middlesex Hospital. Funeral on Monday morning, 9.30, at St. John's, Newbury, and cremation at Reading, 11 o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM

ALLEN, PAUL ELLISTON.—Cherished memories of our darling little PAUL on this his birthday, killed Exmouth, August, 1940, aged 10½ years.—Mummy, Angela and Daddy (still away).

AUBREY.—In ever-loving and treasured memory of our perfect mother, BERTHA HARRIET AUBREY, Jan. 6, 1944.—Vicky, Aubrey & Joan.

BROOKES, MICHAEL.—Fond and happy memories of our darling MIKE, taken from us so suddenly Jan. 6, 1944. So dearly loved, so sadly missed.—Mummy and Master.

FARINA.—In proud and honoured memory of our beloved parents, sweet courageous little mother, Jan. 6; glorious gallant father, Jan. 13. Always in the thoughts of their devoted children.

GENESE.—In loving remembrance of MARGARET MELITA GENESE on this first sad anniversary, Jan. 6.

GIBBONS, C. F. T.—In loving memory of my dear husband, who passed away suddenly, Jan. 6, 1943.

GORDON, HELEN BLANCHE (Gran), beloved mother of May, Bobs, Joan, Arthur, entered into the Fuller Life Jan. 6, 1944.

JACKSON.—In ever-loving memory of our beloved brother, LIONEL ALFRED, who passed away on Jan. 5, 1934. Ever in the thoughts of his devoted sister Violet and brother-in-law Jack.

LONDON.—In loving and treasured memory of my dear mother, MARY JANE LONDON, late of Elms-rd., Clapham Park, S.W.4, who passed to her rest on Jan. 6, 1943.—James.

PEGRAM, STANLEY, Jan. 6, 1943. Loving remembrance. Even in laughter the heart is sorrowful. F.

PLOWMAN, FREDERICK JAMES.—In never-fading memory of my deeply loved husband, called to the Life beyond Jan. 6, 1937.—Mum, Mercy and Mark.

"Deep in our thoughts a memory is kept of one we loved and shall never forget."

REYNOLDS, Lt. EDWARD, M.B., B.S. Lond., on his birthday, most beloved son and brother. In unfading memory and unchanging love.—Mother.

RUTHEN, Capt. WILLIAM, made his last port at 8.45 a.m. Saturday, Jan. 6, 1940. "To live in those we love is not to die."—Ernest.

SANSOM.—In constant and loving memory of ERNEST, who died Jan. 6, 1944. From his wife and Bill.

SCHOLEY.—In ever-loving memory of my beloved husband, NORMAN, who passed away Jan. 6, 1942. Treasured memories.

SPRINGER, LEOPOLD.—To the memory of our friend, who passed away Jan. 6, 1942, whose kindness can never be forgotten.—M. and J. C.

SYMONDS, ALICE M.—In loving memory of mother.—Douglas.

DELAY IN NEWS OF ALLIED COMMAND CHANGES

SECURITY GIVEN AS REASON

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

SHAEF, PARIS, Friday.

Following the revelation made by the American news magazine Time and an evening newspaper in New York to-day, Shaef this afternoon made the belated announcement that Field-Marshal Montgomery has taken full command of all Allied armies north of the Ardennes bulge, including the Americans.

The Shaef announcement said: "When the German penetration through the Ardennes created two fronts, one substantially facing south and the other north, by instant agreement by all concerned that portion of the front facing south was placed under the command of Field-Marshal Montgomery and that facing north under the command of Gen. Omar Bradley."

Shaef's announcement was officially made almost at the same time as it was made known that British troops and armour have joined in what was known as the First Army onslaught on the northern flank.

Though Shaef did not say so, the American First and Ninth Armies are now under the command of Field-Marshal Montgomery.

Dissatisfaction at what they regarded as unnecessary delay in making such an important statement as the command change was registered by war correspondents, who also pointed out the unfortunate effect the prolonged official silence might have on public opinion.

The Germans, it was emphasised, broadcast the change two weeks ago.

OPERATIONAL SECURITY

In explanation it was pointed out that operational security was involved and that premature revelation to the enemy of an assumption of an important new command by a general with individual methods as specialised and as well known as those of Field-Marshal Montgomery might be information of the greatest value to the enemy.

Gen. Eisenhower had hoped to keep the rearrangement of the commands secret for some time longer, although all correspondents had been informed and knew the situation for days. The hurried and inadequate announcement following the publication of the details in Time has precipitated a War Department investigation in Washington.

Gen. Bradley—lean and spectacled—reputed one of the master strategists of the American Army, who takes command south of the bulge, has up to the present been commanding the 12th Army Group—the American First, Ninth and Third Armies. Of these, the first two now pass to Field-Marshal Montgomery.

ARMY CHANGE DURING BATTLE

PRESIDENT'S REPLY

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Friday.

President Roosevelt told his Press conference to-day that the transfer of the American First and Ninth Armies to Field-Marshal Montgomery's command did not mean that Field-Marshal Montgomery was to become deputy-commander to Gen. Eisenhower.

It was just a change made in the course of regular field operations.

The President cut short further questions with the tart comment that he was not over there, and any further information would have to come from the Supreme Allied Headquarters.

Gen. George Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, told the Press that the delegation of the command to Field-Marshal Montgomery took place on the second night of the German offensive. He said that the Allied offensive against the German northern flank was "only just getting started."

A War Department spokesman said the continuation of the new command arrangement would be left to the discretion of Gen. Eisenhower.

Typical newspaper headlines this afternoon were:

New York Sun: Montgomery's troops join battle of bulge—British Second Army attacks at two points.

World Telegram: Two armies slug ahead. Montgomery in charge. U.S.-British armour making extremely good progress in northern wall of bulge.

New York Post: British Second Army hurled against Nazi salient.

It is safe to say that news of this sort will work wonders in clearing away the irritating fog of Anglo-American misunderstanding.

THE "SILENT PARTNERS"

In a despatch from Belgium Wes Gallagher, of Associated Press, emphasises that "British troops have been participating as 'silent partners' of the American doughboys since the first day of the German break-through." He added that "censorship had prevented announcement of this earlier."

Gallagher went on: "Field-Marshal Montgomery has been here, there and everywhere on the American front, personally giving instructions to American commanders seeking to halt the German onslaught. He was well received by American G.I.s and officers, whose attitude was, 'It makes no difference whether the commander is American or British so long as we can stop this thing.'"

Another Associated Press war correspondent, James Long, states: "The British were rushed to the front at the first sign of danger to Liége when Rundstedt launched his offensive."

HOW NEWS BROKE

News of Field-Marshal Montgomery's new command broke here in a strange way.

It was buried half-way down page 21 of the news magazine Time, at the end of a despatch from its war correspondent, James Shepley, who has just flown to New York from Shaef.

Shepley wrote:

"Gen. Eisenhower ordered Gen. Patton to attack in force from the south towards Bastogne and against the German flank in Luxembourg.

"Because of disrupted communication lines, he switched the command of the American First and Ninth Armies from Gen. Bradley's H.Q. to the 21st Army group commanded by Field-Marshal Montgomery.

"Montgomery was to meet the German spearhead, in the west and counter-attack towards Patton, with British and American divisions."

A high-ranking War Department official said: "The time-beat on the Montgomery appointment occurred through a War Department slip. The item referring to Field-Marshal Montgomery's appointment was near the end of the story and was not noticed by a hard-pressed review branch officer, who did not realise the full significance of the item from the standpoint of news value and military security."

Mr. Eric Hodgins, Vice-President of Time magazine, said Shepley's article was submitted to the censorship and approved for publication on Dec. 30.

Congress Reaction

Congressional reaction to official confirmation of the fact that Field-Marshal Montgomery now commands the American First and Ninth armies has, on the whole, been favourable. Congressman Paul Shafer, who was one of the group of Congressmen who recently toured the battle-front, said "Montgomery is a great soldier, if they'll just let him fight."

2nd ARMY FORCE

From CHRISTOPHER BUCKLEY

(Continued from P. 1, Col. 3)

the Tactical Air Force, though good work has been done by medium home-based bombers in blasting the German communication centres of Houffalize and St. Vith, thereby intensifying the German supply problem.

The German Command has clearly decided to hold on to what it has gained in the Ardennes. There will be no pulling-back of the advance troops in this salient; not at present, at least.

There is no immediate likelihood of any swift moving of the neck of the so-called pocket. In fact, at Malmedy and Bastogne, the northern and southern re-entrants of the salient, it has been the Germans who have been taking the offensive during the past 24 hours, though apart from a small gain near the latter place they have not improved their positions.

The Germans have organised with rapidity for the change-over from the offensive to defence over the greater part of the Ardennes front.

They have been quick to lay minefields protecting their newly-won positions and to take other routine precautions.

On all parts of this front where snow has fallen their infantry has appeared camouflaged in white cloaks and hoods: a device learned from the Russian campaigns of previous winters.

Their tanks, too, are said in some cases to have been whitewashed: conceivably an embarrassing precaution in the event of a sudden thaw.

All that can be safely said of this battle at present is that as far as can be seen no surprise has been achieved by the Allied counter-stroke, and the Allies will have to fight hard all the way.

GREAT FIGHT BY BRITISH

'BULGE' VILLAGE WON

WITH THE BRITISH TROOPS NEAR MARCHE, Friday.

British troops under Field-Marshal Montgomery's new command have fought an action which everyone who saw it describes as one of the most glorious of the whole war. It was the battle for the village of Bure and the country beyond, which Hitler's crack Second Panzer Grenadiers fought like madmen to hold.

The Germans hung on at the cost of great bloodshed until they were forced back yard by yard by the superior fighting power and the valour of the British. For a whole day and a whole night the British hurled themselves in waves against the fiercely defended fortress into which Bure had been converted.

They attacked just before dawn and were thrown back; they went in again, and held a few houses; they attacked once again, and got to the other end of the village. There they were cut off, until their comrades smashed through the snow and ice to fight again till with the help of reinforcements the capture of Bure was consolidated.—B.U.P.

TROOPS' OWN RADIO

The British Liberation Army in Europe is to have its own mobile broadcasting stations. As from to-morrow these stations, operated in the field under the name B.L.A., will bring news and entertainment to troops who have moved beyond the range of the Allied Expeditionary Force transmission from England.

ATHENS REBELS DRIVEN OUT

From RICHARD CAPELL,

Daily Telegraph Special Correspondent

ATHENS, Friday.

The E.L.A.S. rebel forces in Athens have had a defeat. They are melting away.

Yesterday's widespread operations against the E.L.A.S. rebels were both important and successful, and the British forces now hold three-quarters of Athens.

The sharpest fighting occurred in Omonia-square, where E.L.A.S. men used four or five German tear-gas grenades. The British took several hundred prisoners there.

In the north-west an armoured column raided the suburb of Peristeri, and captured a considerable amount of ammunition and supplies. The E.L.A.S. men killed numbered 224.

The official communiqué on the fighting in Greece says to-day:

> Although many large built-up areas in Athens and the Piræus still remain to be cleared up, mobile British columns are now operating with success in the outlying suburbs.
>
> Many prisoners were taken in yesterday's fighting, including a number of civilians who were forced by E.L.A.S. to enter their ranks. These surrendered to the British troops after the exchange of a few shots.
>
> In the liberated areas of Athens-Piræus, over 320,000 soup kitchen meals and 100,000 rations were issued to the civilian population.
>
> E.L.A.S. continues to abduct hostages in areas not yet occupied by our troops, in some cases leaving young children unattended in their homes with no means of feeding themselves. Efforts are being made to locate such children and provide for their welfare.

Altogether nearly 900 prisoners were taken during the day, but these include suspects, of whom 150 have already been released.

U.S. WITHDRAWAL

From CORNELIUS RYAN

(Continued from P. 1, Col. 5)

found piles of German dead. In one, covering only a small area, 700 dead Germans were found, while in another copse there were 300.

The German divisions are so tightly packed around Bastogne that the American guns need not fear missing the target at which they are constantly firing. One artillery section fired nearly 18,000 shells in six hours.

The whole 200 square miles at the nose of Rundstedt's drive is just one slithering mass of shells; they pour in from all sides in one continuous stream.

How long the Germans can hold out in that inferno is hard to say, but their losses in men and material are so great that there must surely come a time when even Rundstedt's stubbornness must come to an end.

ADVANCED TO WOODS

Only small gains have been made by the Third Army during the past 24 hours, including half-mile advances west of Bastogne. We drove through the town of Tillet and beyond, while two miles further west we advanced at another point into the fringe of the woods called the Haies de Tillet. But a fierce counter-attack stopped the forward troops and they remained on the fringes, holding their positions.

The withdrawal north of Bastogne, in the Michamps area, should not be construed as a setback. Forward units withdrew only because they were out in a salient that might not have been successfully held.

They have now consolidated on heights running from north-east to south-east of Bastogne, from the Bois de Jacques to Wardin. The withdrawal took them back just over two miles, and they now occupy positions three miles from Bastogne.

Fighting continues in bitter weather, with neither side giving any quarter; it is safe to say that the Germans are paying dearly for their efforts to retake Bastogne.

TURKEYS ON SALE

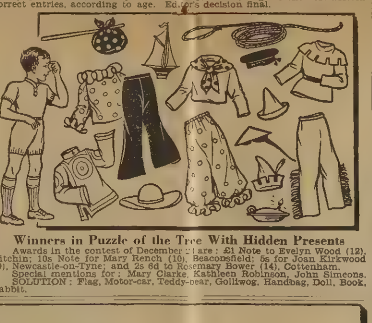
The lifting of the control order led to the reappearance of turkeys and fat poultry at Diss market, Norfolk, yesterday, for the first time since the Christmas sales at the end of November. Medium-size turkeys fetched £4 7s 6d and £4, geese 31s, best hens and chickens 23s 6d.

The Children's Daily Telegraph

HOW did Peter dress for his fancy-dress party? If you can tell, you can try for a nice money prize here. Four awards—£1 Note, 10s, 5s and 2s 6d—will be made in this competition for junior readers. As usual, it is open to all under 16.

Peter had to choose between the costumes of Dick Whittington, Aladdin, a Sailor, a Cowboy and a Clown—*but he needed four articles and only one set was complete. So which character did he choose?*

If you think you know the answer write it very nicely on a postcard (or plain paper), with own name, age and address. Ink or pencil may be used. Entry to be signed by parent or guardian as your own work entirely, and posted to: **Children's Competition, The Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4**, to reach this office by next Thursday. Prizes to go to the best-written correct entries, according to age. Editor's decision final.



Winners in Puzzle of the Tree With Hidden Presents

Awards in the contest of December 23 are: £1 Note to Evelyn Wood (12), Hitchin; 10s Note for Mary Rench (10), Beaconsfield; 5s for Joan Kirkwood (9), Newcastle-on-Tyne; and 2s 6d to Rosemary Bower (14), Tottenham. Special mentions for: Mary Clarke, Kathleen Robinson, John Simeons. SOLUTION: Flag, Motor-car, Teddy-bear, Golliwog, Handbag, Doll, Book, Rabbit.

"OUR WAREHOUSE—JUST ROUND THE CORNER—WE HAD TO RE-EQUIP IT—ALL THE SHELVING, STORAGE BINS, CUPBOARDS AND PARTITIONS ARE STEEL BY Sankey-Sheldon OF COURSE"

BUOYANT HEALTH

Take two 'Supavite' Capsules daily swallowed with a little water—they will make all the difference to your vitality and energy. You will feel fit for the day's round and the evening's pleasures, because 'Supavite' gives you the vitamins and minerals necessary to build up and maintain health and strength.

'Supavite' contains vitamins A, B1, B2(G), C, D and E with Iron, Calcium and Phosphorus . . . biologically standardised. Price 5/- per box.

Supplies are limited due to wartime restrictions.

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Angiers SUPAVITE CAPSULES

BROADCASTING

HOME SERVICE (203.5, 391.1, 449.1 and 48.54m.).—7, News. 7.15, Exercises. 7.30, Music Diary. 7.55, Lift Up Your Hearts! 8, News; Make-Do-and-Mend. 8.20, March of the Movies. 9, Epiphany Carols (Choir of St. Andrew's, Nottingham). 9.30, Jack Payne and Orch. 10.15, Service. 10.30, B.B.C. Revue Orch. 11, Band of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regt. 11.30, Saturday Morning Prom. 12.15, Swing Sextet. 12.30, Rocky Mountain Rhythm. 1, News. 1.15, Backs to the Land. 1.30, British Light Music. 2, The Canada Show. 2.30, B.B.C. Symphony Orch. 3.45, "The Frontier" (play by Ewen Macgregor). 4.30, Mantovani and Dance Orch. 5, News; Light prog. (Welsh). 5.20, Children. 6, News. 6.30, The World Goes By (F. H. Grisewood). 6.55, Those Were The Days. 7.45, Westminster (Sir Henry Badeley, Clerk of Parliament). 8, Music-Hall. 9, Big Ben (Silent Minute); News. 9.30, Saturday Night Theatre ("Still Waters Run Deep"). 10.45, Before the Ending of the Day (Form for Compline). 11, Saturday Night at the Palais (The Gaybirds; Bobby Jones Dance Band). 12-12.20, News.

GENERAL FORCES (296.1 and 342.1m.). 6.30, Record Album. 7, News. 7.15, Morning Star (Ethel Waters). 7.30, Music in the Morning (Harry Leader and Band). 8, News Headlines; I Know What I Like (Phyllis Calvert). 8.30, Sidney Davey and Players. 9, News Headlines; News at dictation speed. 9.20, Mark Warnow and Orch. 9.45, Rendezvous Players. 10, News Headlines; Merry-Go-Round (repeat). 11, News Headlines; From To-day's Papers. 11.10, Service. 11.15, Billy Cotton and Band. 12, News. 12.10, Light Music (records). 12.15, Starlight (Rawicz and Landauer). 12.30, Over to You (Ensa half-hour of songs and orchestral music). 1, News Headlines; American Band of A.E.F. 1.30, Your Questions Answered (repeat). 2, World News, Home News from Britain. 2.15, Forces' Favourites (records). 2.55, Keeping in Touch (for Forces in India). 3, News Headlines; Radio Newsreel. 3.15, Gregori Tcherniak (balalaika); Geoffrey Sisley (guitar). 3.30, Mail Call. 4, News. 4.15, Rugby League (Huddersfield v. Bradford Northern). 5, Shipmates Ashore. 5.30, Atlantic Spotlight 1st Anniversary. 6, News. 6.15, B.B.C. Scottish Orch. 7, Thank You For Your Letters (Joan Griffiths). 7.15, Music from the Movies. 8, World News; Home News from Britain; Home News from Canada. 8.15, Football Results at dictation speed. 8.30, As The Commentator Saw It (Rugby: Huddersfield v. Bradford Northern). 8.45, Flotsam and Jetsam; News Headlines. 9.15, Music of the Footlights. 9.58, News Headlines. 10, The Canadian Show. 10.30, Band of Royal Dragoons. 10.58, News Headlines.

SUNDAY (203.5, 391.1, 449.1 and 48.54m.).—7, News. 7.20, Orchestral records. 7.45, Sunderland Constabulary Band; Craghead Colliery Band. 8.15, National Music (7, Spain). 9, News. 9.30, People Matter (Service). 10.15, Leon Goossens (oboe). 10.30, Jack Leon and Orch. 11, Music-Lover's Calendar. 11.20, Chausson records. 12, B.B.C. Northern Orch. 12.50, The Week's Films (Matthew Norgate). 1, News. 1.15, Russian Commentary (Alexander Werth). 1.30, Worth Hearing (records). 2.15, In Your Garden (C. H. Middleton). 2.30, "I Pagliacci." 3.45, The Universal Week of Prayer (Talk: Bishop of Rochester). 4, Zorian String Quartet; Reginald Kell (clarinet). 4.30, Fairey Aviation Works Band. 5, News; Talk (Welsh). 5.20, Children. 6, News. 6.30, Queen's Hall Light Orch. 7.10, Travellers' Tales. 7.40, American Commentary (Alistair Cooke). 7.55, Evening Service (from Stround Boys' Club). 8.25, Week's Good Cause (Reedham Orphanage, David Seth-Smith). 8.30, "Bleak House" (13). 9, Big Ben (Silent Minute); News. 9.30, Music for All. 10.30, Epilogue. 10.38, Late Night Special ("Mrs. Hewston's Daughter," by Margaret Barrington). 10.53, Instrumental records. 11.30, Golden Slumbers (B.B.C. Midland Light Orch). 12-12.20, News.

GENERAL FORCES (296.1 and 342.1m). 6.30, Record Album. 7, News. 7.15, Sunday Serenade. 8, News Headlines; Messages from Cairo, India and East Africa. 9.30, Welsh Service. 10.15, For Isolated Units. 10.30, Calling All Canadians. 11, News Headlines, Weekly Newsletter. 11.15, As The Commentator Saw It. 11.30, Religious Service. 12, News. 12.10, Light Music (records). 12.15, Ice Hockey from Canada. 12.30, Geraldo and Orch. 1, News Headlines; B.B.C. Scottish Orch. 1.30, Brains Trust (repeat). 2, World News; Home News from Britain. 2.15, Light Music (records). 2.25, Anne Shelton. 2.55, Thank You For Your Letters (Marjorie Anderson). 3, News Headlines; Radio Newsreel. 3.15, Music Parade. 4, News. 4.15, Books, Plays and Films (Eric Gillett). 4.30, Dance records. 5, Variety Band-Box. 6, News. 6.15, Forces' Favourites (records). 7, Sporting Record. 7.30, Bobby Howes in "All Join In." 8, World News, Home News from Britain; Home News from Canada. 8.15, Itma (repeat). 8.45, Sibelius and Walton records; News Headlines. 9.15, Grand Hotel. 9.58, News Headlines. 10, Sunday Half-Hour; Epilogue. 10.30, Primo Scala's Accordion Band. 10.58, News Headlines.

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CONCERTS, &c. (ctd. from Page 2)

HAROLD FIELDING presents WEBSTER BOOTH & ANNE ZIEGLER, RAWICZ & LANDAUER, MANNUCCI, BERNARD CROOK. TO-DAY (SAT.), BRISTOL, Colston Hall, 6. ALL SEATS SOLD.

HAROLD FIELDING presents RAWICZ & LANDAUER, MANNUCCI, FRANK TITTERTON. TO-MORROW (SUN.) TORQUAY Pavilion, 2.45 and 7. Few seats available.

HAROLD FIELDING'S INTERNATIONAL CELEBRITY WEEK, SUNDERLAND EMPIRE. Monday, Jan. 15th: Once Nightly at 6. Presented under the auspices of THE DAILY HERALD.
Mon., Jan. 15: ALBERT SANDLER & his TRIO, HELEN HILL, RAYMOND NEWELL.
Tues., Jan. 16: RAWICZ and LANDAUER, OWEN OATLEY, "Mr." FLOTSAM.
Wed., Jan. 17: RAWICZ and LANDAUER, MARGARET EAVES, FRANK TITTERTON.
Thurs., Jan. 18: ANNE SHELTON. With eminent supporting artistes.
Fri., Jan. 19: RICHARD TAUBER, RAWICZ & LANDAUER, MELSA.
Sat., Jan. 20: RICHARD TAUBER, VINA BARNDEN, MELSA, &c.
Brochure, with full prog. details (1d.), from Empire, Sunderland, and HAROLD FIELDING, 54, HAYMARKET, S.W.1. Tel. Whitehall 7256.

HAROLD FIELDING presents WEBSTER BOOTH & ANNE ZIEGLER. BLACKPOOL NEW OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY, JAN. 14th, at 7.30. Book: 7/6 to 3/-, New Opera House. Tel.: One.

LONDON GRAND OPERA CO. Mus. Dir.: JAMES GRANVILLE. Guest Artiste: FREDERICK DE ZSOLNAY. To-mor. (Sun.), WESTCLIFF METROPOLE. Thurs., Jan. 18th, CHELTENHAM TOWN HALL. Sat., Feb. 3rd, BRIGHTON, THE DOME. PETER LEGH, 17, Shaftesbury-av. Gerr. 7411.

BACH CHOIR. ROYAL ALBERT HALL. SAT. NEXT, at 2.30.
Magnificat .... J. S. Bach
A Sea Symphony .... Vaughan Williams
ISOBEL BAILLIE, AUDREY STRANGE, ERIC GREENE, GRACE BODEY, HENRY CUMMINGS. THE JACQUES ORCHESTRA. Conductor: Dr. REGINALD JACQUES. 7/6, 5/-, 4/-, 2/6, at Hall (Ken. 3661), Chappell's (May. 7600), usual Agents, and IBBS & TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-st. Wel. 8418.

WIGMORE HALL, SUN., JAN. 14th, at 2.30. ADA VERA KLUGER Piano Recital. Works by Bach, Brahms, Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert, Debussy, Liszt, Chopin. Tickets, 9/-, 6/-, 3/-, at Hall and IBBS & TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-st. Wel. 8418.

GERALD COOPER CHAMBER CONCERTS, in aid of Musicians' Benevolent Fund. An Hour of Music. WIGMORE HALL, TUESDAYS, at 6.45.
JANUARY 16.—OLD MUSIC PROGRAMME. Anthems, Madrigals, &c., by Gibbons, Weelkes, Wilbye & Purcell. Airs by Purcell. MORLEY COLLEGE CHOIR & SOLOISTS. Conductor—MICHAEL TIPPETT. Instrumental Ensemble, led by Maria Lidka.
JANUARY 30.—CLASSICAL PROGRAMME.
Quartet in B flat, Op. 50, No. 1 .... Haydn
Pianoforte Quintet .... Brahms
MARJORIE HAYWARD QUARTET. ADELA VERNE.
FEBRUARY 13.—MODERN PROGRAMME.
A Ceremony of Carols .... Britten
3 Part-Songs from Phillida & Corydon Moeran
"Alleluiah" .... Randall-Thompson
Ode to St. Cecilia .... Britten
FLEET STREET CHOIR. Conductor—T. B. LAWRENCE.
The Concerts will start punctually and will last for just one hour. Tickets, 7/6, 5/-, 2/6, at the Hall. IBBS & TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-st. Wel. 8418.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL. Thursday, January 25th, at 7 p.m. ELIJAH, Mendelssohn. THE ALEXANDRA CHOIR. MARY HAMLIN, ASTRA DESMOND, EDWARD REACH, ROY HENDERSON. LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Conductor: CHARLES PROCTOR. Profits to Henry Wood Memorial Fund. Tickets 7/6, 5/-, 3/6, 2/6, from Hall (Ken. 3661), usual Agents, and IBBS & TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-st. Wel. 8418.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL. SAT., JAN. 27th, at 2.30. JAY POMEROY presents (under auspices of Music, Art & Drama Society) LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. MYRA HESS, GEORGE WELDON. BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME. Symphony No. 5 in C minor. Concerto (Piano and Orch.) No. 2, B flat major. Concerto (Piano and Orch.) No. 3 in C minor. Tickets, 10/6, 7/6, 5/-, 4/-, 3/-, 2/-, from Royal Albert Hall (Ken. 3661), Cambridge Theatre (Tem. 2527), and IBBS & TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-st. Wel. 8418.

CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER. SATURDAY MORNING CONCERTS FOR CHILDREN. FOUR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS. Feb. 3, Mar. 17, May 26, June 23, at 11 a.m. Conductor—ERNEST READ. Res. 2/6, 1/6, Unres. 1/-, from Hall (WHI. 7197), Mr. C. D. Bartlett (Reg. 6000), and Sec., 151, King Henry's-rd., N.W.3 (PRImrose 3020).

CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER. SAT., FEB. 17, at 2.30. LONDON SENIOR ORCHESTRA.
Suite, "The Faithful Shepherd" .... Handel-Beecham
Symphony No. 7 in A .... Beethoven
Cello Concerto .... Saint-Saëns
Matinée Musicale, No. 2 .... Benjamin Britten
Soloist—ANTHONY SALA. Conductor—ERNEST READ. Res. 5/-, 4/-, 2/6, Unres. 1/6, 1/-. School Parties of 10 and over get following reductions: Res. 3/6, 2/6, 1/6, Unres. 1/- and 9d. from Hall (WHI. 7197), Mr. C. D. Bartlett (Reg. 6000), and Sec., 151, King Henry's-road, N.W.3. (PRImrose 3020).

THE PSYCHOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY AND MECHANICS OF PIANO TECHNIQUE. 24 LECTURE-DEMONSTRATIONS by JAMES CHING, M.A., B.Mus., OXON. 14, HANOVER-ST., W.1, SATURDAYS at 2.45. Recommencing (Lecture 9) Jan. 27th. Copies of all earlier lectures available for those who join late. The complete series in printed form for those who cannot attend personally. MASTER CLASS FOR TEACHERS, Saturdays, a. 4.30, beginning Jan. 27th.—Detailed synopsis, &c., on application.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Marylebone-road, London, N.W.1.
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President: H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester. Principal: Sir Stanley Marchant, C.V.O., M.A.
LENT TERM begins Jan. 8th. Entrance Auditions by appointment.
SCHOLARSHIPS. Competitions for Scholarships will be held in April, 1945. Particulars available at end of January.
L.R.A.M. EXAMINATIONS.—April, 1945. LONDON, all Musical Subjects and Speech and Drama. LEEDS and GLASGOW, Pianoforte only. (Please state Subject for examination when applying for syllabus.)
L. GURNEY PARROTT, Hon. F.R.A.M., Sec.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL of MUSIC & DRAMA, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, E.C.4. Founded in 1880 by the Corporation of London. Principal: Edric Cundell, Hon. R.A.M., F.G.S.M. SPRING TERM BEGINS JANUARY 8th, 1945. Complete Courses or Single Subjects. Day & Evening lessons. Orchestra Monday, 5.30, and Choral Class, Friday, 5.30, open to non-students. Prospectus, &c., from the Secretary.

VOICE CULTURE. LEORA HYNES. WIGMORE HALL STUDIOS, WIGMORE-STREET, W.1.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL. (Ken. 3661.) TO-DAY (Sat.), at 2.30 p.m. Musical Culture Limited present A "SATURDAY BOOK" CONCERT. LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Mendelssohn: Overture, Ruy Blas. Britten: Sinfonia da Requiem (conducted by the Composer). Poulenc: Concerto for Two Pianos. Tchaikovsky: Fifth Symphony. Benjamin BRITTEN, Francis POULENC (Pianists). Basil CAMERON (Conductor). 10/-, 7/6, 5/-, 3/-, 2/-.

ALAN BUSH compositions: Piano Quartet, Lyric Interlude, Part Songs. MAX ROSTAL, W.M.A. SINGERS and the COMPOSER, &c. TO-NIGHT at [illegible] Queen Mary Hall (Tottenham Ct.-rd. Tube). Tickets 8/6, 5/9, 3/- from Musical Culture Ltd., 53, Welbeck-st., W.1. (Wel. 1258.)

ERIC HOPE. TO-MORROW at 2.45. BOURNEMOUTH PAVILION. Piano Concerto A Minor .... Schumann. HINRICHSEN CONCERT MANAGEMENT.

CIVIC HALL, EXETER. FRIDAY, January 12th, at 6.30 p.m. Inaugural Concert. WESTERN PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. (Leader—Reginald Morley.) HAIGH MARSHALL, IDA HAENDEL. Mozart-Schubert Programme. 2/6 to 7/6, from Moon and Sons, Ltd., High-street, Exeter.

THE APOSTLES (Elgar). CIVIC HALL, CROYDON. SATURDAY, 13th January, at 2.15. JOAN TAYLOR, ASTRA DESMOND, BRADBRIDGE WHITE, ROY HENDERSON, GEORGE PIZZEY, VICTOR UTTING. LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Conductor: ALAN J. KIRBY. Tickets, 5s., 3s. 6d. (all others sold), from GRANTS, High-st., Croydon. (Tel. CRO. 4400), Ex. 58.

MUSIC OF UNITED NATIONS. CHORAL & ORCHESTRAL CONCERT (Shostakovitch Piano Concerto). L. Cassini, Margaretta Scott, Alan Bush. SUNDAY, January 14th, CONWAY HALL, 3.30. League of Firemen, 52, Bedford-row, W.C. (Chancery 6331.)

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, conducted by ERIC WOODWARD. Special visit to CHELTENHAM Town Hall, THURS., Jan. 11th, at 7.30. Programme includes Symphony No. 2 in E minor (Rachmaninoff), Symphonic Rhapsody "Mai-Dun" (John Ireland). Seats 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

REDVERS LLEWELLYN. As RIGOLETTO. PRINCES THEATRE, 11th, 13th, 18th January.

WIGMORE HALL, SAT., 20th Jan., 2.30 p.m. In aid of the Henry Wood National Memorial Fund. 2nd of series. Jelly D'Aranyi, Astra Desmond, Gerald Moore. Tickets, 10/6, 7/6, 5/-, 2/6, at Hall and Ibbs & Tillett, 124, Wigmore-st. By post, Jean Orr, 29, Francis-st., S.W.1.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Gt. Marlborough-st., Regent-st., W.1. Director—Dr. H. BROMLEY-DERRY, M.V.O. Warden—P. S. BRIGHT, B.Mus.Lond. The NEXT EXAMINATION for CERTIFICATES in all branches of Music and in Elocution, also for the DIPLOMAS of Associate (A.L.C.M.) and Licentiate (L.L.C.M.) will be held in April. Entries close March 5. TUITION is given at the College daily in Piano, Singing, Elocution, Organ, Violin and 'Cello, also lessons in Harmony, &c., by correspondence. Syllabus of Examinations and Teaching Prospectus on application to the Secretary. Telephone Gerr. 6120.

KNEALE KELLEY returns to conduct the orchestra at The Spa, Scarborough, May to Sept., 1945. Players required. Also Singers S.A.T.B. for 19 weeks' engagement. Must be good sight-readers with large repertoire. Write K. K., The Spa, Scarborough.

CATHEDRAL brand MUSIC STRINGS are famous for quality. Made in London by British craftsmen. Sold by Music Dealers everywhere. Send penny stamp for Retail List, post free. Trade inquiries invited.—British Musical Strings, 130, Shacklewell-lane, London, E.8.

LONDON VIOLONCELLO SCHOOL, 34, Nottingham-place, W.1. SPRING TERM commences Jan. 8th. A Travelling Scholarship open.

PRINCIPAL BASSOON required, Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra. Full-time appointment.—Apply to The Secretary, Philharmonic Hall, Hope-street, Liverpool, 1.

PIANISTE requires partner. Works for 2 pianos.—Box 756, Harrod's Advg. Agcy., S.W.1.

SALES BY AUCTION

GODDARD, DAVISON & SMITH Ltd., 70, Seymour-place, W.1.—Sale by AUCTION, MON. NEXT, ACCESSORIES, at 11 o'c. Trolley air compressor, 220 vac.; 2 aerograph pressure paint containers, air compressor, fly press No. 2, 16 9in. chucks, new, drills, reamers & milling cutters, Crypto charger 230 v/15 amp.; 300 rolls emery paper, 50 rolls durexite ditto, 500 dzn. assorted sign letters & numbers, vac. cleaner, 4-ton grease paper salvage, 2 gent.'s cycles, bread-cutter, 100 rolls cam. wire netting, 50-60gall. drums, 700 1gall. glass containers with stoppers, ½-ton grease in 14lbs., bolts & nuts, carpet binding, quantity head lamp glasses, large quantity of salvage paste. 60 CARS, at 2 o'c., comprising 1940 Hillman Minx, 1938 Rover 14, as new; Austin Goodwood Standard 12, Morris 10, Ford 5-cwt. van, Morris 25, Standard 9, 1937 Chevrolet 27 saloon, 1935 Packard 7-passenger, Buick Utility, Morris canteen, fully fitted, also Austin 10, 12 & 16 Saloons, 1933 Rolls 7-passenger limousine, & many others. Catalogues Price 3d., Padd. 0165-6.

ALDRIDGES Ltd. (Est. 1753), late St. Martin's-lane, now WILLIAM-RD., HAMPSTEAD-RD., N.W.1.—SALE WED. NEXT, Jan. 10th, at 11 a.m., Household FURNITURE and miscellaneous, comprising wardrobes, dressing chests, drawing-room suites, easy chairs, china cabinets, Put-U-Ups, bedchairs and bedstead, drawleaf tables, antiques, carpets and rugs, linen, blankets, trunks, curtains, vacuum cleaners, china and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c. Also, by order Receiver Met. Police, about 20 cycles and miscellaneous. Also CARS, incl. 1937 B.S.A. 250 c.c. Motor Cycle and small car Trailer and others. On view Mon. and Tues. (catalogue 3d.). Entries invited for future sales (transport arranged).—EUS. 2745 and 2352.

PHILLIPS SONS & NEALE & G. F. HAWKINGS & SON will hold the following SALES at their spacious galleries at 7, BLENHEIM-ST., W.1. (May. 2424.) MON., 8th Jan., at 11.30 a.m. Household FURN. inc. robes, bookcases, carved oak sideboard, upright piano by Huppfer, another, Davenport, sewing machines, bicycles, dining, card, and other tables, carved hall chairs, divans, beds, bedding, standard lamps, rugs, settees, armchairs, suitcases, travelling trunks, safe by Phillips, ornamental china, glass, &c.

ARMY & NAVY STORES Auction Rooms, GREYCOAT - PLACE, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1, WED., 10th Jan., at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. View Mon., 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Household FURNITURE & effects, books, china, silver and plate, carpets, &c. Catalogues, Auctioneers' Offices, 8, Francis-street, S.W.1. Vic. 8500, Extn. 256.

HAROLD WILLIAMS & PARTNERS, 80, High-st., CROYDON, will AUCTION at their Sale Rooms, adjoining offices, at 11 a.m., THURS., 11th Jan., miscellaneous FURNITURE & Effects. (Cats. 3d. each.)

HORSES, CATTLE, CARRIAGES

ELEPHANT & CASTLE Horse Repository, 16 & 18, New Kent-road, London, S.E.1. MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 8th, at 11 a.m., will comprise Horses of all classes, Vehicles, Harness and Saddlery, including stocks from London and provincial carriers, bonded carmen, contractors and farmers. 6 superior Irish Hunters, all warranted; also Ride and Drive Horses, &c. 'Phone Rodney 3424/5. A. H. Harris, Manager.

PRIZE COMPETITION—No. 5,987

Three prizes of books to a value of thirty shillings, to be selected by the winners from advertisements in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH on Fridays, will be awarded to the senders of the first three correct solutions opened. Solutions must reach THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, 135, Fleet Street, E.C.4, not later than first post on Thursday. Envelopes must bear 2½d. stamp, and be marked Prize Competition in top left-hand corner. Winners' names appear on Friday.

NAME ....

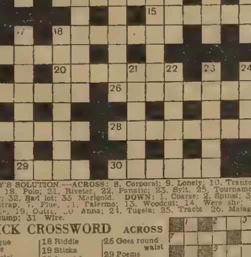
ADDRESS ....

ACROSS

1 Its power is exercised only in light measure (6)
4 Place for red after a this beheaded (4)
7 Curtail this tough merchandise to find what we are fighting (8)
8 This is what you want to 1 down (6)
10 "Wool fled" (anag.) (but something tried to cotton-on to it) (8)
13 He taught the Mosaic law (6)
14 There is a cathedral here (7)
15 Concerning electrical stuff it is turned back (6)
18 He finds the L.N.E.R. apt to confuse him (7)
19 There is still some "whaling" goes on in it sometimes! (6)
20 State that has a familiar ring to it (7)
25 A side of sport in many branches (6)
26 Airy result of being late back around here (8)
27 Started with the swell guy last (two words—3, 3)
28 No doubt he has sometimes to soothe those interpreting his work (8)
29 The girl up in 11 down (4)
30 It flows always in two directions? Impossible! (6)

DOWN

1 If the fourth letter were last it would be like a twisted lock (6)
2 Not a painful thing to put up for a famous man (6)
3 There are not so many joints in this in war-time (6)
5 His speech should be improving (8)
6 A belting in no spiritual way (8)
7 Something from 9 down to take hold on (4)
9 A capital instrument in its day (two words—3, 3)
11 Suitable make of clothing in which to court an upset maid? (7)
12 "Lewd din" (anag.) (let it die down) (7)
13 An owlish effort (7)
16 Trees like markers (6)
17 Bully, and then tear in pieces (8)
18 Strong variety of pure fowl (8)
21 Lazy, so it turns inside (6)
22 The bogle at the ford (6)
23 Spring for one, if you like (6)
24 A disgrace not to dwell upon (4)



Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 8, Corporal; 9, Lonely; 10, Transept; 12, Curfew; 14, Well-filled; 18, Polo; 21, Riveter; 22, Fanatic; 23, Sylt; 25, Tournament; 28, Enigma; 30, Bewilder; 32, Bad lot; 33, Marigold. DOWN: 1, Coarse; 2, Spinel; 3, Free; 4, Flat; 5, Placid; 6, Entrap; 7, Flue; 11, Palermo; 13, Woodcut; 14, Were she; 15, Level; 16, Fate; 17, Enforce; 19, Outre; 20, Anna; 24, Tugela; 25, Tracts; 26, Malaga; 27, Needle; 29, Near; 30, Bump; 31, Wire.

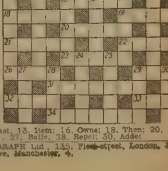
QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

2 Plague
7 Wise
8 Artists' medium
9 With speed
10 Think
12 Noah's son
15 Nudges
18 Riddle
19 Sticks
20 Impel
21 Colouring matter
22 Scandinavian
23 Composer
26 Goes round waist
29 Poems
31 Bid more
32 Resolution
33 Refreshments
34 Alight on platform

DOWN

1 Officer
2 Expression
3 More mature
4 Finished
5 Amusements
6 Colour
10 Stops
11 Frees
13 Number
14 Bivalve molluscs
15 Part of piano
16 Leaves out
17 Aroma
24 Lifeless
25 Of the horse tribe
27 Bitter
28 Grasp
30 Norse god [illegible]



Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 1, Pitch; 8, Outcome; 9, Squib; 11, Leap; 12, Files; 14, Villa; 15, Lofty; 17, Stew; 19, Dearth; 21, Namely; 24, East; 27, Burnt; 29, Oasts; 31, A[illegible]; 32, H[illegible]; 33, Edges; 34, Fifteen; 35, Drays. DOWN: 2, Inquire; 3, Chill; 4, Couple; 5, Stuff; 6, Folly; 7, Least; 10, Beast; 13, Item; 16, Owns; 18, Then; 20, Rout; 22, Atone; 23, Lottery; 25, Athens; 26, Baffy; 27, Balfe; 28, Repel; 30, Adder.

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8 January 45 ~~44~~

Germans in Ardennes Salient Are in Dire Peril

To Beat Them is to Beat the Wehrmacht

By LIEUT.-GEN. H. G. MARTIN,
Daily Telegraph Military Correspondent

A TIME-TABLE of the German offensive in the West is interesting reading. Model, Rundstedt's army group commander of the centre, attacked between Meuse and Moselle on Dec. 16. Next day Gen. Eisenhower regrouped his armies.

Command — that is, control—is mainly a matter of communications. By rupturing the communications across the sector of Hodges's First Army, which was the central army of Bradley's 12th Army Group, Model had made the set-up in that group impracticable. Gen. Eisenhower met the situation promptly by regrouping his armies in such a way as to form one group to northward and another to southward of the breach. He thus ensured that Montgomery and Bradley should each have a command that he could exercise.

By Dec. 19 Model had isolated Bastogne; next day he had reached St. Hubert and Laroche. By Dec. 21 he had forced the American Seventh Armoured Division to withdraw from St. Vith, thus vastly improving his own circulation.

By Dec. 22 things were improving: the advanced guard of British armour had reached the Meuse bridges at Dinant; while, according to the Germans, the counter-attack by Patton's Third Army against the southern flank of Model's salient had begun to make itself felt. Two days later the First Army smashed Model's spearhead 2½ miles short of the Dinant bridges, and by Dec. 27 Patton had relieved Bastogne.

ON Dec. 31 Balck, Rundstedt's army group commander of the south, began his series of attacks on the Saar and in the Lower Vosges, attacks which he has since continued with growing violence. On that day, too, the First Army retook Rochefort.

On Jan. 2, after 11 days of bitter fighting, Patton was still attacking—against 10 of Model's 20 divisions. On Jan. 3 Hodges's First Army, with British troops on the right of the line, began its drive against the northern flank of Model's salient, thus initiating the counterpart of Patton's thrust from the south, now in its twelfth day. By the next day, however, Patton—now reported to be assailed by 13 of Model's 23 divisions—had been thrown definitely on the defensive, so Hodges in his turn has had to prosecute a lone offensive in conditions of ground and weather which could hardly have been more unfavourable. None the less, he has continued to make steady, if gradual, progress.

Finally, on Jan. 5, the Germans claimed that Balck's offensive in the Lower Vosges had burst through the Maginot Line on a front of 25 miles.

The Allies, then, are concerned with two enemy offensives on the Western Front.

IN the Ardennes, Model—with his eyes still fixed on the Meuse crossings, which point the way to Antwerp—clearly intends to fight it out. No doubt he counts on the hard experience of three Russian winter campaigns to serve him well here on these frozen uplands. His immediate concern is to take Bastogne, and so to open what should be his main traffic artery from Prum through Bastogne to Marche. To this end, he is trying to fend off the First Army, while he strikes south and west with all his might.

From the Allied viewpoint, it is indeed regrettable that Patton's and Hodges's concentric drives from south and north could not have been more closely synchronised. Clearly, however, synchronisation was impossible.

Patton's super-urgent task was to relieve Bastogne, and, that done, to consolidate his hold upon it. Thus he could not delay his attack for an hour. On the other hand, since Hodges has had to reassemble his army after a wedge 50 miles deep had been driven through his sector, we can only marvel that he and it were ready to attack once more after no longer an interlude than 18 days.

None the less, slowly but surely, the battle is coming the Allies' way. Three things they had to do in order to place Model in direst jeopardy: first, to reach the St. Vith-Laroche road—and this they have now crossed on either side of the road junction of Baraques de Fraiture, on the Bastogne highway, surely one of the coldest spots in all the world as I remember it on the afternoon before the battle began; secondly, to hold on to Bastogne itself—as to which Patton will see; and, thirdly, to continue to pound Model's communications from the air.

INDEED, as to Houffalize, which, with the cutting of the northern road, has become the sole supply bottle-neck of Model's western salient, the Allies would have no need to occupy it, since a single 1,000-ton raid by heavy bombers on Houffalize would completely block its roads where these descend into the narrow and precipitous gorge of the Ourthe.

The odds against Model are lengthening, and to beat Model in the Ardennes to-day is to beat the Wehrmacht.

Rundstedt's eyes, I repeat, are always on Antwerp. Looking back on September, he knows well that it was neither the fight then left in the Wehrmacht nor yet the lack of Allied strength that then saved Germany but only the Allies' lack of port facilities and their extended supply lines. He knows, too, that in Antwerp the Allies now have a more than ample port potential, and that, given time, they can develop irresistible power.

In consequence, he has sent Model to attack in the Ardennes—towards the Meuse and Antwerp.

AND there is Balck's offensive in the south. We can, I think, now abandon any idea that Rundstedt meant this to be merely a diversion. A diversion Rundstedt would have synchronised with Model's offensive: this, on the other hand, he began 12 days later—that is, not until, according to German reports, Patch's front had already been weakened by the withdrawal of reinforcements for the Ardennes battle.

Evidently, then, Rundstedt means business here, too, though on a scale much smaller than in the Ardennes.

Of the three thrusts which Knobelsdorff has made, the two more westerly—that north-west of Forbach and that east of Sarreguemines—seem to have been effectively dealt with. These thrusts were unpleasant because they threatened to compromise the line of the Upper Sarre—the rear defence-line, that is, from the Schirmeck Pass west of Strasbourg to Saarbruecken, to which the Allies could resort in case of need.

The easterly thrust, delivered to eastward of Bitche, is the most embarrassing, since it immediately threatens the communication centre of Saverne, the loss of which would dislocate the Seventh Army front where it has been withdrawn from German soil, presumably into the great bend of the Maginot Line where it sweeps in a semi-circle to north-eastward of Haguenau at a radius of 8-10 miles. This thrust, too, which the Germans have combined with landings across the Rhine obviously directed against Haguenau, Gen. Patch has held. If, as we may hope, Knobelsdorff has already committed his known reserves, then the situation is well in hand.

As we survey the changed scene on the Western Front, we may well ask ourselves where the German High Command has found these, seemingly endless, reinforcements. From Norway?—yes, probably a few. From the Eastern Front?—in the form of divisions, perhaps nothing to speak of.

The point is this, however: for many months past some two-thirds of the Eastern Front—still in numbers by far the greatest front—have been quiet. The German High Command, therefore, has been free to direct a ceaseless flow of replacements—boys, convalescents, transfers from industry—into the divisions which it has been feverishly reforming for the Western battle. Of the resulting storm the Anglo-American forces now bear the brunt.

WE must not, however, let our present anxieties blind us to the plight of Germany. These last armies of the Reich, produced at heaven knows what cost, have nowhere as yet sufficed to win a decision. In the Ardennes Model's surprise stroke has failed; in the Vosges Knobelsdorff has been checked; outside Budapest the great counter-thrust so laboriously prepared—the counter-thrust by six panzer divisions, including two of the élite—is still baulked of success Meanwhile, Stalin the inscrutable awaits his moment.

Was it of deliberate policy that he has allowed the German High Command to starve its main, central front in Poland in order to feed its armies in the West—that he has inveigled the High Command into massing its armour on its flanks, in Latvia and East Prussia and in Hungary, and into leaving its centre bare?

It may well be. Not for nothing do the Germans report three great Russian concentrations against their central front along the Vistula. When Stalin strikes we may yet see the wisdom of a policy which has been delayed until the eleventh hour. Silesia is a prize worth waiting for.

IN Burma events are moving fast. In the Arakan coastal belt the Japanese have withdrawn from Akyab Island with its valuable airfield, which has now been occupied at long last by the 15th Corps. In Central Burma the 14th Army, advancing from the Chindwin, has emerged at Ye-U into the dry belt of the Central Burma plain, while farther east the Northern Combat Command—British, American and Chinese—extends the front to the Yunnan frontier.

The next phase is likely to see the battle for Mandalay. In this battle logistics will play a major part. The Allies, fighting at the end of some 700 precarious road miles that separate them from their railhead at Ledo, must rely mainly on air supply.

The Japanese, short of shipping and no longer in control of the sea lanes to Rangoon, have no air forces in Burma to speak of, so they have no option but to rely on the supply by rail.

The Allied air forces, however, have attacked their Bangkok-Moulmein railway link effectively. The Japanese are now left with a 300-mile gap to bridge as best they may. On balance, therefore, it is the Allies who should be on the better wicket in the forthcoming battle.

ARTICLE THAT AGITATED UNITED STATES

TEXT OF ECONOMIST COMMENTS

During the past week the whole of the American Press has been agitated by what was described as a new note of outspokenness in the British Press about America's judgment on Britain's war efforts.

As the cables of our Washington Correspondent have shown, there has been the liveliest reaction, favourable and unfavourable, in newspapers and on the radio.

The article which originally provoked the discussion was that published in the Economist of Dec. 30 under the headline "Noble Negatives"; and in view of the effect its publication has had on American opinion THE DAILY TELEGRAPH has decided it would be of value to reprint it in order to give it a wider circulation than it has had hitherto in this country.

It is understood, though THE DAILY TELEGRAPH has no means of confirming this, that Mr. Geoffrey Crowther, Editor of the Economist, himself wrote the article in question. It reads as follows:

The British have been having a bad time in the United States of recent weeks. The outburst of criticism and abuse has been one of the most violent and sustained of the war years.

The trouble started with British policy in Italy, where the much misunderstood (and quite inadequately explained) ban on Count Sforza brought a moralising rebuke from the State Department. The fat was really in the fire with the outbreak of fighting in Greece, and the Prime Minister's latest speech on Poland redoubled the fury.

Those who blamed the Greek policy for being too anti-Russian, and saw in it a sinister proof of British "balance of power" policy, blamed the Polish policy for being too pro-Russian and too clear a sign of a sinister "spheres of influence" bargain.

With these the main occasions of offending, the old familiar complaints have been added in full measure.

Britain is stealing a march on the poor repressed American exporter. Britain has no intention of fighting the Japanese.

Britain is not really fighting in Europe—it is even a subject of complaint that Rundstedt did not select the British-held front for his breakthrough.

Britain is imperialist, reactionary, selfish, exclusive, restrictive. Britons spend half their time imitating Lord North and the other half of the time aping Dr. Schacht.

* * *

All this is painfully familiar. The only novelty in the present epidemic is the evidence that the American Government itself—or at least some parts of it—is more anxious to provide ammunition for the malcontents than to correct their wild misstatements.

While the outbreak lasts there is nothing that the British representatives in America can do about it. But each time there is one of the outbursts it becomes harder simply to grin and bear it.

In the sixth year of an exhausting war, in which the British people have received many kicks and lost all their ha'pence, not much tail-twisting can be borne in silence. If only to act as a safety valve, and prevent worse happening, some very plain speaking is long overdue, and perhaps a journal whose general approach to the problems of the world is so obviously Americanophil as is that of the Economist is the right place for the plain speaking to appear.

Hypocrisy is a common Anglo-Saxon failing—indeed, a failing of the rich and comfortable all over the world—and the British have

making special arrangements to assure British security?

In the economic sphere, is it right to surrender the means of safeguarding British interests, as Bretton Woods and the American commercial proposals would have us do, in the hope that American policy will be stable and sound?

* * *

In general, how much purpose is served by painful attempts to adjust British policies to American wishes? It is plainly right to pay some price for an American policy of genuine collaboration. But is the price we are asked to pay too high for what we are likely to get?

These are the questions that are inevitably asked. They can be answered only by asking two more. How much more shall we get by trying to please the Americans? And how much less shall we get by going our own way?

The opinion was expressed in these columns immediately after the recent election that it was a defeat for the isolationists rather than a victory for genuine collaboration. It was not to be expected that confirmation would be so quickly forthcoming.

Perhaps the most significant event of the last few weeks has been the readiness of Senator Ball, the extreme advocate of "internationalism," to make common cause with Senator Wheeler, the unrepentant isolationist, and to threaten "withdrawal from Europe," if American wishes are not immediately complied with.

Collaboration, it appears, is not a policy to be pursued in America's own interests, but a reward to be offered to European nations so long as they are good, and withdrawn when they are bad. If so, it is not a policy that can be relied upon.

* * *

Moreover, it is important to realise that "collaboration" is universally defined in America as meaning only membership in the security council and its related organs and subscription to their funds. It does not imply anything at all about the policy to be pursued within these bodies.

In so far as the question of policy has been raised at all in the current discussions, it has normally been to make it clear that there can be no promises, no commitments, no "automatic" obligations.

A complete victory for Senator Ball's internationalists could still mean that the American delegates could go to the international meetings, as Philip Guedalla once said of the Baldwin Government, like inverted Micawbers, waiting for something to turn down.

Nothing, in fact, has yet happened to show that American policy has emerged from the state that Mr. Lippmann calls "noble negatives"—and unfortunately the negatives are of more direct practical relevance than the nobility.

There is still a great deal of wishful thinking in Britain, even in the highest quarters, to the effect that good behaviour on our part will procure some great prize, such as an Anglo-American alliance, or an American guarantee, specific or general, of British territorial integrity, or at least a promise to put down aggression wherever it may appear.

It is as well to be brutally frank: there is no more possibility of any of these things than of an American petition to rejoin the British Empire. All that has yet been decided is that the noble negatives will be uttered inside the conference room instead of from outside.

If all other nations were of

disappointed—that is, to have no alternatives to a dependence on American aid. And it is not reasonable to suppress legitimate British interests simply because they offend American susceptibilities.

Let there by all means be a continuance of the policy of friendship and co-operation, and even of patience and forbearance under provocation. But let an end be put to the policy of appeasement which, at Mr. Churchill's personal bidding, has been followed with all the humiliations and abatements it has brought in its train, ever since Pearl Harbour removed the need for it.

Henceforward if British policies and precautions are to be traded against American promises, the only safe terms are cash on delivery. And if Americans find this attitude too cynical or suspicious, they should draw the conclusion that they have twisted the lion's tail just once too often.

In the current issue of the Economist (Jan. 6), appears the following under the heading, "Motes and Beams":

The leading article in the Economist last week appears to have caused quite a stir in the American Press. After so many bitter American attacks on British policy have been so gently received in this country, it is strange to observe the emotions aroused on the other side of the Atlantic by a single attempt to state the British side of the argument.

Nevertheless, it is all to the good that the British case is being heard, even if heat is engendered in the first stages of the process. Most of the American comments on the article have, unfortunately, misconstrued its purpose as being to attack American policy.

They have missed its real point, which was to inquire to what extent British policy required to be adjusted in the light of the evident trends of American policy.

It is also necessary to deny the connection that some American commentators have drawn between the views of The Economist and those of the Ministry of Information. Mr. Bracken ceased to sit on the Board of the Economist Newspaper Ltd., on taking office three years ago.

And, in any event, by the constitution of the paper, the directors are entirely relieved of any responsibility for the policy of the paper. The Minister (it should be unnecessary to say) had no knowledge of The Economist's views before their publication; and The Economist has no idea of what the Minister's views may be.

POULENC PLAYS OWN CONCERTO

MOZARTIAN GRACE

Francis Poulenc's Concerto in D minor for two pianos and orchestra, played by the composer and Benjamin Britten, delighted the Albert Hall audience on Saturday. The applause at the conclusion of the performance was not noisy but prolonged, the right acknowledgment for music that is not heady but charming.

There are pages of an almost Mozartian grace in the concerto, and M. Poulenc has had the courage—rare nowadays—to avoid unnecessary ornamentation.

The performance on the part of the pianists and of the L.P.O., under Basil Cameron, was marked by great sensitiveness, delicacy and a sense of rhythmic values one seldom gets from musicians of the "star" order.

Benjamin Britten's "Sinfonia da Requiem," conducted by the composer, easily held our interest from the first to the last note, and Basil Cameron conducted very aptly the L.P.O. in Tchaikovsky's fifth symphony and in Mendelssohn's Ruy Blas overture.

French Music Concert

Songs by Francis Poulenc were included in the concert of French music given yesterday at Wigmore Hall. The natural refinement of M. Poulenc's style and his gift for discovering the apt musical counterpart of the word gave to his songs—grave and lively—both distinction and beauty.

They were sung with much sympathy and refinement by M. Pierre [illegible] the composer accompanying

1 JAN 45 - 15 MAY 45

the rich and comfortable all over
the world—and the British have

inside the conference room instead
of from outside.
nations were of

—both distinction
beauty.
They were sung with much sym-
pathy and refinement by M. Pierre

POSITION UNCHANGED

up till mid-
night R.A.F. Bomber Command
sent out nearly 1,400 aircraft, of

ides.
The enemy is trying desperately
either to force the Third Army to pull

by throwing